The first quarter of 2024 marked a significant 26 per cent increase in the number of individuals arriving in the Darien compared to the same period in 2023. Migration authorities recorded 110,008 arrivals during the initial three months of 2024, with the majority—64%—originating from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (hereafter Venezuela). Following were nationals from Ecuador (8%) and Haiti (7%). Despite this, the number of Haitians crossing the Darien continued to decline, reaching levels akin to those of the first quarter of 2022, as they sought alternative routes, particularly through Nicaragua. Moreover, the demographic composition of extracontinental arrivals underwent a slight shift, with Chinese, Angolans, and Afghan nationals emerging as the most prominent, in contrast to 2023, when individuals from India ranked among the top three.

Refugees and migrants taking part in mixed movements across the region persistently face perilous conditions and protection risks, including theft, harassment, extortion, physical assault, and gender-based violence along their journey. In the first quarter of 2024, 326 people on the move were reported missing across North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. Tragically, 232 fatalities occurred mainly due to drowning along maritime routes in the Caribbean, highlighting the enduring risks and hardships encountered by those engaged in such movements.

Sources: SNM Panama, INM Honduras, CBP United States, UNHCR, 2024.
Mixed Movements Overview of key figures and trends

The persistence of mixed movements across Central America and Mexico continues to impact transit countries, particularly at border and other key areas where reception capacities and services remain under significant strain. In Costa Rica, during the first trimester of 2024, 110,740 people traveled by bus from the Temporary Migratory Reception Stations in Panama. They typically arrived at the Temporary Migrant Attention Center (CATEM) on the border between Panama and Costa Rica, before continuing their journey by bus to the Nicaraguan border. In terms of asylum applications, 4,945 new asylum claims were lodged in the first trimester. The main nationalities of the applicants were Nicaraguan (86%), followed by Cuban (5%) and Venezuelan (5%).

Increasing movements continue to be reported in Honduras, with 133,518 people reported to have entered the country irregularly during the first quarter of 2024. This represents a 120 per cent increase compared to the reports of first quarter of 2023. The predominant nationalities include Venezuelan (47%), Cuban (15%), Ecuadorian (7%), and Haitian (7%), with Ecuadorians now surpassing Haitian nationals. In Guatemala, as in 2023, the main nationalities observed transiting the country were Venezuelans and Hondurans, followed by Ecuadorians and Nicaraguans in smaller numbers.

In Mexico, 359,591 encounters were reported between January and March 2024, representing a 200 per cent increase from the same period in 2023. The predominant nationalities during this period were Venezuelans (25%), Hondurans (10%), and both Ecuadorians and Guatemalans (10%). Colombians also notably increased, now surpassing Haitians compared to last year. Additionally, the first quarter of the year recorded 23,753 new asylum claims, a decrease of 38 per cent compared to the same period last year, likely influenced by changes in documentation/processing modalities and a reduction in Haitian applicants. The primary nationalities of asylum seekers were Honduran (44%), Cuban (22%), and Haitian (8%). This indicates a significant rise in claims from Honduran applicants over Haitians, who accounted for nearly 60% of the claims in the first quarter of 2023.

According to multiple data collection initiatives in the region, the primary goal of most individuals from Panama onwards is to reach the United States. Mexico is also becoming a popular destination, followed by a smaller percentage aiming for Canada. In the first quarter of 2024, there were more than half a million reported encounters at the U.S. Southwest land border, representing a 20 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2023. The primary nationalities include Mexicans (34%), Guatemalans (11%), Cubans (8%), and Venezuelans (7%). Compared to the same period in 2023, there has been a shift in the nationalities involved in these encounters, with Mexicans and Guatemalans remaining at the top of the list, now followed by Cubans and Venezuelans instead of Colombians and Hondurans.

Providing information to persons engaged in mixed movements on the risks of irregular movements, availability of essential services, including safe shelter spaces along the migration route, access to national asylum processes, and eligibility for resettlement and other pathways, 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.

A steady stream of Venezuelan migrants and refugees continue to walk thousands of kilometers by foot across the region looking for a better life. 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.
Mixed Movements Panama – Darien

110,008
People have entered irregularly through the Darien province in 2024.

37,166 × 25%
Irregular entries in the Darien Province in February, representing the highest number in 2024.

64% VENEZUELAN
8% ECUADORIAN
7% HAITIAN
6% COLOMBIAN
6% CHINESE
Main nationalities in 2024 (Jan - Mar) in the Darien.

Irregular entries Darien | 2022 - 2024

Irregular entries by nationalities | 2022 - 2024

Irregular entries by age groups | 2022 - 2023

Source: UNHCR, 2024.
Mixed Movements Panama

328

Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between January and March 2024, entering Panama from Colombia in the Darien province (Migration Reception Centers Lajas Blancas, San Vicente and Paso Canoas).

51%

Men

49%

Women

33%

Average age

19

Different nationalities interviewed

63%

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

Main reasons to leave country of origin
(More than one option could be selected)

Lack of employment/ Low income
59%

Generalized violence and insecurity
57%

Lack of food
26%

Victim of violence
16%

Lack of access to medical services
13%

Main needs now and to continue the journey
(More than one option could be selected)

Clothes and shoes
55%

Food for the family
27%

Medicines, health care
21%

Information on protection and migratory alternatives
16%

Special food for the children
13%

Main protection incidents in the Darien
(More than one option could be selected)

Theft
84%

Physical assault/ abuse
33%

Scam or fraud
14%

Abduction or kidnapping
12%

Other
6%

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Panama, 2024.
Mixed Movements Panama

591
Individuals were interviewed at temporary migratory reception stations Darien and Chiriqui by IOM, between January and March 2024

57% Men
43% Women

65% VENEZUELAN
18% COLOMBIAN
13% ECUADORIAN
2% HAITIAN
Main nationalities interviewed

32
Average age

Intention to return to country of origin
- Yes
- No

56%
44%

82%
of interviewed individuals have completed secondary education.

98%
of individuals mentioned the United States of America as their primary destination.

Main needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Food Item</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutrition</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas

Information channels used by refugees and migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatsapp</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas
Mixed Movements  Costa Rica

- **2,997** Individuals interviewed by IOM between January and March 2024.
- **79%** VENEZUELAN
- **11%** COLOMBIAN
- **5%** ECUADORIAN
- **5%** HAITIAN
- **58%** Women
- **42%** Men

Main nationalities interviewed.

Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants moving through the Americas in Costa Rica

Recorded departures of refugees and migrants from Panama to Costa Rica

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.

Around 36,106 people entered Costa Rica in March 2014 as part of the migratory flow across the Americas. The majority would have entered through Paso Canoas, on the border with Panama (99%) with a daily average of 1,165. This represents a 13 per cent increase in flows compare to February 2024 (DTM, 2024b), and a 26% increase compared to December 2023. (DTM, 2023b)

Source: Migration Reception Station at Los Planes of Guacala, Chiriquí, Panamá, 2022-2024.
**Mixed Movements Costa Rica**

**560**
Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between January and March 2024. Interviews took place in Ciudad Neily, Paso Canos, and Los Chiles.

**55%**
Men

**45%**
Women

**31**
Average age

**49%**
Reported that the fear of generalized violence and insecurity was a reason to leave the country of origin.

**74%**
Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

**Countries of origin**
- 80% Mexico
- 11% Ecuador
- 6% Colombia
- 3% Venezuela
- 1% Other

**Countries of destination**
- 92% United States
- 6% Costa Rica
- 1% Canada
- 1% Mexico

**Food security**
- 83% of people had food security issues in the last month.
  - 23% spent whole days without eating
  - 60% have regularly skipped meals
- 44% Have an insufficient food consumption.
  - 36% consumed one meal only
  - 8% none the day before the interview

**Main reasons to leave the country of origin**
- 87% Lack of employment/low income
- 49% Lack of access to food
- 49% Fear due to the general situation of violence/insecurity
- 34% Lack of access to medical services/medicines
- 24% Victim of violence

**Main needs now and to continue the journey**
- 80% Food for the family
- 42% Clothes and/or shoes
- 38% Shelter
- 29% Medicines, healthcare
- 16% Internet and telephone access

**Main protection incidents during the route**
- 81% Theft
- 69% Physical threat or intimidation
- 16% Scam or fraud
- 14% Sexual Assault / Exploitation
- 3% Labor exploitation

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Costa Rica, 2024.
**Mixed Movements **

**Honduras**

- **498** Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between January and March 2024.

- **60%** Men
- **40%** Women
- Average age **33**

**Countries of origin**
- Venezuela: 34%
- Cuba: 14%
- Colombia: 8%
- Ecuador: 3%
- Haiti: 3%
- Other: 22%

**Countries of intended destination**
- United States: 97%
- Canada: 3%
- Other: 1%

- **37%** Reported to have experienced protection incidents during their journey.

- **46%** of people have food security issues in the last month.
  - 28% have regularly skipped meals and 18% spent whole days without eating.

- **34%** Have an insufficient food consumption.
  - 29% consumed one meal only and 5% none the day before the interview.

**Main reasons to leave the country of origin**

- Lack of employment/low income: 71%
- Fear due to violence/insecurity: 17%
- Victim of violence: 17%
- Lack of access to food: 14%
- Other: 12%

**Main needs now and to continue the journey**

- Food for the family: 80%
- Drinking water: 38%
- Clothes and/or shoes: 33%
- Medicines/health care: 17%
- Shelter: 12%

**Main protection incidents in the route before arrival to Honduras**

- Theft: 72%
- Fraud: 34%
- Physical threat/assault: 19%
- Sexual assault/exploitation: 3%
- Entry denied: 2%

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Honduras, 2024.
**Mixed Movements** Guatemala

**1,651**
Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between January and March 2024. Interviews were conducted in several departments and border points including Petén, Chiquimula, Izabal, San Marcos, Huehuetenango as well as the capital Guatemala City.

- **64%** Men
- **35%** Women
- **1%** non-binary

**31** Average age

**38%** Reported that the fear of generalized violence and insecurity was a reason to leave the country of origin.

### Countries of origin

- **45%** Venezuela
- **35%** Honduras
- **7%** Colombia
- **6%** Ecuador
- **4%** Nicaragua
- **3%** Other

### Countries of intended destination

- **96%** United States
- **2%** Mexico
- **2%** Other

### Main reasons to leave the country of origin

(More than one option could be selected)

- 76% Lack of employment/low income
- 38% Fear due to violence/insecurity
- 19% Lack of access to food
- 12% Victim of violence
- 7% Lack of access to education

### Main needs now and to continue the journey

(More than one option could be selected)

- 84% Food for the family
- 33% Shelter
- 30% Drinking water
- 23% Medicines, health care
- 20% Clothes and/or shoes

### Main protection incidents during the route

(More than one option could be selected)

- 70% Theft
- 28% Extortion
- 27% Scam or fraud
- 13% Physical assault/abuse
- 2% Sexual assault/exploitation

### Food security

- 71% of people had food security issues in the last month.
- 54% have regularly skipped meals and 17% spent whole days without eating.
- 53% consumed one meal only and 5% none the day before the interview.

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Guatemala, 2024
Mixed Movements Guatemala

957 individuals were interviewed by DTM Guatemala between January and March 2024.

- 60% Men
- 40% Women

- 32 Average age
- 13% of women were pregnant or breastfeeding.
- 51% of people interviewed reported having completed secondary education.

Main reasons to leave the country of origin:

- Economic/financial reasons: 65%
- Political reason: 47%
- Insecurity/violence: 18%
- Family reunification/marriage: 10%
- Natural disasters: 8%
- Other: 1%

Main needs now and to continue the journey:

- Food and Nutrition: 32%
- Employment: 23%
- Safe shelter: 17%
- Hygiene: 5%
- Non Food Items: 4%

Note: The interviewees had the possibility of selecting several options, so the percentages will not add up to 100%.

Countries of origin:

- Venezuela
- Honduras
- Colombia
- Nicaragua
- Ecuador
- Other

Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas
Mixed Movements

Refugees and Migrants presence in Mexico (presentations and referrals)

Refugees and migrants presented and referred to Mexican Immigration authorities 2022-2024 (Jan-Mar)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Presentations</th>
<th>Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>23,273</td>
<td>30,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>20,208</td>
<td>27,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>17,716</td>
<td>24,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>7,577</td>
<td>10,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>7,732</td>
<td>9,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>9,732</td>
<td>12,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>9,991</td>
<td>12,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,052</td>
<td>13,948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main nationalities

- **25%** Venezuelan
- **10%** Honduran
- **10%** Ecuadorian
- **10%** Guatemalan
- **10%** Colombian
- **6%** Nicaraguan
- **5%** Salvadoran
- **5%** Haitian
- **5%** Cuban
- **10%** Other

Source: *Unidad de Política Migratoria, 2024*

Increase of presentations and referrals of refugees and migrants from January to March 2024 in Mexico compared with the total events of refugees and migrants with irregular situation in the same period in 2023.

January is the month with the highest number of irregular immigrant events in record

Main countries of origin from January to March 2024

- **25%** VENEZUELA
- **10%** HONDURAS
- **10%** GUATEMALA
- **10%** ECUADOR
- **6%** COLOMBIA
Missing migrants in the Americas

- Since IOM began monitoring deaths and disappearances of migrants and people on the move, between 2014 until 1 May 2024, 9,331 cases have been recorded in the region. Actual figures may be a lot higher as not all deaths are recorded (MMP, 2024).

- Since 2021, there have been incidents under investigation involving the discovery of invisible shipwrecks with presumed African migrants off the coast of the Americas, the latest of these incidents was the invisible shipwreck in Praia Ajuruteua Brazil including the 9 African migrants who died in this incident since 2021 there have been 94 lives lost due to incidents of this type (Idem).

Given the data, the focus will be on the Americas, and the number of cases will not be the same for all countries. The region has been divided into four sub-regions: North America, Central America, Caribbean, and South America.

### Total of missing people on the move recorded in the Americas by sex and age group (2020-Mar 2024)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Undertermined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total of missing people on the move recorded in the Americas by subregion, sex and age group, (Jan-Mar 2024)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Central America</th>
<th>Caribbean</th>
<th>South America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertermined</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Missing Migrants Project, 2024

Note: All data used is from the Missing Migrants Project database, accessed on 4/30/2024. All MMP data are updated on an ongoing basis, including in some cases retroactively for previous years as new data are reported.
Asylum trends in Mexico

23,753

Individuals applied for asylum in Mexico in 2024, a decrease of 37% compared to 2022 (COMAR, 2024).

11k

Asylum-seekers registered by UNHCR in Mexico in 2024.

68%

of asylum-seekers interviewed by UNHCR in Mexico in 2024, have specific protection needs.

Asylum Applications in Mexico 2020-2024 (all nationalities)

Source: COMAR, 2024

Top 10 Asylum applications in Mexico by country of origin in 2024

Honduras 10,376
Cuba 5,152
Haiti 1,982
El Salvador 1,732
Venezuela (Bolivarian Repubulic of) 1,314
Guatemala 1,309
Other countries 630
Colombia 624
Nicaragua 301
Ecuador 183
Angola 150

Source: COMAR, 2024

Mexico: Asylum-seekers with protection needs registered by UNHCR in 2024

Specific legal and physical protection needs 4,437
Serious medical condition 2,532
Child at risk 2,060
Disability 964
Single parent 919
Women at risk 387
SGBV 232
Unaccompanied or separated child 215
Older person at risk 96
Family unity 31
Torture 5

Source: UNHCR, 2024
Mixed Movements Mexico

894
Individuals were interviewed by UNHCR between January and March 2024.
Interviews took place in 18 cities across Mexico.

51% Men
48% Women
1% non-binary

Average age 34

Countries of origin
- Honduras 29%
- Venezuela 7%
- El Salvador 7%
- Guatemala 7%
- Cuba 10%
- Colombia 11%
- Nicaragua 10%
- Other 1%

Countries of intended destination
- United States 57%
- Canada 42%
- Other 1%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin
(More than one option could be selected)
- Victim of violence 58%
- Fear due to violence/insecurity 41%
- Lack of employment/low income 37%
- Lack of access to food 11%
- Lack of access to medical services or medicines 9%

Main needs now and to continue the journey
(More than one option could be selected)
- Food for the family 66%
- Shelter 45%
- Clothes and/or shoes 27%
- Information on protection and migratory alternatives 27%
- Medicines, health care 25%

Main protection incidents in the route before arrival to Mexico
(579 people who suffered protection incidents)
- Theft 56%
- Extortion 46%
- Physical assault/abuse 31%
- Scan or fraud 20%
- Abduction or kidnapping 9%

Source: Mixed movement monitoring UNHCR-WFP, Mexico, 2024.
Mixed Movements  Mexico South Border

314 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Tapachula between January and March 2024.

Countries of origin
- Honduras: 50%
- Venezuela: 25%
- Cuba: 11%
- El Salvador: 11%
- Colombia: 4%
- Guatemala: 4%
- Mexico: 2%
- Does not know: 2%
- United States: 52%

Countries of intended destination
- With relatives: 64%
- Alone: 32%
- With non relatives: 3%
- With relatives and non relatives: 1%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin
- Socioeconomic conditions: 77%
- Violence/ general security situation: 62%
- Political reasons: 25%
- Family reunification: 17%
- Other: 9%

Main reasons to choose country of destination
- Employment: 83%
- More favorable socioeconomic conditions: 79%
- Safety: 52%
- Access to legal protection: 34%
- Family reunification: 25%
- Political stability: 25%
- Other: 5%

Source: Flow Monitoring Surveys in Tapachula, IOM Mexico, April 2024
Mixed Movements Mexico North Border

Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana between January and March 2024.

**Countries of origin**
- Mexico: 32%
- Venezuela: 8%
- Honduras: 11%
- Guatemala: 10%
- Colombia: 8%
- El Salvador: 2%
- Nicaragua: 2%
- Ecuador: 2%
- Other: 10%

**Countries of intended destination**
- United States: 88%
- Mexico: 10%
- Don’t know: 2%

**Main reasons to leave the country of origin**
(More than one option could be selected)
- Insecurity/violence: 64%
- Socio-economic conditions: 55%
- Political reasons: 32%
- Family reunification: 2%
- Other: 2%

**Main needs**
(More than one option could be selected)
- Protection and safety: 18%
- Income generation and employment: 15%
- Shelter: 13%
- Food and nutrition: 13%
- Medical assistance: 11%
- Other: 2%

Source: Flow Monitoring Surveys in Ciudad Juarez, IOM Mexico, April 2024

Source: Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana (January - March 2024) Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas
Land Border Encounters in Southwest in United States

555,475
Encounters at the Southwestern United States border in Q1 2024

Encounters in Q1 2023 (507,237)

60% Were adults travelling alone and 35% moving in family units.

from January to March 2024

5% Were unaccompanied children and adolescents.

from January to March 2024

10% Increase in the encounters from the first quarter of 2023 compared to the same period in 2024.

United States Southwest land border encounters, 2022-2024

34% MEXICAN
11% GUATEMALAN
8% CUBAN
7% OTHERS
7% VENEZUELAN

Main nationalities from January to March 2024.

Main country of origin in United States Southwest land border encounters in 2024 (Jan - Mar)

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

- **42,901** Guatemalans, Hondurans and Salvadorians were returned from the United States, Mexico and other countries from January to March 2024.
- **1.5%** Increase in total returns from January to March 2024 in comparison to the same period in 2023.

Returns by destination country 2023 (Jan-Dec) vs 2024 (Jan-Mar)

- Guatemala: 53% (152,095)
- Honduras: 30% (42,901)
- El Salvador: 9% (42,072)

Returns from Mexico, United States and other countries, 2019-2024 (January - March)

- Returns from Mexico
- Returns from the United States
- Returns from other countries
- Total

Source: IOM, Unidad de información para los países del norte de Centroamérica Dashboard, 2024.
Mixed Movements Colombia

Irregular Flows - Departures
Darien region - Source: Migración Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>33,231</td>
<td>22,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>28,447</td>
<td>24,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>24,569</td>
<td>31,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>33,055</td>
<td>27,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>49,703</td>
<td>78,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>65,736</td>
<td>44,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>33,381</td>
<td>18,863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

740 people in transit daily

51.06% increase in irregular flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Total Flows - Regular and Irregular
Total flows (regular and irregular) - Source: Migración Colombia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Entries</th>
<th>Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>29,524</td>
<td>21,064</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>30,482</td>
<td>28,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>45,385</td>
<td>24,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>51,463</td>
<td>31,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>49,940</td>
<td>27,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>40,767</td>
<td>49,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>92,134</td>
<td>78,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>79,514</td>
<td>65,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>69,895</td>
<td>44,279</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>65,017</td>
<td>33,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>49,350</td>
<td>18,863</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>27,728</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,381 people entries daily

16.84% increase in total flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Type of flow 2024 Q1
Irregular 58%  Regular 42%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>17,899</td>
<td>11,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>11,630</td>
<td>11,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>12,088</td>
<td>12,746</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>12,746</td>
<td>12,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>12,295</td>
<td>8,641</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>12,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>19,677</td>
<td>19,403</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>19,375</td>
<td>18,728</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>14,918</td>
<td>13,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>13,296</td>
<td>13,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>14,916</td>
<td>13,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>15,924</td>
<td>13,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

383 people in transit daily

28.52% in total flow in the first quarter compared to the previous year.

Type of flow 2024 Q1
Irregular 43%  Regular 57%
Mixed Movements Ecuador

Intended country of destination

Based on DTM data collected between January and March 2024:

- **12 per cent** of the Ecuadorian population has an intention to migrate abroad in the coming 12 months; **65 per cent** of this share point out as main reason the search of work opportunities.
- **19 per cent** gets information about routes and travel options by social networks, web pages or information posted in public spaces.
- Considering the main risks faced by those choosing to remain in Ecuador, **13 per cent** stated they felt at risk due to the general situation of violence and insecurity in the country, **10 per cent** reported difficulty in securing employment necessary for their subsistence, while **69 per cent** indicated they did not perceive any risks.

Returns to Ecuador

- Between January and March 2024, the Ecuadorian Government received **1,850 returns of Ecuadorians** mainly from the United States (99%); less than 1 per cent were deported from countries like El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru.
- The number of returns in this period of the year is 77 per cent smaller 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.

Source: GIFMM-R4V, 2024
Mixed Movements Peru

Irregular entries and exits through the border with Ecuador, Chile and Plurinational State of Bolivia

In the fourth quarter of 2024, there was a 15% decrease in entries and a 10% decrease in exits of migrants and refugees compared to the same period in 2023. The number of entries fell from 77,040 to 65,760, while exits dropped from 70,200 to 63,360. The predominant nationalities among these populations were Venezuelan at 81%, Colombian at 9%, and Haitian at 7%.

Source: DTM Peru, March 2024.

Country of Destination

Data from the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) collected between January and March 2024 indicates that for individuals entering through Peru’s northern border at Tumbes, Chile and Peru are the primary destinations, receiving 56 per cent and 35 per cent of refugees and migrants, respectively. Brazil is the third most common destination, with 6 per cent. On the other hand, for those departing from Peru through the northern border, Venezuela is the primary destination for 59 per cent of the migrants, and Colombia is the destination for 17 per cent.

Source: DTM Peru, March 2024.

Main nationalities

According to the records during the observed period, 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).

Source: UTM Peru, March 2024.

Reasons to leave country of origin

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

- Lack of employment: 54%
- Family reunification: 31%
- Financial problems: 9%
- Insecurity: 4%
- Political reasons: 2%
- Debts: 1%
- Droughts/floods: 1%

Source: DTM Peru, March 2024.
Mixed Movements Brazil

Afghans on the move

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. 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: 341
- Exits: 234

Population pyramid
January 2010 – February 2024

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