



Mixed Movements Overview of key figures and trends

263k

People entered Panama through the Darien jungle between January and September 2024 (a decrease of 36% compared to the same period of 2023)



68% VENEZUELAN
6% COLOMBIAN
6% ECUADORIAN
5% CHINESE
 Main nationalities in the Darien Province between January and September 2024.

313k

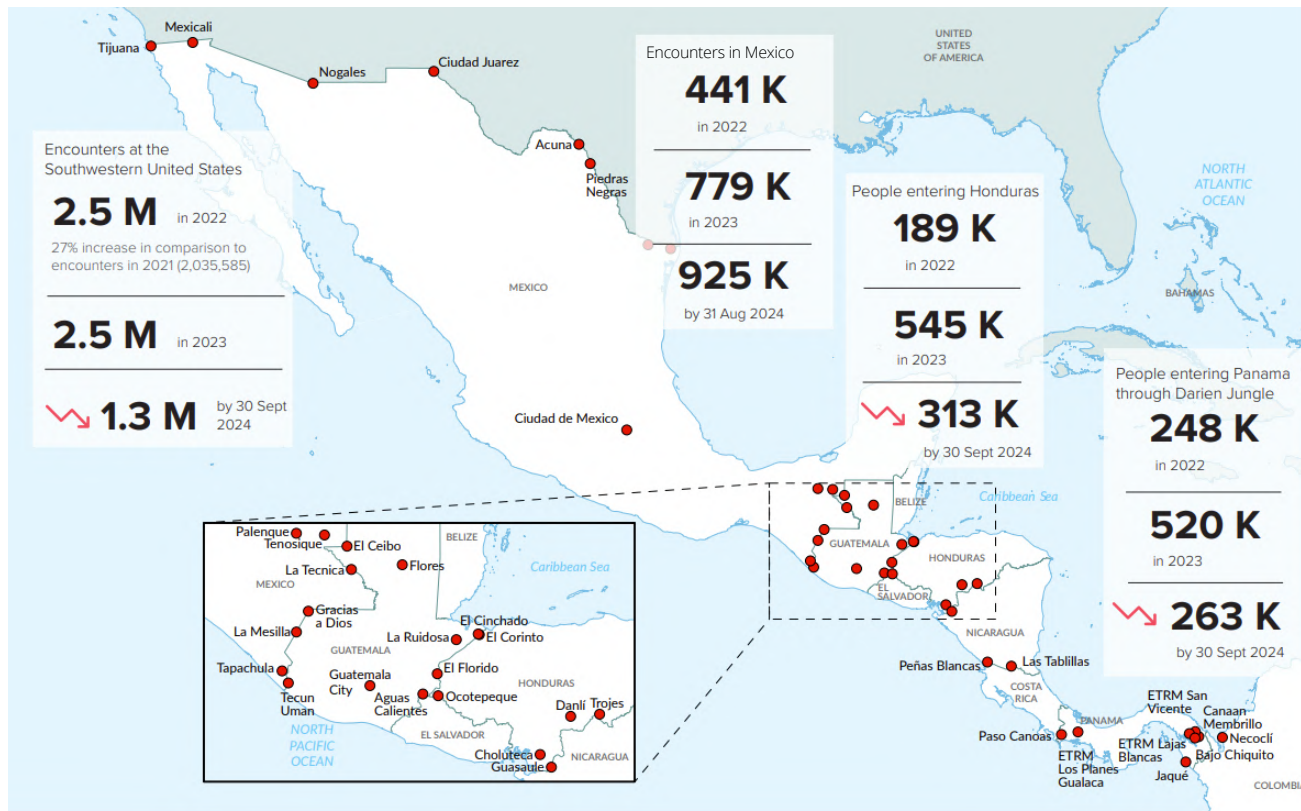
People entered Honduras between January and September 2024 (a decrease of 8% compared to the same period of 2023)

925k

Encounters recorded in Mexico from January to August. Highest number recorded in history.

1.3M

Encounters recorded at the Southwest border of the United States of America between January and September 2024



By the third quarter of 2024, 263,000 people entered Panama through the Darien Province, marking a 36% decrease compared to the same period in 2023. This decrease can be attributed to stricter migration policies and increased deportations. Newly introduced restrictions in the traditional routes have prompted individuals to delay journeys or use alternative routes, such as maritime smuggling from San Andrés in Colombia to Costa Rica. In addition a sharp drop in extra-continental nationals crossing the Darién was noticed during the reporting period, which is likely linked to Ecuador’s visa requirements and Brazil’s stricter airport procedures.

In Costa Rica, individuals traveling from Panama’s Temporary Migratory Reception Stations typically reached the South Migration Station (EMISUR) on the Panama-Costa Rica border before continuing by bus to the Nicaraguan border. During the third quarter of 2024, 52,193 individuals transited through Costa Rica, marking a decline of 41% from the previous quarter. Asylum applications rose to 7,334 this quarter, marking a 10% increase from the previous quarter. Notably, most of these applicants were Nicaraguan nationals (84%), suggesting a growing trend of Nicaraguans opting to settle in Costa Rica as their destination of choice.

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

Sources: SENAFRONT: Panama, UNHCR, 2024.



Mixed Movements Overview of key figures and trends

By the third quarter of 2024, Honduras recorded 313,000 entries, a slight decrease (8%) if compared to the same period in 2023. However, the overall reduction on the number of arrivals was more significant within 2024, with a 44% drop this reporting period compared to the previous one.

Between July and August 2024, 212,800 encounters were reported in Mexico, marking a 36% increase from the same period in 2023. Venezuelans (31%), Ecuadorians (9%), and Colombians and Salvadorans (7%) were the most common nationalities. Notably, there were significant shifts in nationalities compared to 2023: Colombians and Salvadorans, who had minimal presence in 2023, represented a significant share in 2024, while Ecuadorians saw a 40% increase. In contrast, Guatemalans dropped by 48% and disappeared from the top five nationalities.

Additionally, the third quarter of 2024 saw 17,860 new asylum claims in Mexico, a 53% decrease compared to the same period last year, likely influenced by changes in documentation and processing modalities. From the second to the third quarter of 2024, there was a moderate 10% decrease in total applications, with Hondurans, Cubans, Haitians, and Venezuelans remaining the top nationalities, all experiencing slight declines. However, compared to the third quarter of 2023, the drop in applications was much steeper at 53%, signaling a notable slowdown in asylum claims in Mexico in 2024.

At the U.S. Southwest border, 313,000 encounters were documented by Q3 2024. The primary nationalities in this period were Mexicans (33%), Venezuelans (13%), Cubans (10%), Guatemalans (7%), and Hondurans (7%). The third quarter of 2024 saw a notable reduction in overall numbers, indicating a broader decrease in movements. While Mexicans remain the largest group, the share of Venezuelans and Cubans has increased compared to the previous year, with Colombians and Hondurans dropping in rank.

Refugees and migrants involved in mixed movements across the region continue to endure perilous conditions and serious protection risks, including theft, harassment, extortion, physical assault, and gender-based violence throughout their journeys. In the third quarter of 2024, 226 individuals were reported missing across North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, with the primary causes being drowning or other undetermined factors.

This report analyzes current trends and patterns, highlighting the urgent need for coordinated efforts to enhance protection and support for those on the move.



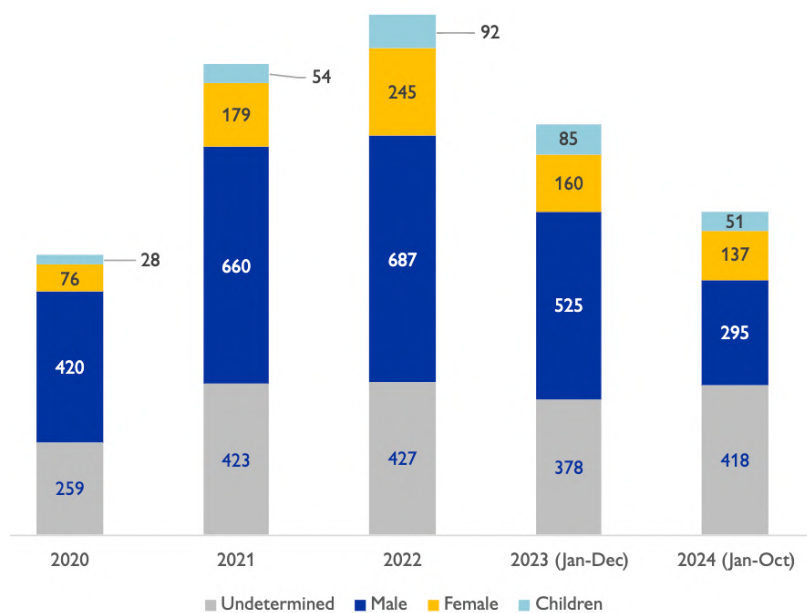
Ludina is from Bajo Chiquito, a hard-to-reach indigenous community, one of the first informal reception points where people arrive after their journey through the Darien jungle. She took part in a leadership training programme developed by UNHCR for women to become a community delegates. In this role, Ludina daily assesses the needs of the community and transmits them to UNHCR and other relevant authorities. Additionally, she provides information to refugees and migrants arriving every day to her community and refers them to the appropriate services. "With people arriving, it is not easy. Sometimes the community is full of people, and we can't provide services for all of them. We usually provide them with a place to sleep. I want to support in any way I can".



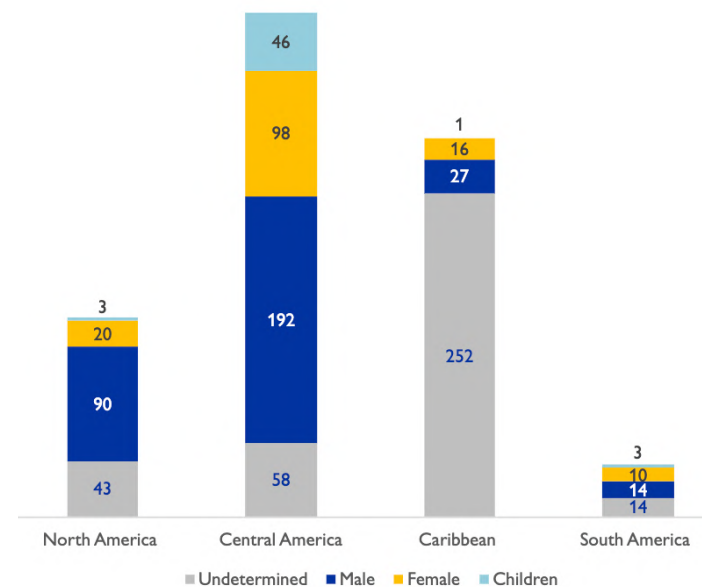
Missing migrants in the Americas

- Since IOM began monitoring deaths and disappearances of migrants and people on the move, between 2015 until November 15 2024, 9,858 cases have been recorded in the region. Actual figures may be a lot higher as not all deaths are recorded (MMP, 2024).
- Drowning is the most common cause of death in the region.

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



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



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

Source: Missing Migrants Project, 2024



Mixed Movements Panama – Darien

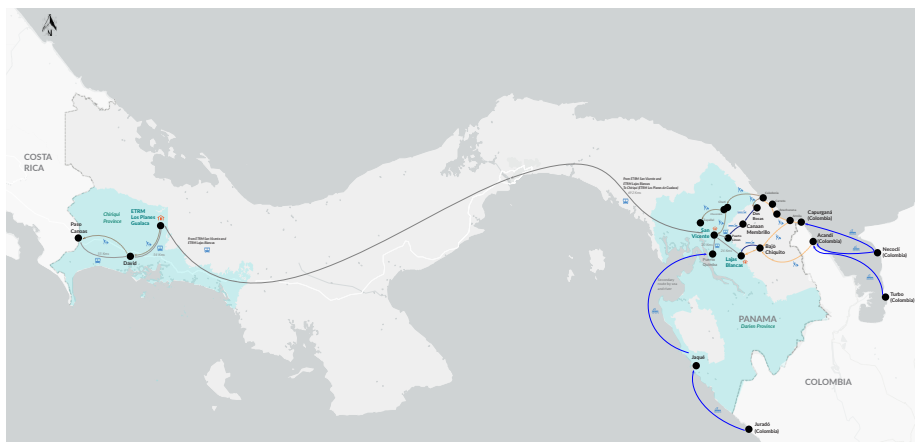
263,296
 People entered irregularly through the Darien province from July to September 2024

68% VENEZUELAN
6% COLOMBIAN
6% ECUADORIAN
5% CHINESE
4% HAITIAN

Main nationalities in the Darien Province in Q3 2024

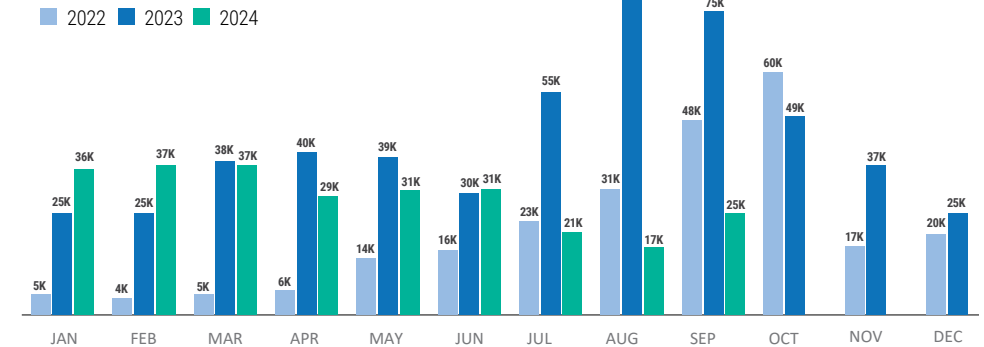
16,603

Irregular entries in the Darien Province in August represented the lowest numbers in 2024

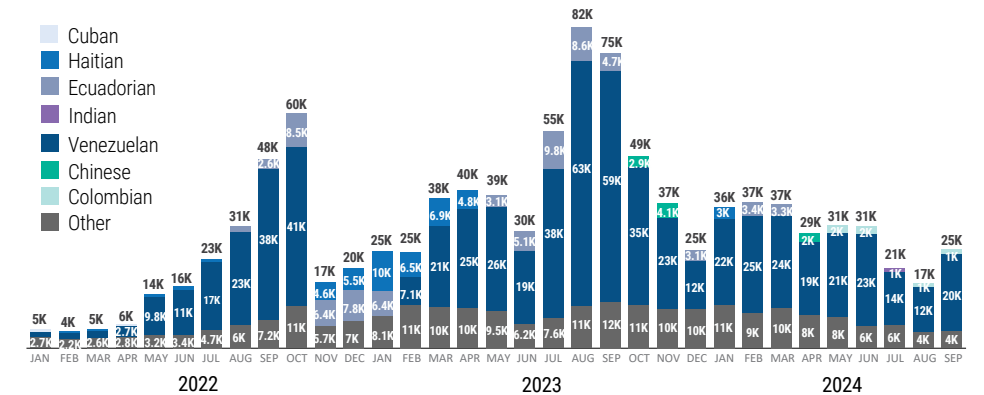


Source: UNHCR, 2024.

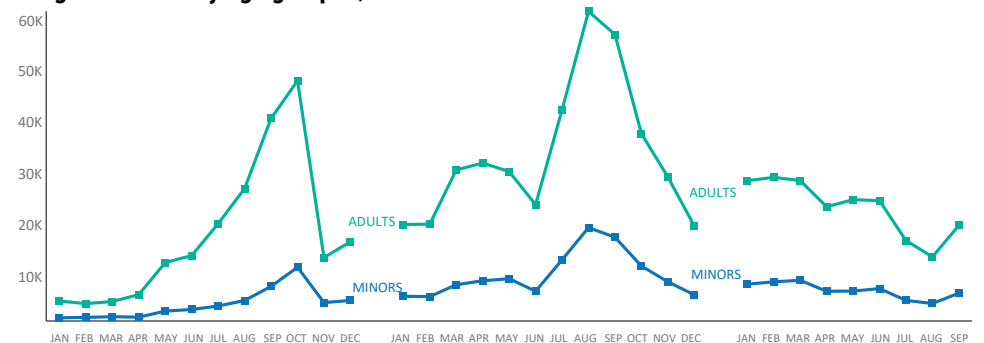
Irregular entries Darien | 2022 - 2024



Irregular entries by nationalities | 2022 - 2024



Irregular entries by age groups | 2022 - 2024



Source: Migraciones Panama.



Mixed Movements Panama

1,023

Individuals interviewed between July and September 2024. Mixed Movements Monitoring (UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF)
Entering Panama from Colombia in the Darien province (Migration Reception Centers Lajas Blancas, San Vicente and Paso Canoas).

51%
Men

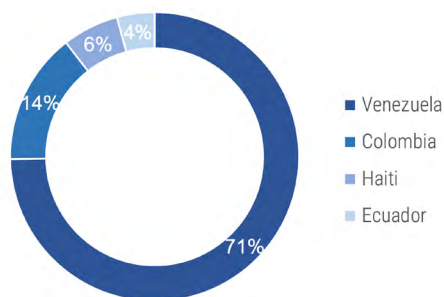
49%
Women

31
Average age

28
Different nationalities interviewed

47%
Reported to have experienced or witnessed protection incidents during their journey through the jungle.

Countries of origin



Food security

79%

Of people had food security issues in last month

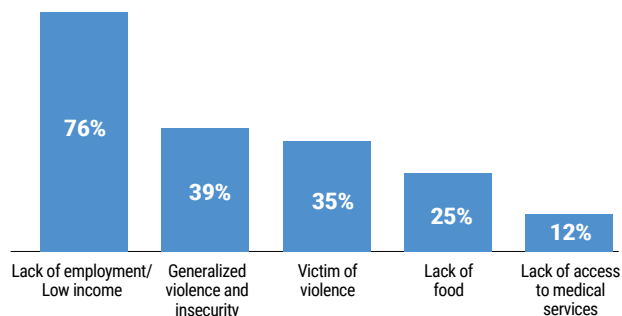
57% reported regularly skipping meals, 17% went entire days without eating, and 5% had to restrict food from adults to feed their children.

32%

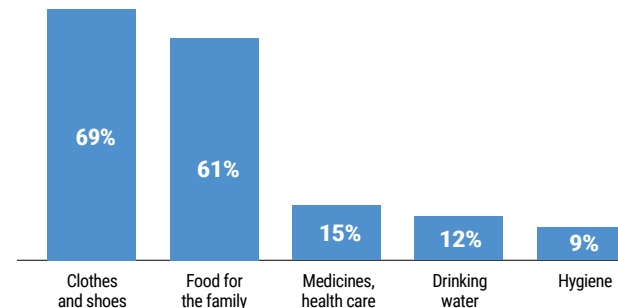
Have insufficient food consumption

26% consumed one meal only and 6% none the day before the interview

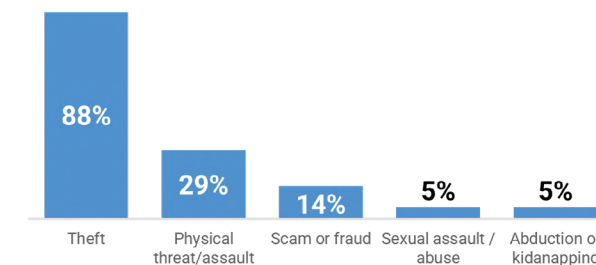
Main reasons to leave country of origin (More than one option could be selected)



Main needs now (More than one option could be selected)



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





Mixed Movements Costa Rica

2,239
Individuals interviewed by IOM between July and September 2024.

84% VENEZUELAN
9% COLOMBIAN
2% ECUADORIAN
2% HAITIAN
Main nationalities interviewed

62%
Men
38%
Women

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

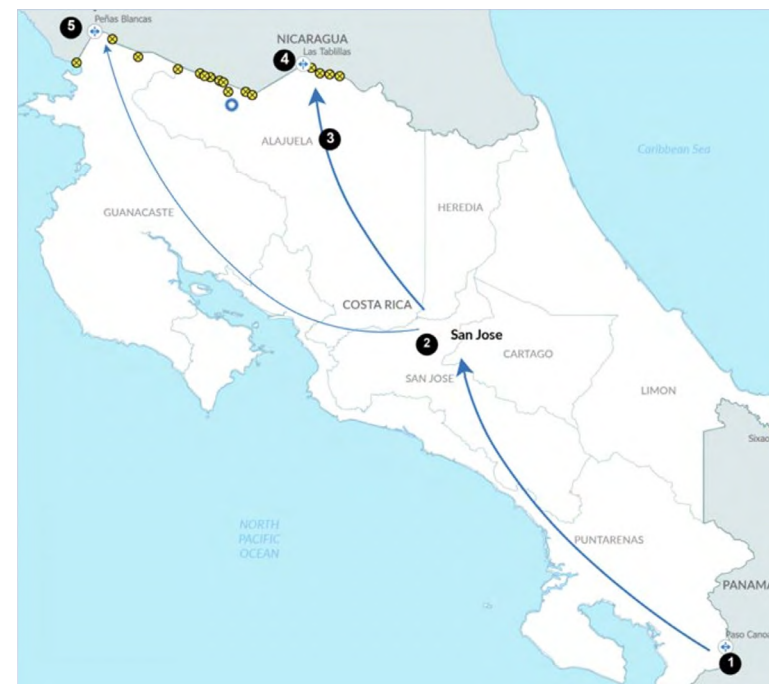
Recorded departures of refugees and migrants from Panama to Costa Rica

304,123 Migrant individuals in January and October 2024
529,348 Migrant individuals in 2023
226,610 Migrant individuals in 2022
126,512 Migrant individuals in 2021



*In July 2022, not all data was collected due to road closures in Panama. Source: Government of Panama, 2023.

**Data for August 31, 2023, was not available, so a weekly moving average was used.



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

Around **16,566** people from the migratory flow across the Americas entered the country in August 2024, with an average daily influx of about 534 individuals. Nearly 99 per cent of these entries occurred through Paso Canoas, on the border with Panama.

The primary route identified was directly from EMI Sur (southern border) to Los Chiles (northern border), carried out by bus, lasting less than a day. This month, it is estimated that about 16,162 people moved through this route, equivalent to 98 per cent of the total flow entering the country.

Source: Migration Reception Station at Los Planes of Guacala, Chiriquí, Panamá, 2022-2024.



Mixed Movements Costa Rica



660

Individuals interviewed between July and September 2024. Mixed Movements Monitoring (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF)



60%

Men



40%

Women



32

Average age



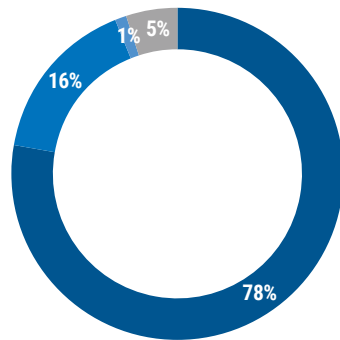
78%

Reported leaving their country of origin due to generalized violence and/or because they were victims of violence.



74%

Reported to have experienced or witnessed protection incidents during their journey.



Countries of origin

- Venezuela
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Other

Food security



86%

of people had food security issues in the last week.

55% reported regularly skipping meals, 12% went entire days without eating, and 19% had to restrict food from adults to feed their children.



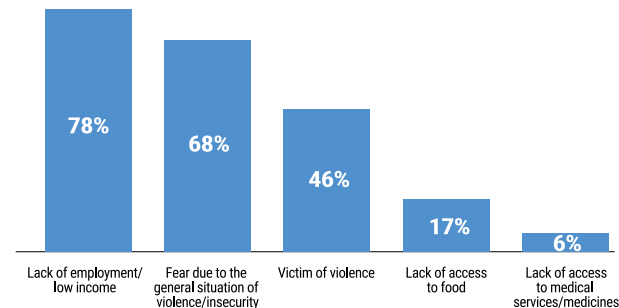
41%

Have an insufficient food consumption.

22% consumed one meal only and 19% none the day before the interview.

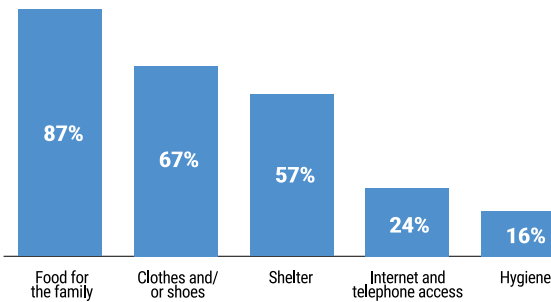
Main reasons to leave country of origin

(More than one option could be selected)



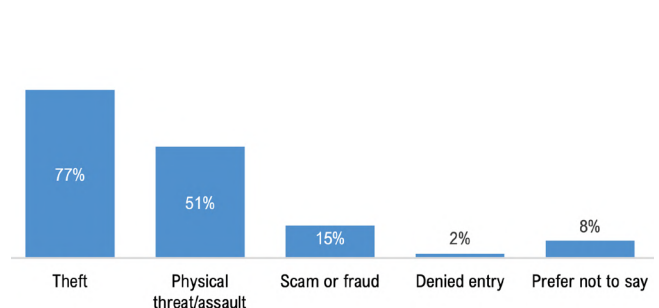
Main needs now

(More than one option could be selected)



Main protection incidents during the route

(More than one option could be selected)





Mixed Movements Honduras



532

Individuals interviewed between July and September 2024. Mixed Movements Monitoring (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF)



50%

Men



50%

Women



34

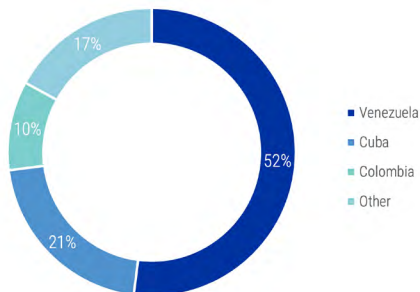
Average age



43%

Reported to have experienced or witnessed protection incidents during their journey.

Countries of origin



Food security



33%

of people had food security issues in the last week.

15% reported regularly skipping meals, 10% went entire days without eating, and 8% had to restrict food from adults to feed their children.

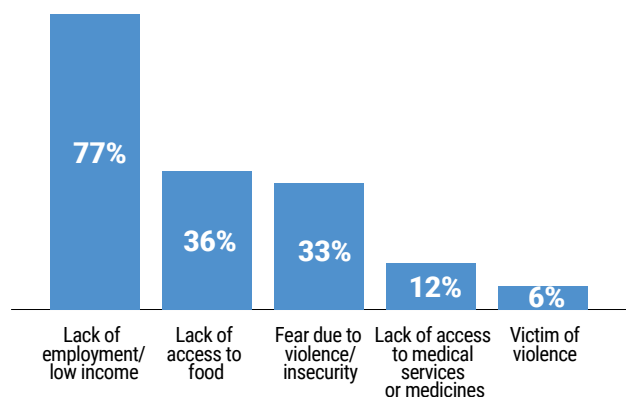


18%

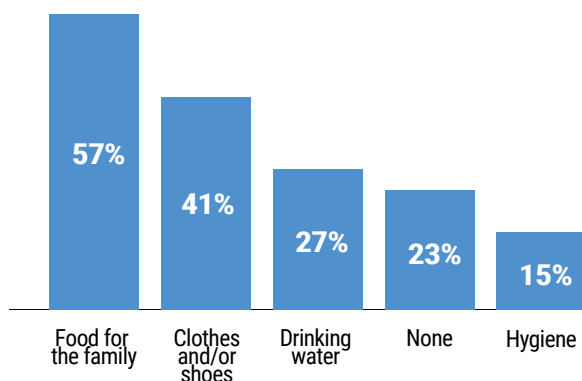
Have an insufficient food consumption.

13% consumed one meal only and 5% none the day before the interview.

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



Main needs now (More than one option could be selected)



Main protection incidents in the route (105 people who suffered protection incidents)





Mixed Movements Guatemala

1,593

Individuals interviewed between July and September 2024. Mixed Movements Monitoring (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF)

Interviews were conducted in several provinces and border points including Petén, Chiquimula, Izabal, San Marcos, Huehuetenango as well as the capital Guatemala City.

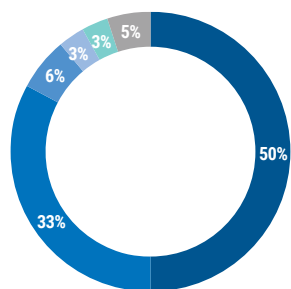
55% Men

45% Women

31 Average age

65% Reported to have experienced protection incidents in the route.

62% Reported leaving their country of origin due to generalized violence and/or because they were victims of violence



Countries of origin

- Venezuela
- Honduras
- Colombia
- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Other

Food security

60%

of people had food security issues during the last week.

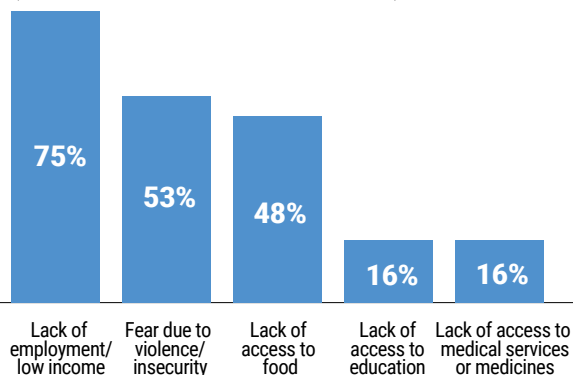
31% reported regularly skipping meals, 21% went entire days without eating, and 8% had to restrict food from adults to feed their children.

46%

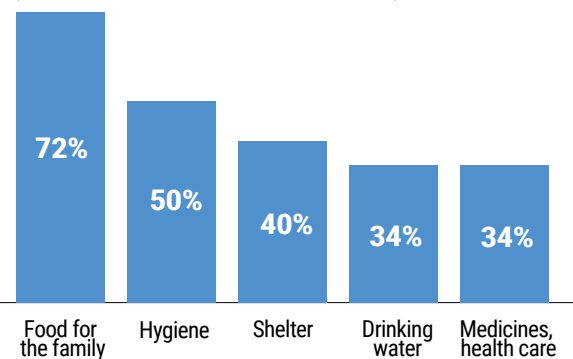
Have an insufficient food consumption.

38% consumed one meal only and 8% none the day before the interview.

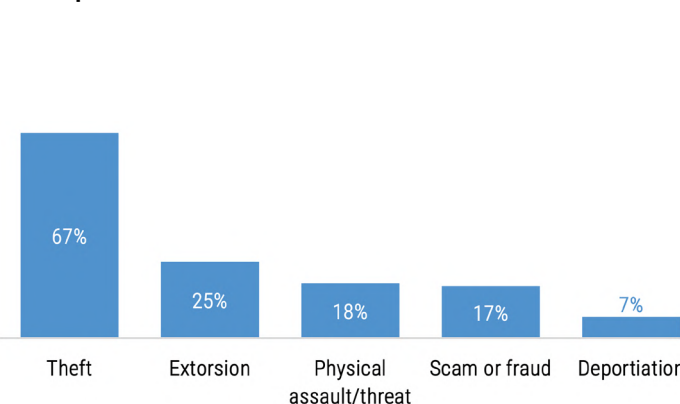
Main reasons to leave country of origin (More than one option could be selected)



Main needs now (More than one option could be selected)



Main protection incidents in the route





Mixed Movements Guatemala



983

Individuals were interviewed by DTM Guatemala between July and September 2024.



67%

Men



33%

Women



45%

Were between 26 and 35 years old



7%

of women were pregnant or breastfeeding.

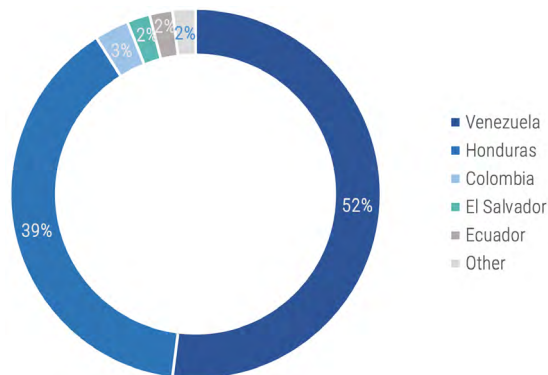


41%

Of people interviewed reported having completed secondary education.

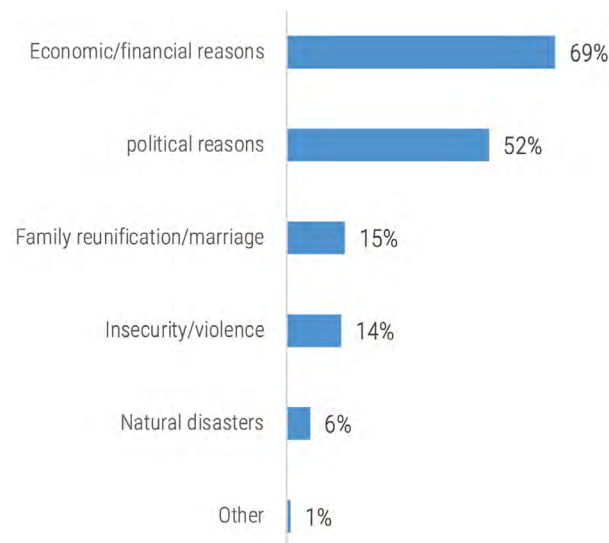
Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas

Country of origin



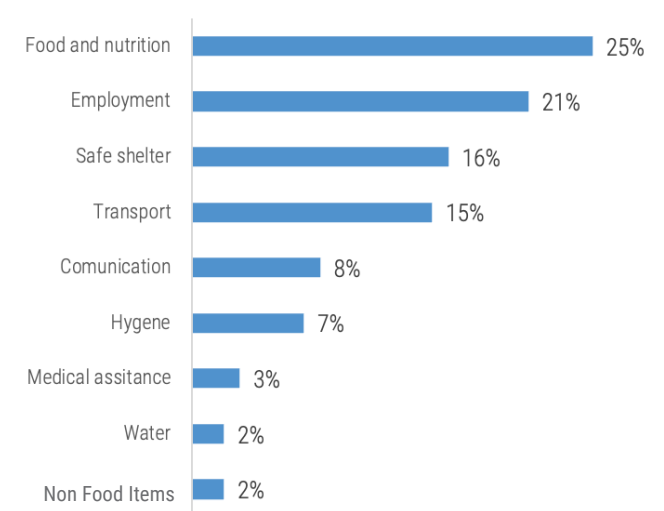
Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas

Main reasons to leave country of origin



Source: DTM Flow Monitoring, 2024

Main needs now and to continue the journey*

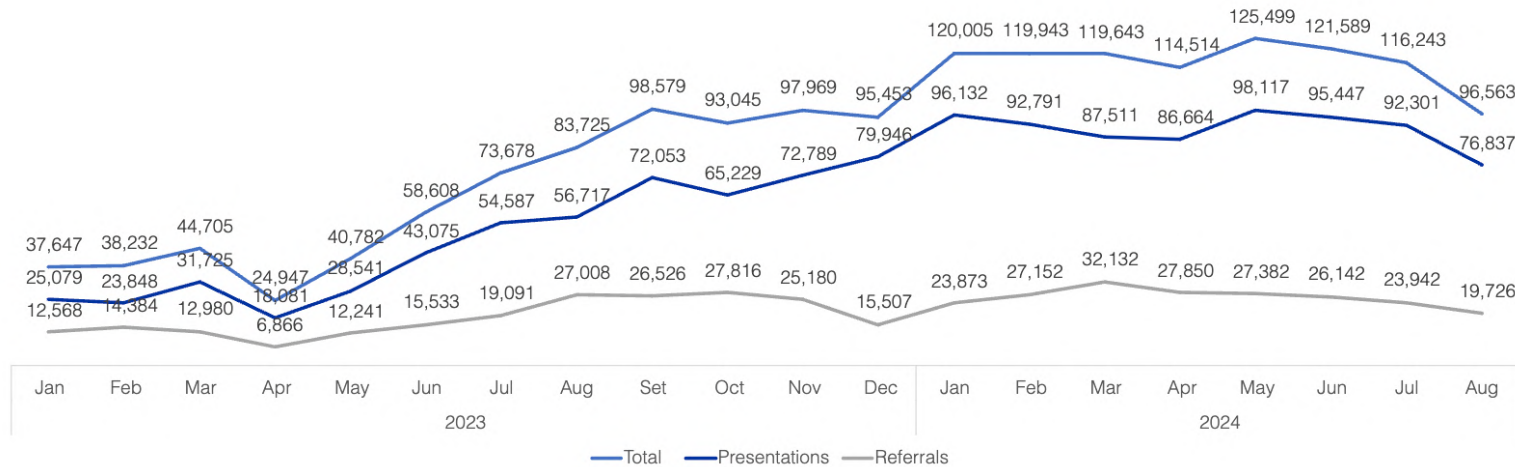


Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas



Mixed Movements

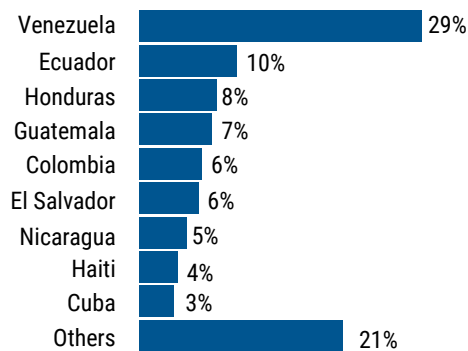
Refugees and migrants presented and referred to Mexican Immigration authorities 2023-2024 (Jan-Aug)



23%
Increase of presentations and referrals of refugees and migrants from January to August 2024 in Mexico compared with the total events of refugees and migrants with irregular situation in the same period in 2023.

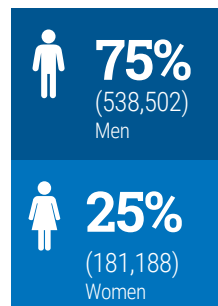
125,499
May is the month with the highest number of irregular immigrant events.

Refugees and migrants presented and referred to Mexican Immigration Authorities by country of origin and demographic group, January – August 2024

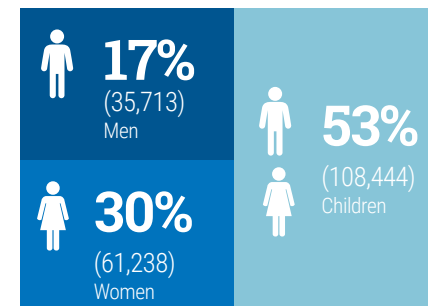


Totals by demographic groups (Jan - Aug 2024):

Presentations



Referrals



- 29% VENEZUELA**
- 10% ECUADOR**
- 8% HONDURAS**
- 7% GUATEMALA**
- 6% COLOMBIA**

Main countries of origin from January to August 2024.

Source: [Unidad de Política Migratoria, 2024.](#)



Asylum trends in Mexico

61,559

Individuals applied for asylum in Mexico from January to September 2024, a decrease of 47% compared to the same period in 2023 (COMAR, 2024).



38% HONDURAS
20% CUBA
10% HAITI
7% EL SALVADOR
6% VENEZUELA
19% OTHER

Top countries of origin in 2024 (COMAR, 2024).



21 k

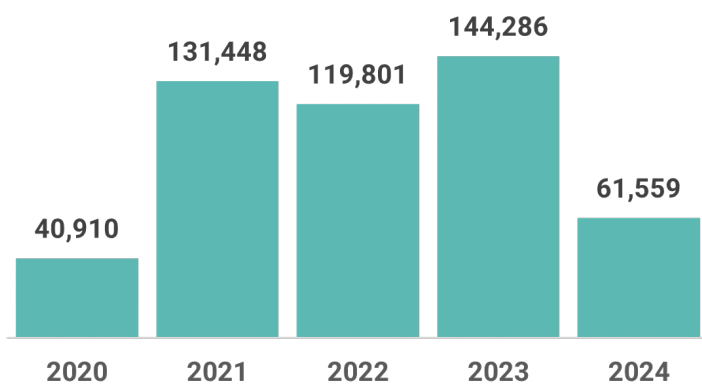
Asylum-seekers registered by UNHCR in Mexico from January to September 2024.



93%

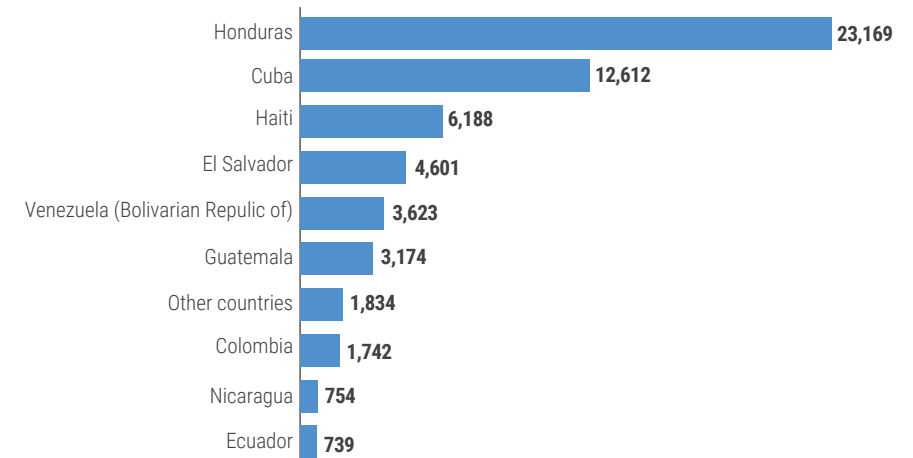
of asylum-seekers interviewed by UNHCR in Mexico from January to September 2024, have specific protection needs.

Asylum Applications in Mexico 2020-2024 (Jan - May) (all nationalities)



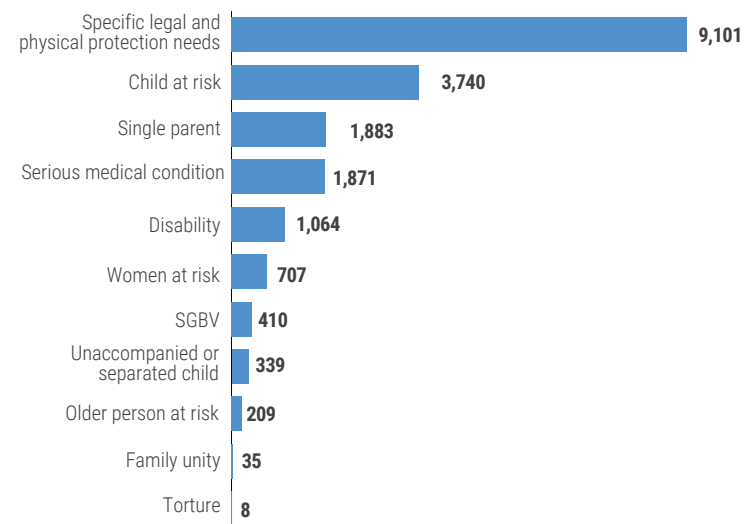
Source: COMAR, 2024

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



Source: COMAR, 2024

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



Source: UNHCR, 2024.



Mixed Movements Mexico



1,558

Individuals interviewed between July and September 2024. Mixed Movements Monitoring (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF)

Interviews took place in 18 cities across Mexico.



43% Men



33% Women



34 Average age



76%

Reported leaving their country of origin due to generalized violence and/or because they were victims of violence.



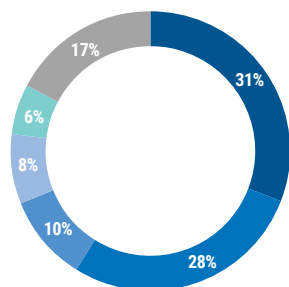
58%

Reported to have witness or experienced protection incidents in the route.



59%

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



Countries of origin

- Honduras
- Venezuela
- Cuba
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Other

Food security



48%

of people had food security issues in the last week.

27% reported regularly skipping meals, 11% went entire days without eating, and 10% had to restrict food from adults to feed their children.

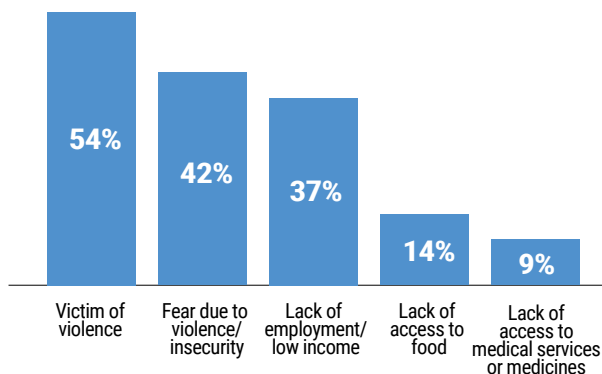


29%

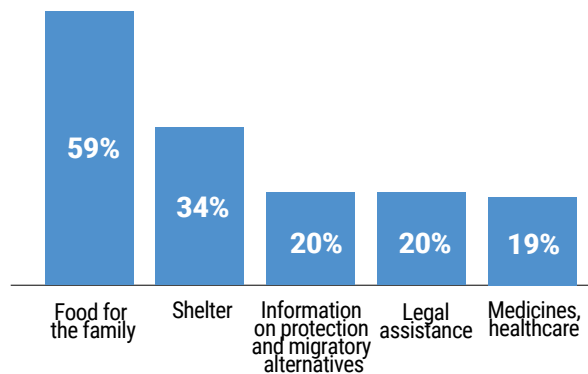
Have an insufficient food consumption.

25% consumed one meal only and 4% none the day before the interview

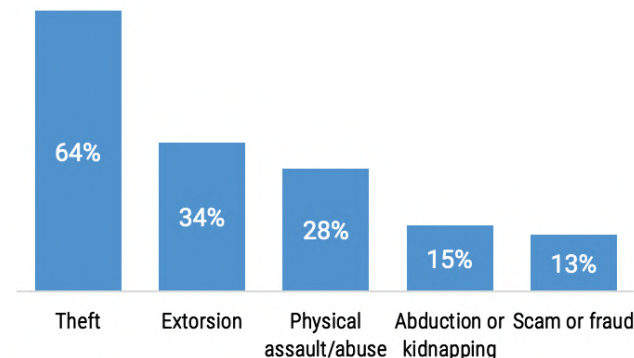
Main reasons to leave the country of origin (More than one option could be selected)



Main needs now (More than one option could be selected)



Main protection incidents in the route before arrival to Mexico (579 people who suffered protection incidents)





Mixed Movements Mexico South Border



514 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Tapachula between July and September 2024.



53% Men



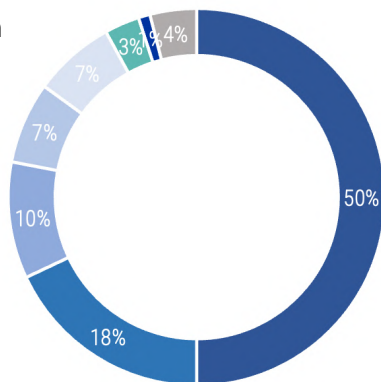
47% Women



48% Were between 26 and 35 years old.

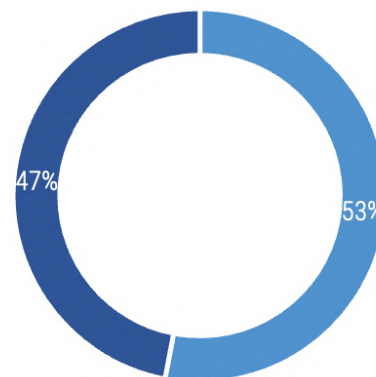
Countries of origin

- Honduras
- Venezuela
- El Salvador
- Haiti
- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Colombia
- Other

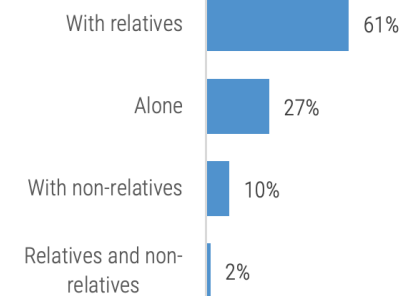


Countries intended destination

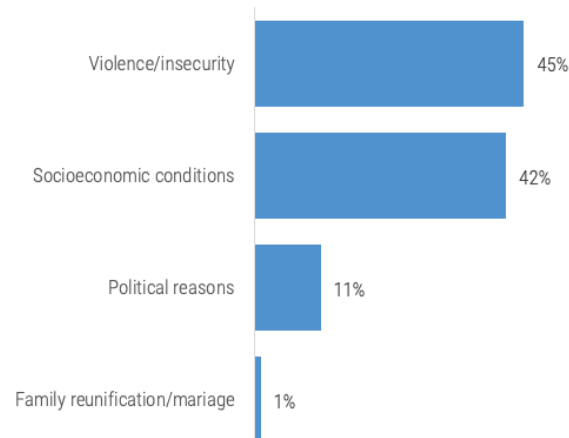
- United States
- Mexico



Travel group of interviewed individuals

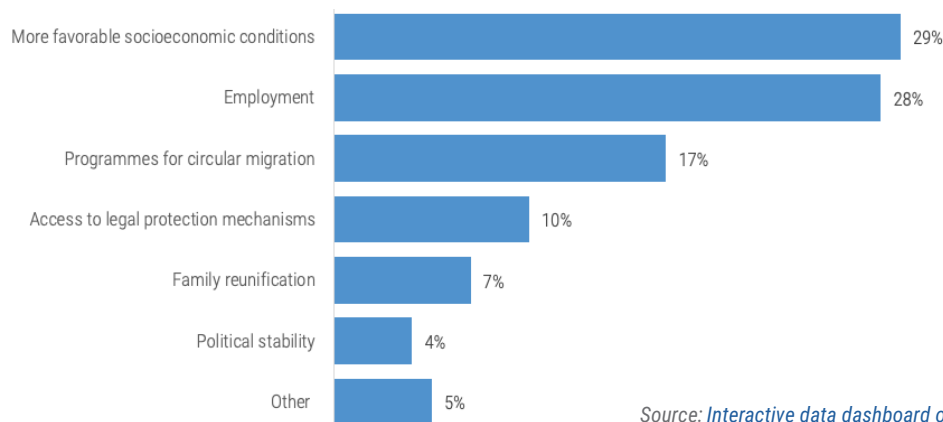


Main reasons to leave the country of origin



Source: [Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas](#)

Main reasons to choose country of destination



Source: [Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas](#)

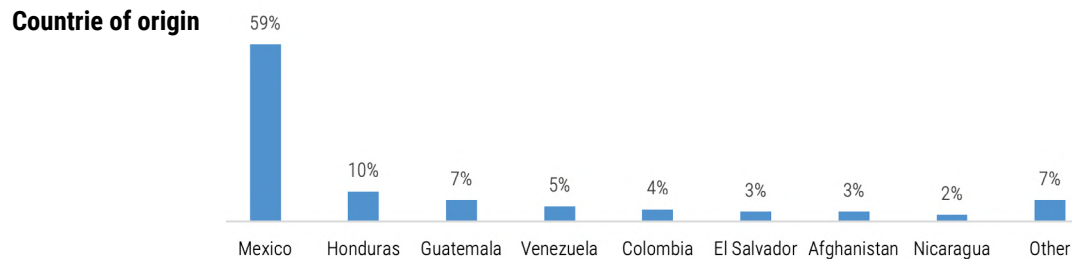
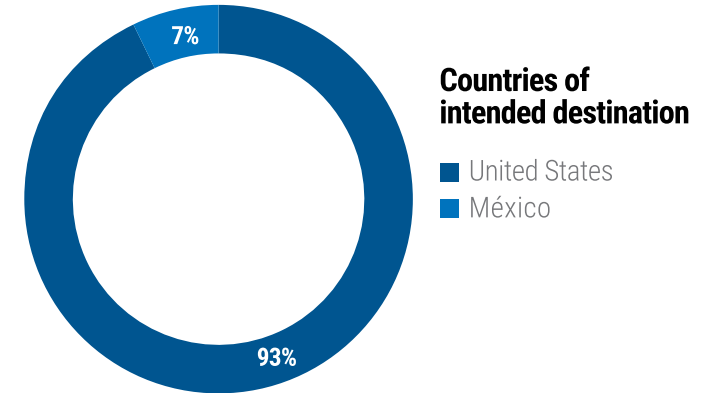


Mixed Movements Mexico North Border

335 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana between July and September 2024.

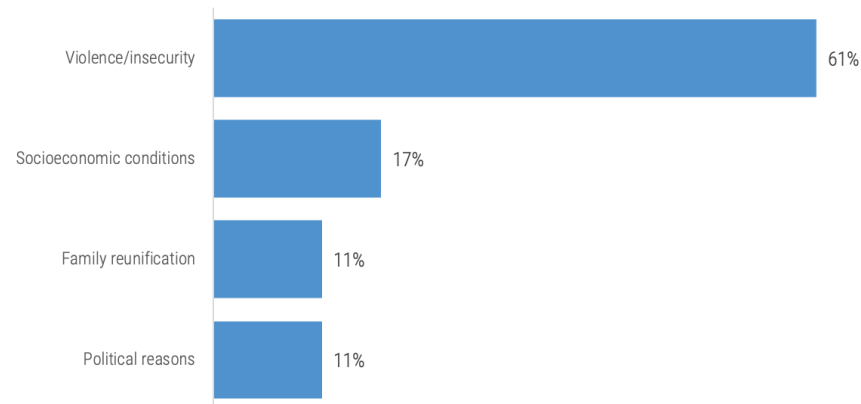
32% Men
68% Women

35 Average age
Were between 26 and 35 years old



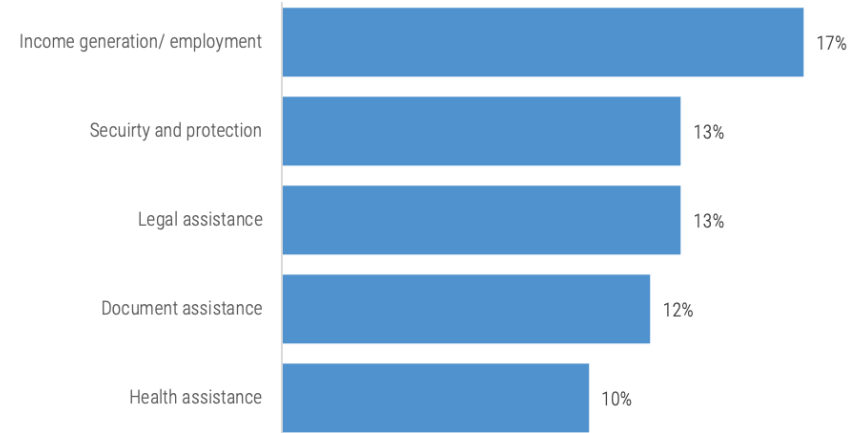
Source: Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana (2024) [Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas](#)

Main reasons to leave the country of origin



Source: Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana (2024) [Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas](#)

Main needs



Source: Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana (2024) [Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas](#)



Land Border Encounters in Southwest in United States

1,247,987

Encounters at the Southwestern border of the United States by September 2024.



34% MEXICAN
10% VENEZUELAN
9% GUATEMALAN
8% CUBAN
6% ECUADORIAN
6% COLOMBIAN
6% HONDURAN

Main nationalities from January to September 2024.



57%

Were adults travelling alone and 38% moving in family units.

from January to September 2024



5%

Were unaccompanied children and adolescents.

from January to September 2024

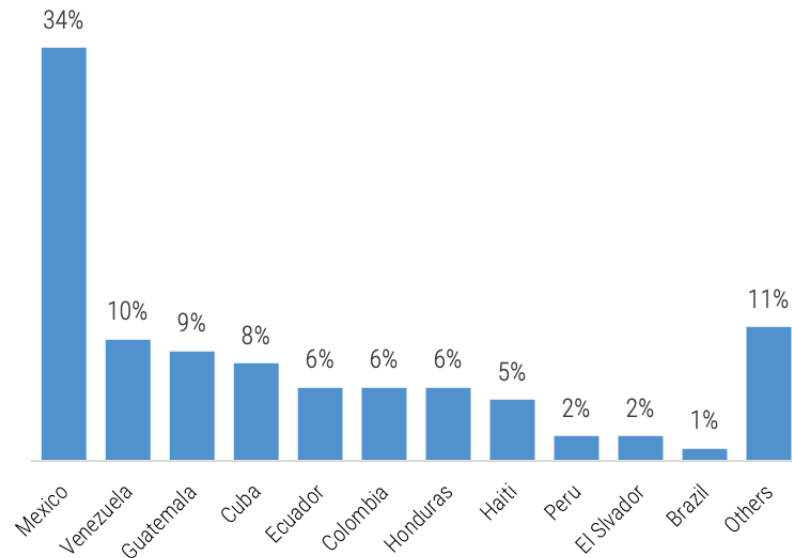


23%

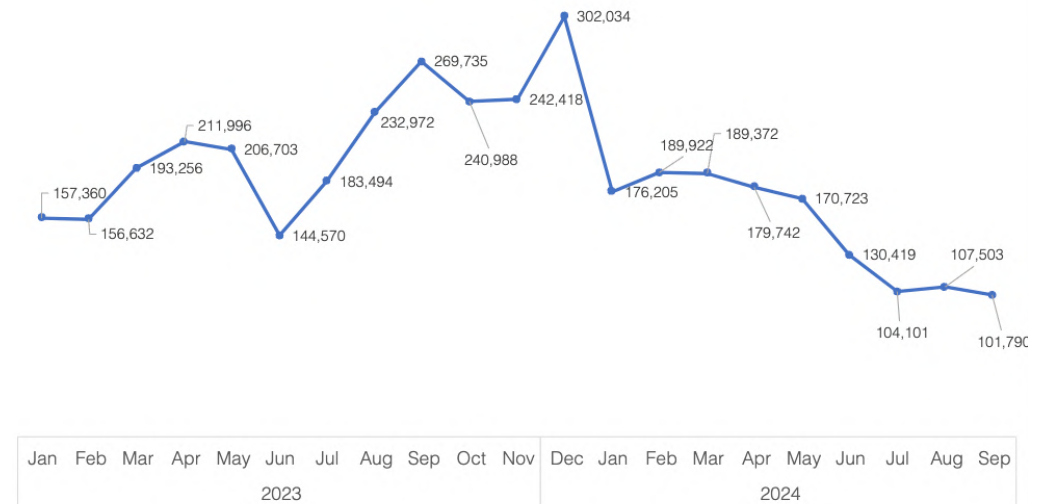
Decrease in the encounters at the Southwestern United States border by September 2024

in comparison to encounters by September 2023 (1,756,652).

Main country of origin in United States Southwest land border encounters from January to September 2024



United States Southwest land borders encounters, 2023-2024



Source: United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (U.S.) Department of Homeland Security.



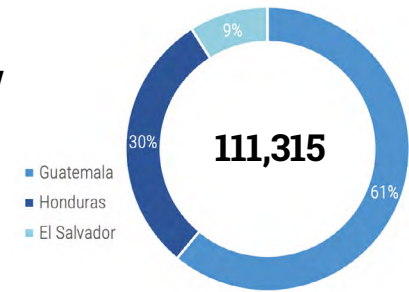
Returns to Northern Central American countries (El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala)

111,315
 Hondurans, Guatemalans and Salvadorians returned from the United States, Mexico and other countries
 Between January and September 2024.

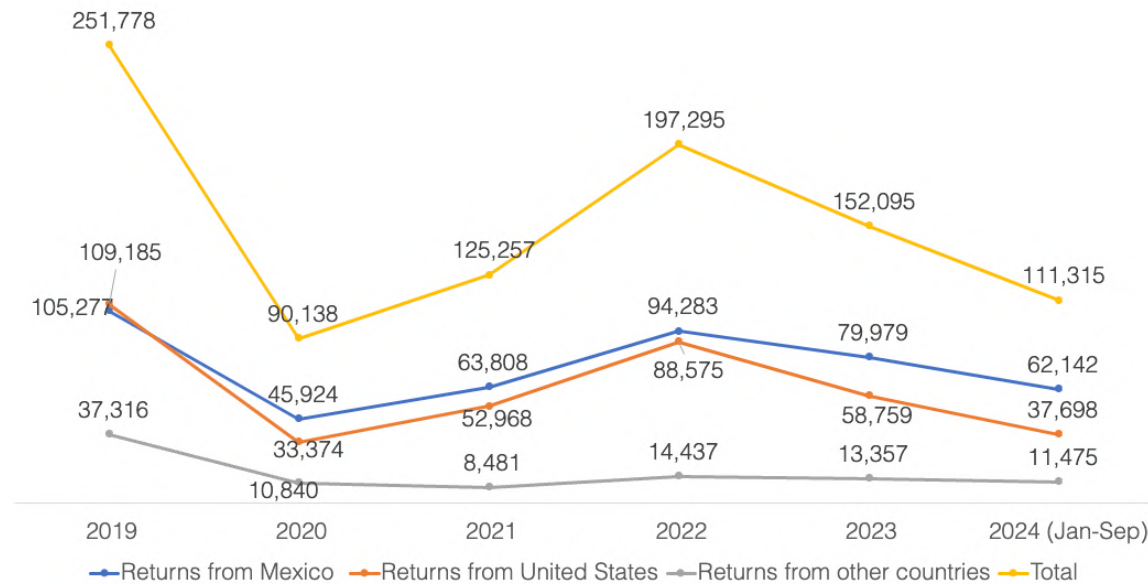
61% GUATEMALANS
30% HONDURAS
9% EI SALVADOR
 were the countries with the higher figures of returns from January to September 2024.

1.6%
 Decrease in total returns from January to September 2024 in comparison to the same period in 2023.

Returns by destination country (Jan - Sep 2024)



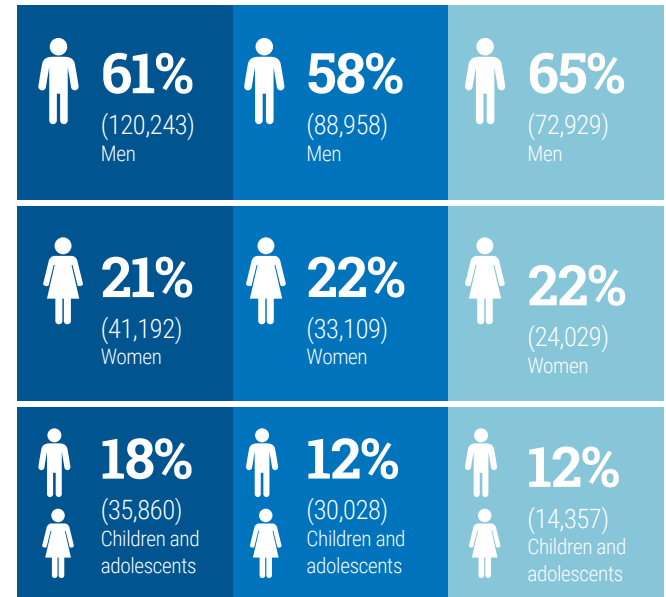
Returns from Mexico, United States and other countries, 2019-2024 (January-September)



Returns 2022 (January - December)

Returns 2023 (January - December)

Returns 2024 (January - September)



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