IBC Human Mobility — Snapshot (January - March 2025)

PANAMA: DARIEN PROVINCE CROSSINGS

97%
Decrease
Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024.

PANAMA: REVERSE FLOWS

4,172
People recorded moving southward.
(March 2025)

HONDURAS: IRREGULAR ENTRIES

89%
Decrease
Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024.

U.S. - SOUTHWEST BORDER ENCOUNTERS

85%
Decrease
Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024.

A brief snapshot of the regional context is attached to the IBC Human Mobility Report for the last quarter of 2024. It highlights recent policy shifts that have had a significant impact on migration trends, movement dynamics, and access to international protection. This information will be further developed in the IBC Human Mobility First Quarter Report, to be released for the period January–March 2025.

In the first months of 2025, cross-border population movements across the Americas continued to decline—particularly northbound movements— though dynamics varied across countries. Key developments included:

Irregular entries into Panama through the Darien dropped sharply in the first quarter of 2025, with only 2,831 people recorded—a 97% decrease compared to the same period in 2024—reflecting the impact of heightened border controls and regional deterrence measures. March 2025 registered just 194 entries, the lowest monthly figure since 2020.

Irregular entries into Honduras also dropped sharply in the first quarter of 2025, with only 14,270 individuals recorded between January and March—an 89% decrease compared to the same period in 2024 (133,518 entries). This represents the lowest quarterly total since 2021.

As of April 2025, the Mexican government has not released updated statistics on events involving individuals in irregular status in Mexico since August 2024. The most recent data on asylum applications was published in December 2024, reporting a total of 78,975 claims during the year.

According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), land encounters at the U.S. Southwest border dropped sharply in the first quarter of calendar year 2025. Monthly encounters fell from 61,448 in January to 11,709 in February, and further to 11,017 in March—totaling 84,174 encounters in Q1 2025. This represents 85% decrease compared to the same period in 2024, when encounters totaled 555,467 (176,195 in January, 189,913 in February, and 189,359 in March). March 2025 recorded the lowest number of monthly encounters in at least four years, significantly lower than March figures in 2024 (189,359), 2023 (193,249), and 2022 (222,574).

In response to changes in migration policies implemented since January 2025, a considerable number of people have been impacted—particularly those who were en route to or seeking entry into the United States through the CBP One process. Many remain stranded at various points between Panama and the U.S.–Mexico border, weighing their options.

Reverse Movements: Following recent policy changes and their impact on movement dynamics, a growing number of individuals from various nationalities, including Venezuelans, Ecuadorians, and Colombians, have been reported moving southbound. Since January, increased transit of people heading south has been observed at key border points, accompanied by a rising number of individuals seeking access to national asylum systems.

Increasing number of refugees and migrants are reportedly opting for maritime routes from Panama back to Colombia to avoid the treacherous jungle crossing. Additionally, since mid-January 2025, reverse flows have been observed, and by the end of March, the Government of Panama had registered 4,172 individuals moving southward.

Overview of key figures and trends

302 K
People entered Panama through Darien from January to December 2024 (42% decrease compared to 2023).

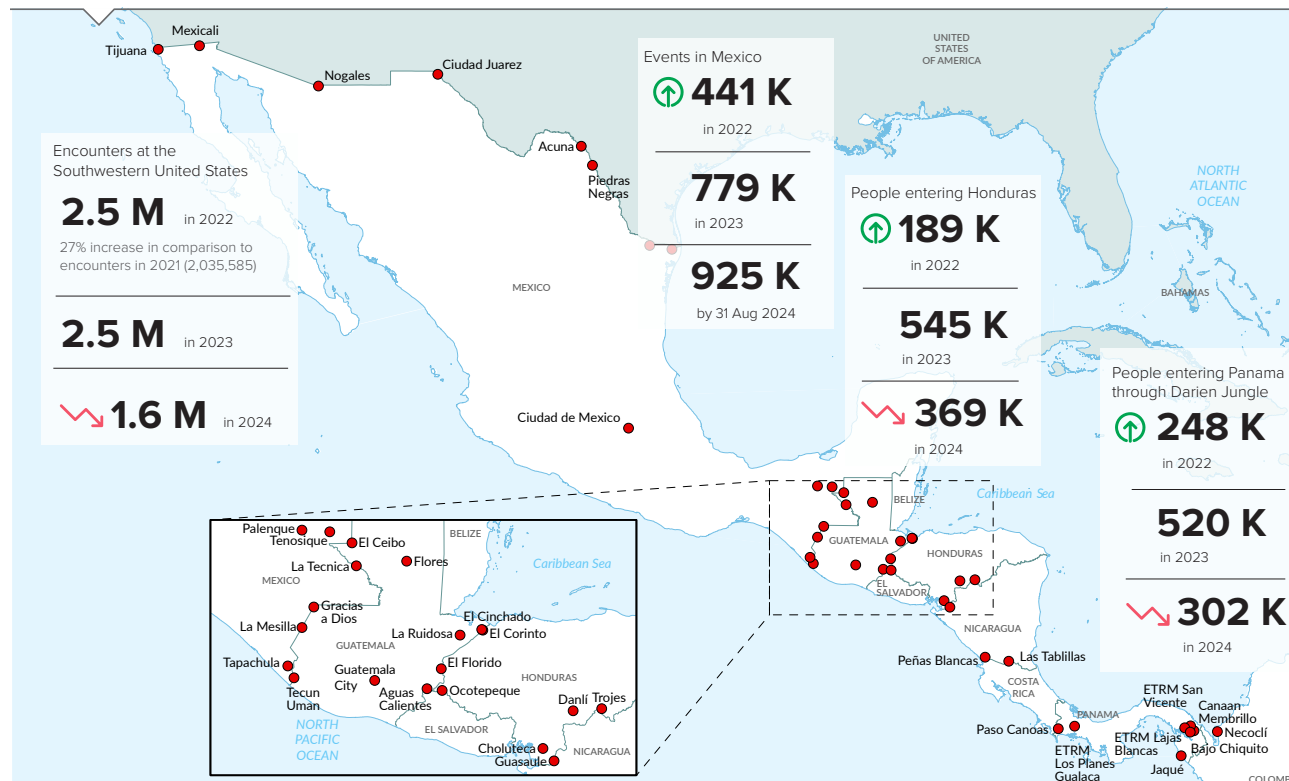**69% VENEZUELAN**
6% COLOMBIAN
5% ECUADORIAN
4% CHINESE
Main nationalities registered in Darien from January to December 2024.

369 K
People entered Honduras between January and December 2024 (a decrease of 32% compared to the same period of 2023)

1.6 M
Encounters recorded at the Southwest border of the United States of America from January to December 2024.

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.

In 2024, human mobility across Central America and Mexico has shown an overall decline in key figures if compared to 2023, as well as quarterly figures from one year to the other.

In **Panama**, 302,000 individuals crossed through the Darien Province from January to December 2024, reflecting a 42% decrease from the prior year. The decline was particularly sharp in this reporting period, with over 38,000 individuals recorded between October and December, compared to 111,000 in the same period of 2023—a 66% drop. This decline is attributed to a combination of factors, including migration policies and practices, enhanced enforcement efforts and border controls, as well as shifting regional dynamics. However, alternative migration routes have continued to emerge, particularly maritime smuggling from San Andrés to Costa Rica.

Map labels:

Events in Mexico
441 K in 2022
779 K in 2023
925 K by 31 Aug 2024

Encounters at the Southwestern United States
2.5 M in 2022
27% increase in comparison to encounters in 2021 (2,035,585)
2.5 M in 2023
1.6 M in 2024

People entering Honduras
189 K in 2022
545 K in 2023
369 K in 2024

People entering Panama through Darien Jungle
248 K in 2022
520 K in 2023
302 K in 2024

Mexicali, Tijuana, Nogales, Ciudad Juarez, Acuna, Piedras Negras, Ciudad de Mexico, Peñas Blancas, Las Tablillas, Paso Canoas, ETRM San Vicente, ETRM Lajas Blancas, ETRM Los Planes Gualaca, Jaqué, Canaan Membrillo, Necoclí, Bajo Chiquito

Inset map labels: Palenque, Tenosique, El Ceibo, La Tecnica, Flores, Gracias a Dios, La Mesilla, La Ruidosa, El Cinchado, El Corinto, El Florido, Tapachula, Guatemala City, Aguas Calientes, Ocotepeque, Danlí, Trojes, Tecun Uman, Choluteca, Guasaule

Overview of key figures and trends

In **Honduras**, irregular entries reached approximately 370,000 in 2024, representing a 32% decrease compared to 2023. The fourth-quarter data shows a particularly sharp decline, with over 57,000 individuals recorded between October and December, representing a 72% reduction compared to the same period in 2023.

Meanwhile, **Mexico** recorded over 79,000 asylum claims—a 44% decline from the previous year—likely influenced by adjustments in documentation and processing procedures. At the Mexico-U.S. Southwestern border, 1.6 million encounters were reported in 2024, marking a 35% decrease from 2023. The quarterly figures from October to December further highlight this trend, with 297,000 encounters recorded, reflecting a 164% decrease if compared to the same period in 2023.

This report draws on official government data, assessments, and monitoring efforts, emphasizing the heightened protection risks faced by individuals on the move. Many remain vulnerable to threats such as theft, harassment, extortion, and physical violence throughout their journeys, underscoring the importance of sustained regional cooperation and humanitarian support.
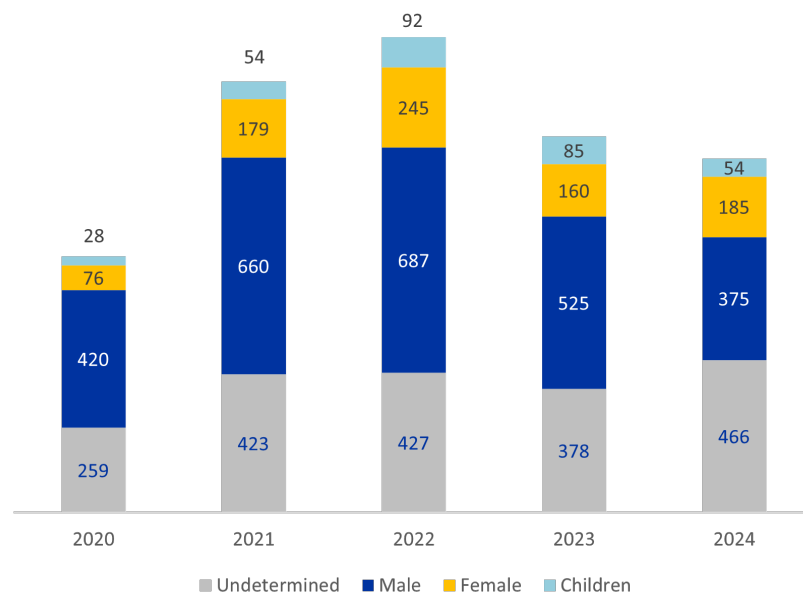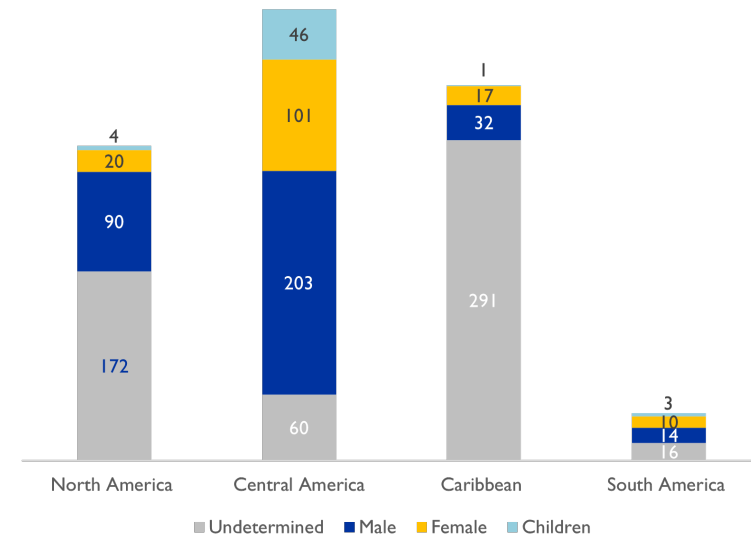

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2

Missing migrants in the Americas

- Since IOM began monitoring deaths and disappearances of migrants and people on the move, between 2014 until December 2024, 9,992 cases have been recorded in the region. Actual figures may be a lot higher as not all deaths are recorded (MMP, 2025).
- 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)

	Undetermined	Male	Female	Children
2020	259	420	76	28
2021	423	660	179	54
2022	427	687	245	92
2023	378	525	160	85
2024	466	375	185	54

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

	Undetermined	Male	Female	Children
North America	172	90	20	4
Central America	60	203	101	46
Caribbean	291	32	17	1
South America	16	14	10	3

Source: Missing Migrants Project, 2025

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

3

Panama – Darien

38,907

People have entered irregularly through Darien from October to December 2024.
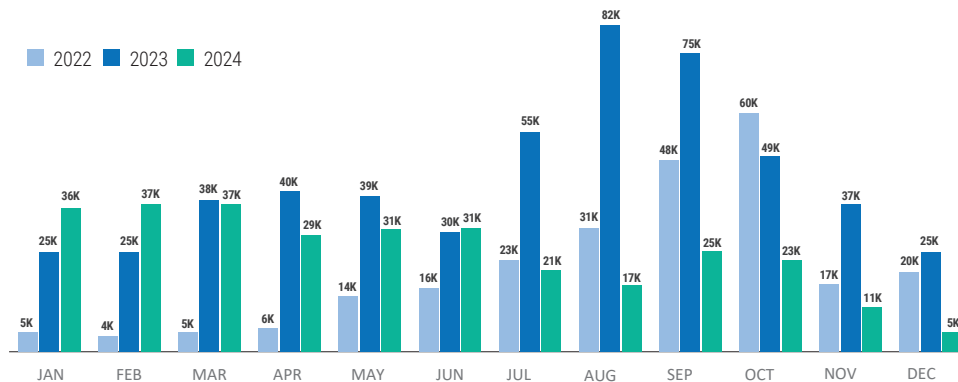
81% VENEZUELAN
4% COLOMBIAN
3% ECUADORIAN
1% NEPALI
1% PERUVIAN

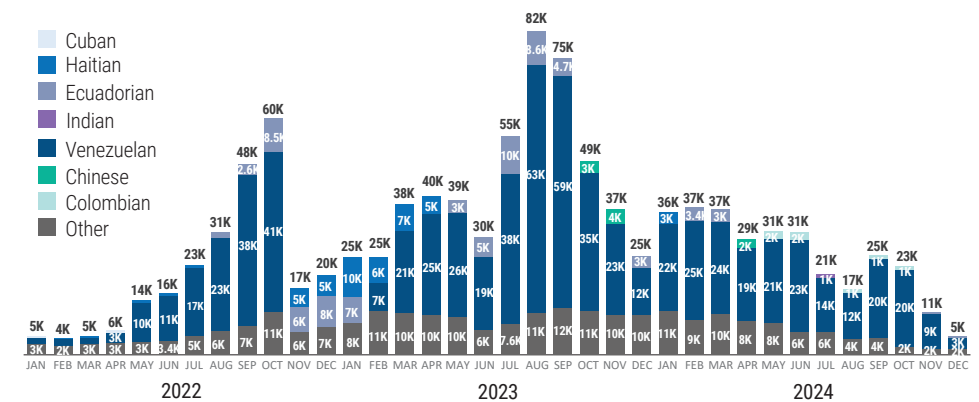Main nationalities in Darien in Q4 2024.

4,849

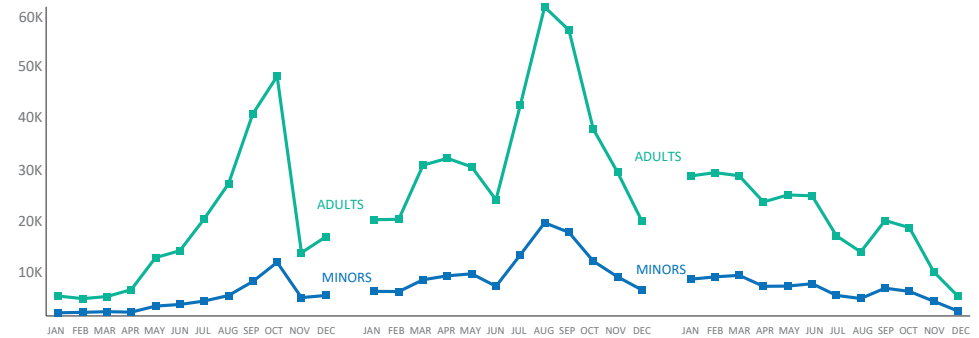Irregular entries in Darien in December, representing the lowest number in 2024.

Irregular entries by nationalities | 2022 - 2024

Legend: Cuban, Haitian, Ecuadorian, Indian, Venezuelan, Chinese, Colombian, Other

Irregular entries Darien | 2022 - 2024

Legend: 2022, 2023, 2024

Irregular entries by age groups | 2022 - 2024

Source: Migraciones Panama.

4

Panama

1,147
Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF
Entering Panama from Colombia in the Darien province (Migration Reception Centers Lajas Blancas and San Vicente)

40% Men
60% Women

38
Different nationalities interviewed

2% Pregnant women
8% Breastfeeding women
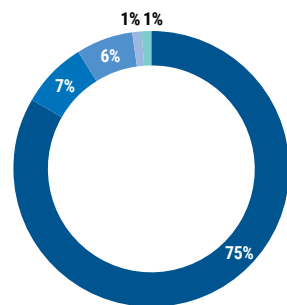**1% Separated children**
Specific needs

53%
left country of origin due to violence (to self or generalized)

39%
Experienced or witnessed protection incidents during journey.

Countries of origin

1% 1%
6%
7%
75%

- Venezuela
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Haiti
- Peru

Food security

70%
had food security issues and resorted to severe coping strategies last week

13% limited adult food consumption for children; 15% went whole day without eating; 42% regularly skipped meals.
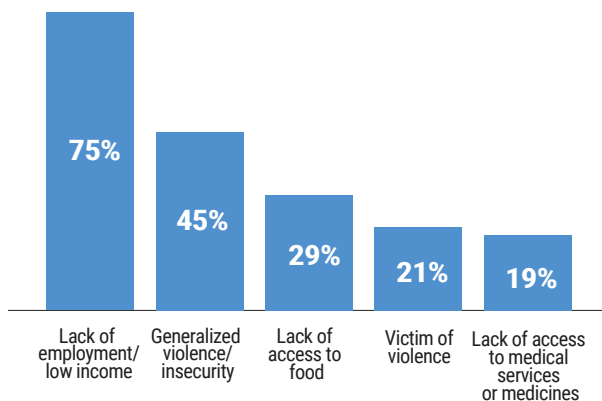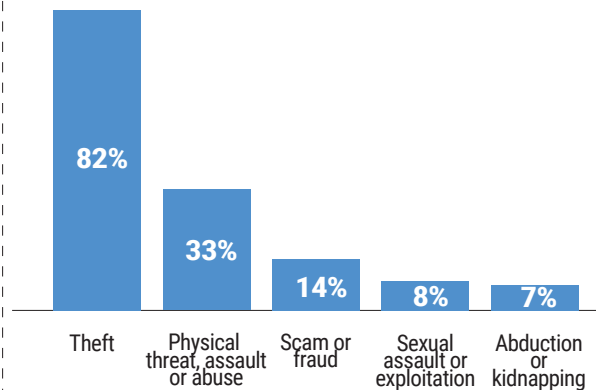
40%
had insufficient food consumption the day before the interview

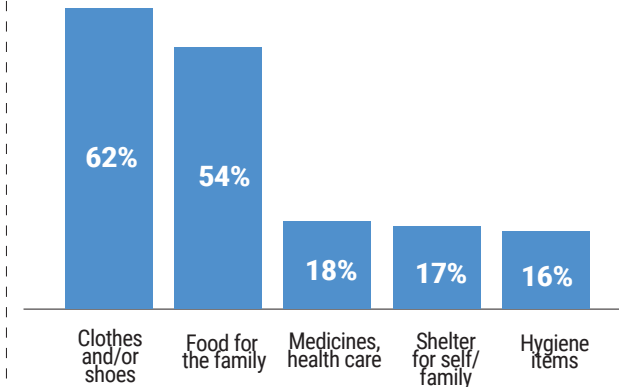35% consumed only one meal and 5% consumed no meal the day before the interview

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

Reason	%
Lack of employment/ low income	75%
Generalized violence/ insecurity	45%
Lack of access to food	29%
Victim of violence	21%
Lack of access to medical services or medicines	19%

Main protection incidents during journey
(More than one option could be selected)

Incident	%
Theft	82%
Physical threat, assault or abuse	33%
Scam or fraud	14%
Sexual assault or exploitation	8%
Abduction or kidnapping	7%

Main needs
(More than one option could be selected)

Need	%
Clothes and/or shoes	62%
Food for the family	54%
Medicines, health care	18%
Shelter for self/ family	17%
Hygiene items	16%

Source: Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF, 2024

5

Costa Rica

2,295
Individuals interviewed by IOM between October and December 2024.

89% VENEZUELAN
6% COLOMBIAN
2% ECUADORIAN

Main nationalities interviewed.

39% Women

61% Men

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

Recorded departures of refugees and migrants from Panama to Costa Rica

324,846
Refugees and migrants in 2024
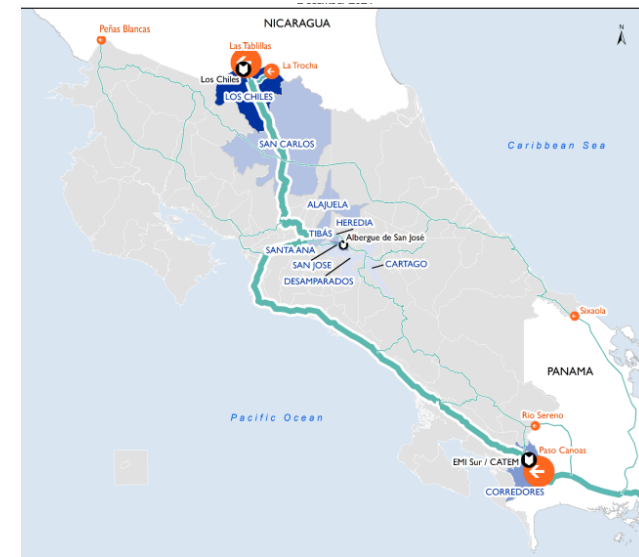
529,348
Refugees and migrants in 2023

226,610
Refugees and migrants in 2022

Chart legend: 2022, 2023, 2024

Data points 2023 (orange): Jan 24,122; Feb 19,52_; Mar 36,106; Apr 31,049; May 33,240; Jun 54,685; Jul 84,494 (Ago); Sep 73,807; Oct 51,248; Nov 42,150; Dic 28,721

Data points 2024 (red): Jan 37,436; Feb 41,326; Mar 40,823; Apr 41,064; May 41,064; Jun 33,022; Jul 23,167; Ago 16,566**; Sep 25,964***; Oct 26,247; Nov 14,370; Dic 6,353

Data points 2022 (blue): Jan 3,724; Feb 4,467; Mar 4,837; Apr 5,136; May 13,248; Jun 14,586; Jul 10,737*; Ago 29,957; Sep 42,637; Oct 60,440; Nov 16,164; Dic 20,677

*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.

Legend

Border Crossing
- < 35
- 2.096
- 4.193 – 6.283

Surveys
- 35
- 92
- 454

Route
- Direct Route EMI Sur - Los Chiles
- Alternative Route

Stranded individuals per canton
- < 9
- 11 - 84
- 140
- 200

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.

According to the IOM in Costa Rica, an estimated 6,353 people from the migratory flow across the Americas entered the country in December 2024, with an average of approximately 205 individuals arriving per day. Nearly 99% of these entries took place through Paso Canoas, located on the border with Panama.

The main route identified was from EMI Sur (southern border) to Los Chiles (northern border), typically undertaken by bus. The journey costs around $30 USD per person and usually takes less than a day.

Source: Flow monitoring of people on the move across the Americas in locations of high transit and presence of migrants in Costa Rica - December 2024 | Displacement Tracking Matrix

Costa Rica

676
Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF

40% Men
60% Women

1% Pregnant women
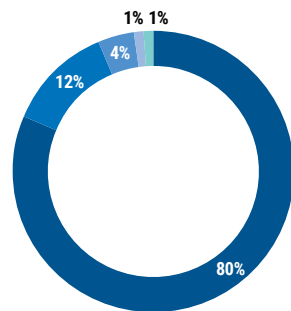**2% Breastfeeding women**
Specific needs

68% left country of origin due to violence (to self or generalized)

74% Experienced or witnessed protection incidents during journey.

Countries of origin
- Venezuela — 80%
- Colombia — 12%
- Ecuador — 4%
- Cuba — 1%
- Brazil — 1%

Food security

75% had food security issues and resorted to severe coping strategies last week

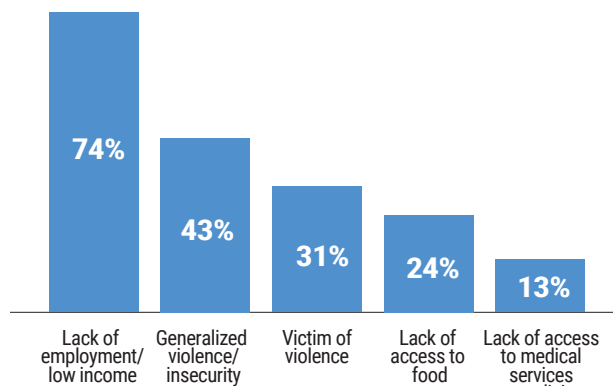10% limited adult food consumption for children; 17% went whole day without eating; 48% regularly skipped meals.
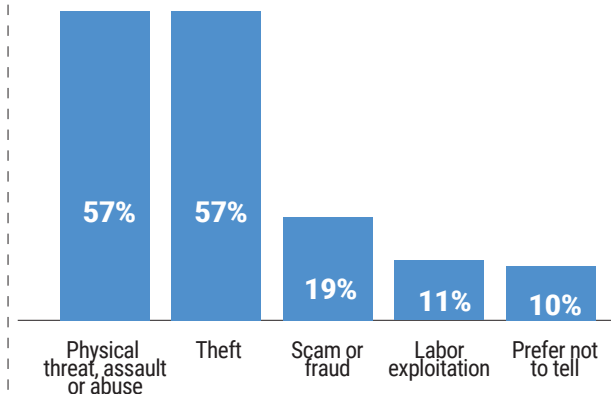
55% had insufficient food consumption the day before the interview

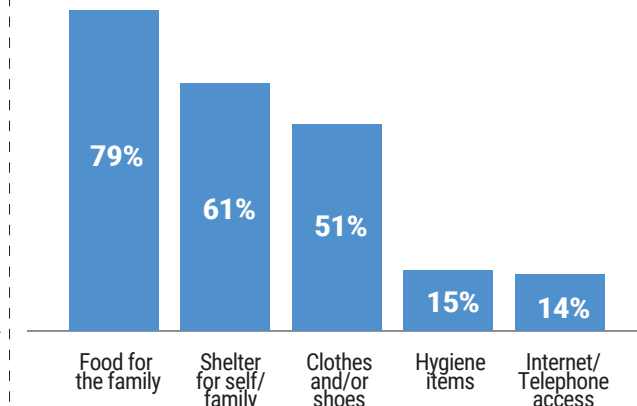39% consumed only one meal and 16% consumed no meal the day before the interview

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

- Lack of employment/ low income — 74%
- Generalized violence/ insecurity — 43%
- Victim of violence — 31%
- Lack of access to food — 24%
- Lack of access to medical services — 13%

Main protection incidents during the route
(More than one option could be selected)

- Physical threat, assault or abuse — 57%
- Theft — 57%
- Scam or fraud — 19%
- Labor exploitation — 11%
- Prefer not to tell — 10%

Main needs
(More than one option could be selected)

- Food for the family — 79%
- Shelter for self/ family — 61%
- Clothes and/or shoes — 51%
- Hygiene items — 15%
- Internet/ Telephone access — 14%

Source: Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF, 2024

7

Honduras

451
Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF

48% Men
51% Women

1% Non binary/ Prefer not to say

4% Pregnant women
5% Breastfeeding women
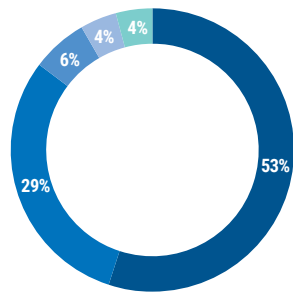**1% Separated children**
Specific needs

31% left country of origin due to violence (to self or generalized)

55% Experienced or witnessed protection incidents during journey.

Countries of origin
- Venezuela
- Cuba
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Haiti

53%
29%
6%
4%
4%

Food security

36% had food security issues and resorted to severe coping strategies last week

6% limited adult food consumption for children; 13% went whole day without eating; 17% regularly skipped meals.
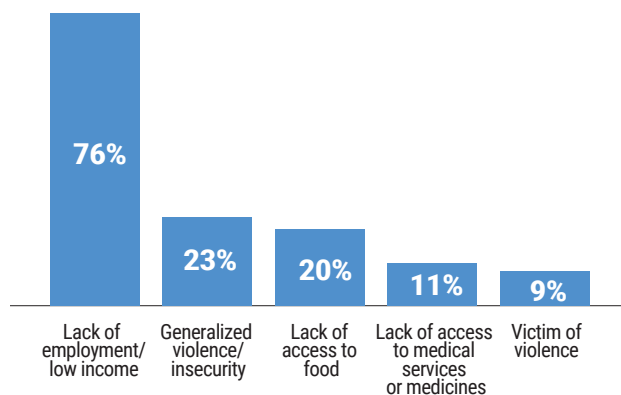
14% had insufficient food consumption the day before the interview

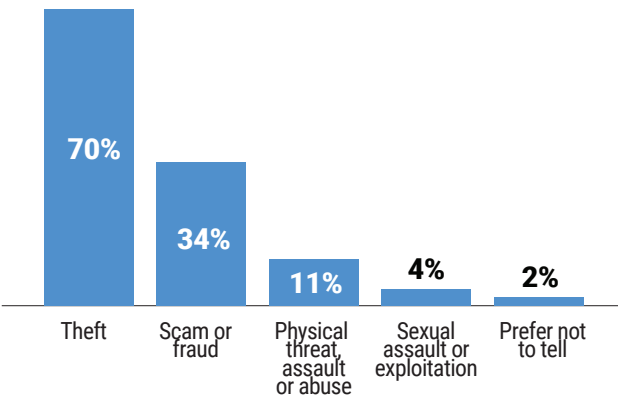13% consumed only one meal and 1% consumed no meal the day before the interview

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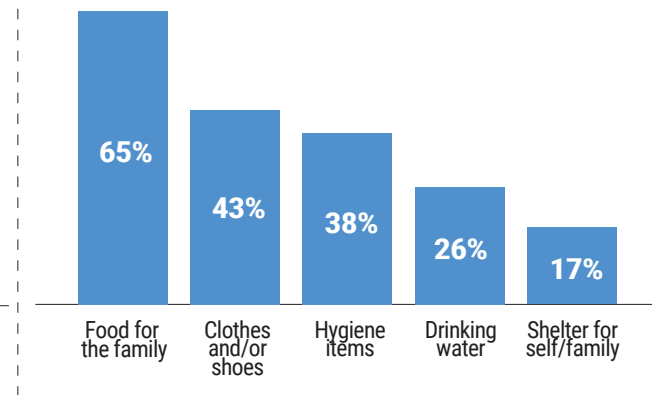(More than one option could be selected)

Reason	Percentage
Lack of employment/ low income	76%
Generalized violence/ insecurity	23%
Lack of access to food	20%
Lack of access to medical services or medicines	11%
Victim of violence	9%

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

Incident	Percentage
Theft	70%
Scam or fraud	34%
Physical threat, assault or abuse	11%
Sexual assault or exploitation	4%
Prefer not to tell	2%

Main needs
(More than one option could be selected)

Need	Percentage
Food for the family	65%
Clothes and/or shoes	43%
Hygiene items	38%
Drinking water	26%
Shelter for self/family	17%

Guatemala

1,538

Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF

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

58%
Men

42%
Women

3% Pregnant women
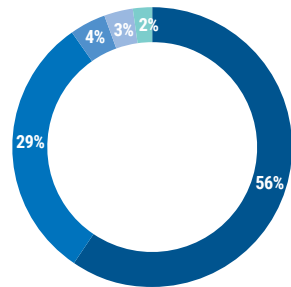**6% Breastfeeding women**
Specific needs

58%
left country of origin due to violence (to self or generalized)

65%
Experienced or witnessed protection incidents during journey.

Countries of origin
- Venezuela — 56%
- Honduras — 29%
- Mexico — 4%
- Colombia — 3%
- El Salvador — 2%

Food security

68%
had food security issues and resorted to severe coping strategies last week

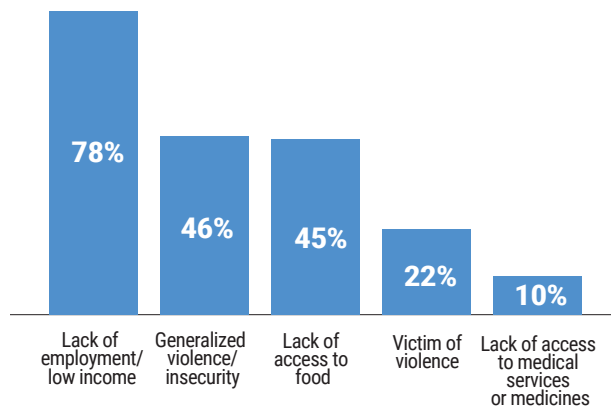9% limited adult food consumption for children;29% went whole day without eating; 30% regularly skipped meals.
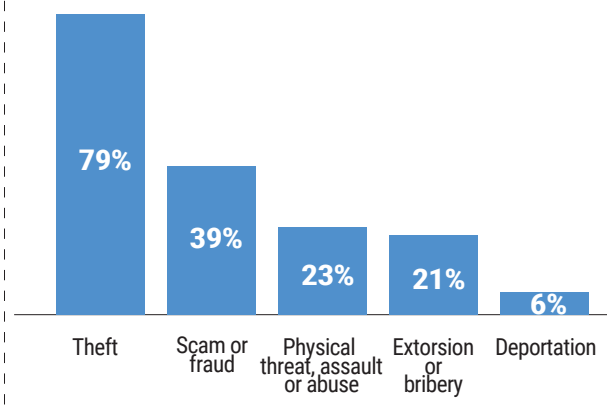
56%
had insufficient food consumption the day before the interview

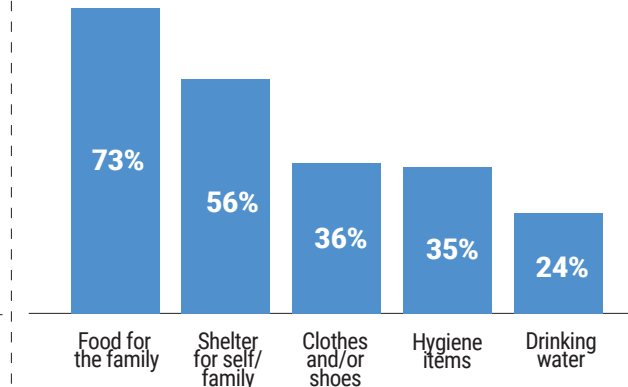48% consumed only one meal and 8% consumed no meal the day before the interview

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

- Lack of employment/ low income — 78%
- Generalized violence/ insecurity — 46%
- Lack of access to food — 45%
- Victim of violence — 22%
- Lack of access to medical services or medicines — 10%

Main protection incidents during journey
(More than one option could be selected)

- Theft — 79%
- Scam or fraud — 39%
- Physical threat, assault or abuse — 23%
- Extorsion or bribery — 21%
- Deportation — 6%

Main needs
(More than one option could be selected)

- Food for the family — 73%
- Shelter for self/ family — 56%
- Clothes and/or shoes — 36%
- Hygiene items — 35%
- Drinking water — 24%

Source: Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF, 2024

9

Guatemala

733
Individuals were interviewed by DTM Guatemala between October and December 2024.

70% Men
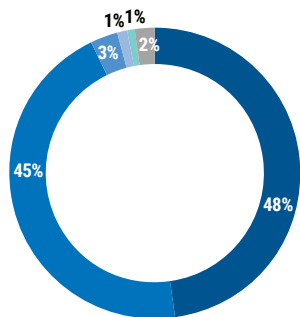**30%** Women

43% Were between 26 and 35 years old.

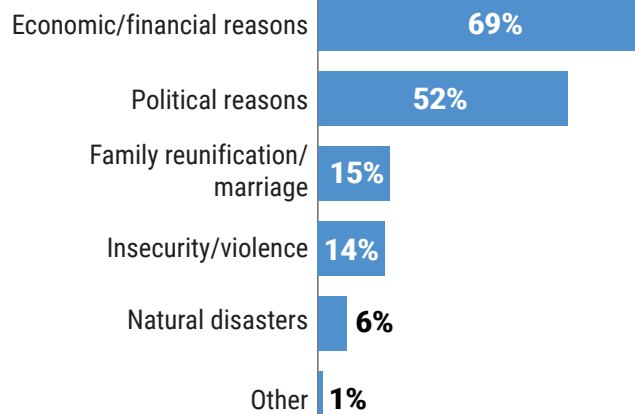**34%** of people interviewed reported having completed secondary education.

Source: Interactive data dashboard on migrants in transit through the Americas
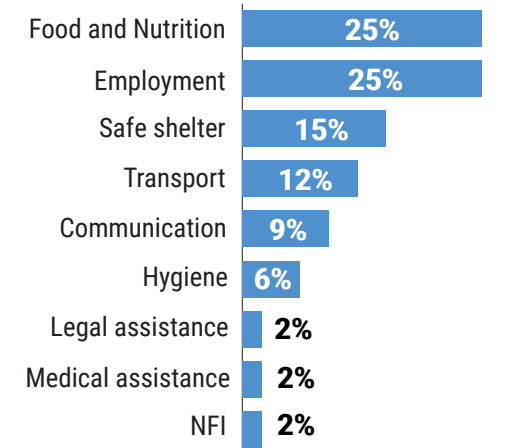
Main reasons to leave country of origin

Countries of origin
- Venezuela
- Honduras
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Other

48%
45%
3%
1% 1%
2%

Reason	%
Economic/financial reasons	69%
Political reasons	52%
Family reunification/marriage	15%
Insecurity/violence	14%
Natural disasters	6%
Other	1%

Main needs now and to continue the journey

Need	%
Food and Nutrition	25%
Employment	25%
Safe shelter	15%
Transport	12%
Communication	9%
Hygiene	6%
Legal assistance	2%
Medical assistance	2%
NFI	2%

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

Asylum trends in Mexico

78,975
Individuals applied for asylum in Mexico from January to December 2024,
a decrease of 44% compared to the same period in 2023 (COMAR, 2024).

35% HONDURAS
22% CUBA
14% HAITI
7% EL SALVADOR
7% VENEZUELA
15% OTHER
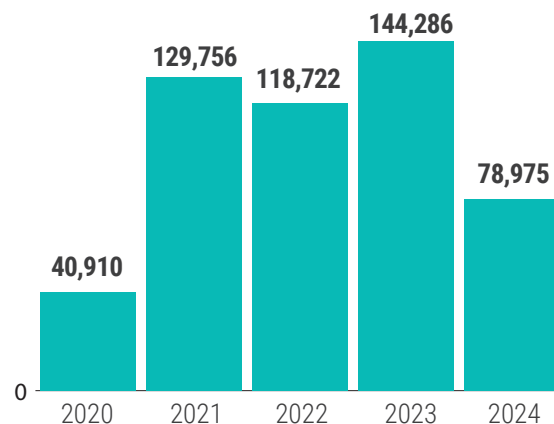Top countries of origin in 2024 (COMAR, 2024).

36 K
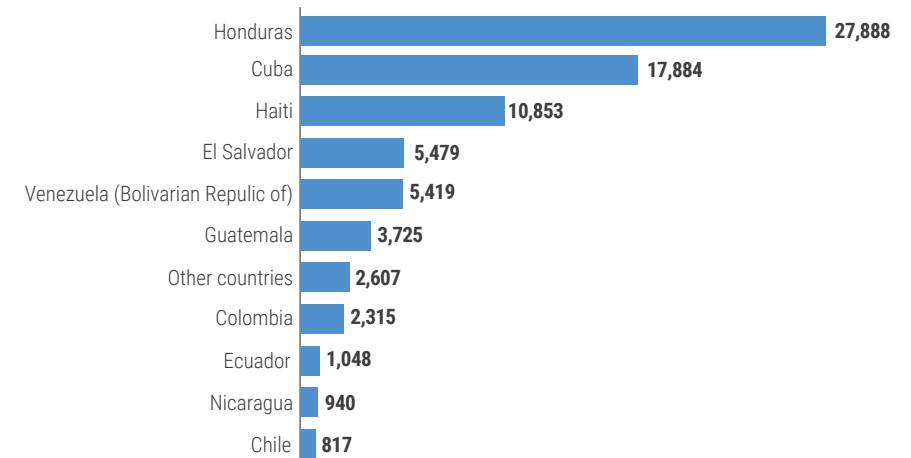Asylum-seekers registered by UNHCR in Mexico from January to December 2024.

69%
of asylum-seekers interviewed by UNHCR in Mexico from January to December 2024, have specific protection needs.

Top 10 Asylum applications in Mexico by country of origin in 2024
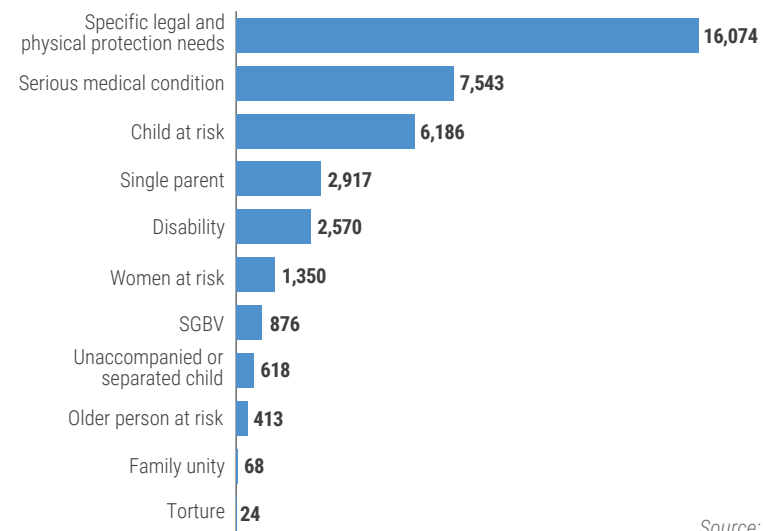
Country	Applications
Honduras	27,888
Cuba	17,884
Haiti	10,853
El Salvador	5,479
Venezuela (Bolivarian Repulic of)	5,419
Guatemala	3,725
Other countries	2,607
Colombia	2,315
Ecuador	1,048
Nicaragua	940
Chile	817

Source: COMAR, 2024

Asylum Applications in Mexico 2020-2024 (all nationalities)

Year	Applications
2020	40,910
2021	129,756
2022	118,722
2023	144,286
2024	78,975

Source: COMAR, 2024

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

Protection need	Count
Specific legal and physical protection needs	16,074
Serious medical condition	7,543
Child at risk	6,186
Single parent	2,917
Disability	2,570
Women at risk	1,350
SGBV	876
Unaccompanied or separated child	618
Older person at risk	413
Family unity	68
Torture	24

Source: UNHCR, 2024.

Mexico

1,241
Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF
Interviews took place in 18 cities across Mexico in both South and North borders.

47% Men

53% Women

1% Non binary/ Prefer not to say

3% Pregnant women
5% Breastfeeding women
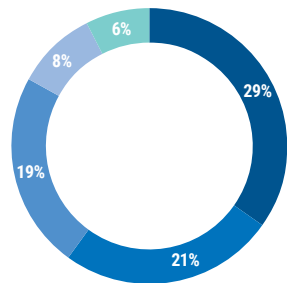**3% Separated children**
Specific needs

80% left country of origin due to violence (to self or generalized)

65% Experienced or witnessed protection incidents during journey.

Countries of origin
- Honduras 29%
- Venezuela 21%
- Cuba 19%
- Haiti 8%
- Guatemala 6%

Food security

28% had food security issues and resorted to severe coping strategies last week

5% limited adult food consumption for children; 6% went whole day without eating; 17% regularly skipped meals.
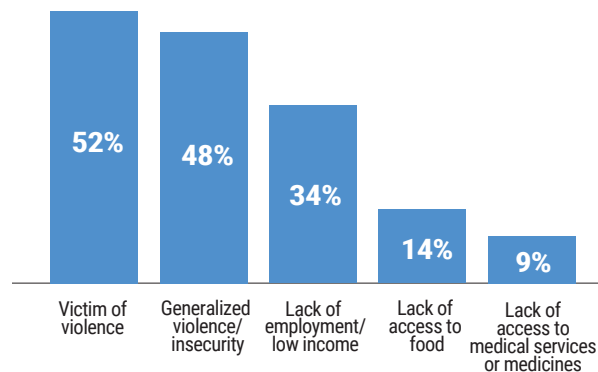
18% had insufficient food consumption the day before the interview

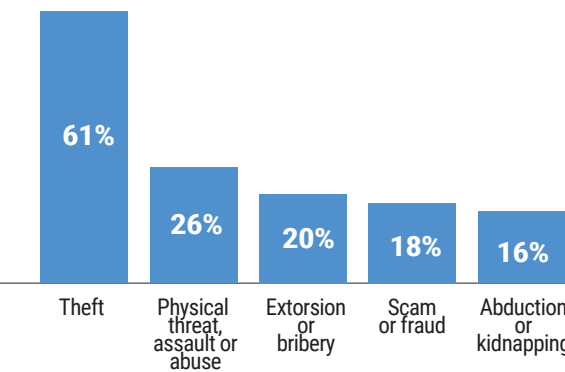17% consumed only one meal and 1% consumed no meal the day before the interview

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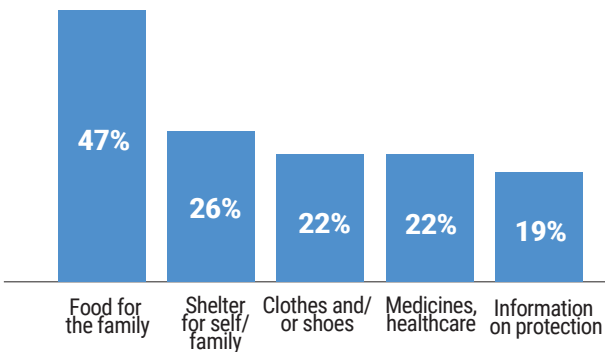(More than one option could be selected)

- Victim of violence: 52%
- Generalized violence/ insecurity: 48%
- Lack of employment/ low income: 34%
- Lack of access to food: 14%
- Lack of access to medical services or medicines: 9%

Main protection incidents during journey
(More than one option could be selected)

- Theft: 61%
- Physical threat, assault or abuse: 26%
- Extorsion or bribery: 20%
- Scam or fraud: 18%
- Abduction or kidnapping: 16%

Main needs
(More than one option could be selected)

- Food for the family: 47%
- Shelter for self/ family: 26%
- Clothes and/ or shoes: 22%
- Medicines, healthcare: 22%
- Information on protection: 19%

Source: Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR-WFP-UNICEF, 2024

IBC Human Mobility (October - December 2024)

Mexico South Border

595 Individuals were interviewed by IOM in Tapachula between October and December 2024.
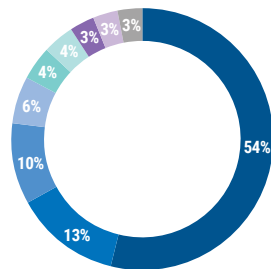
57% Men
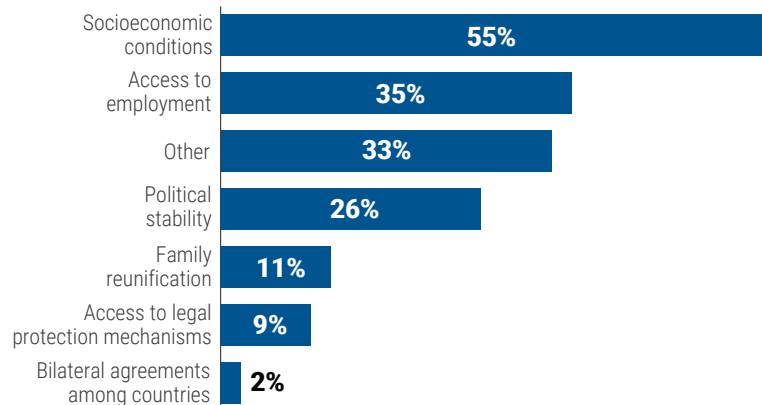
43% Women

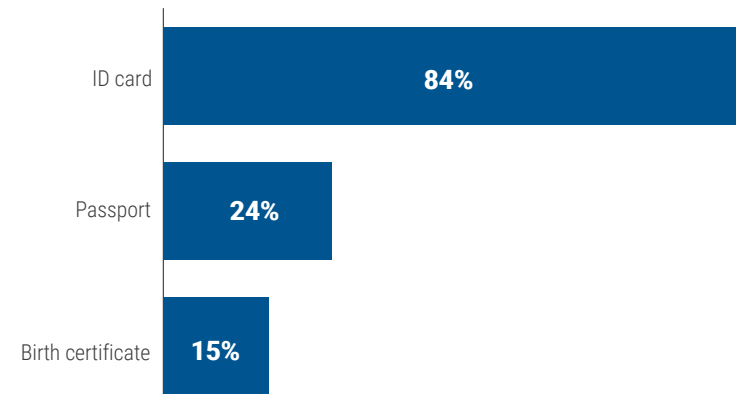**46%** Were between 26 and 35 years old

Countries of origin
- Venezuela
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Ecuador
- Nicaragua
- Peru
- Other

54%
13%
10%
6%
4%
4%
3% 3% 3%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

Reason	Percentage
Socioeconomic conditions	55%
Access to employment	35%
Other	33%
Political stability	26%
Family reunification	11%
Access to legal protection mechanisms	9%
Bilateral agreements among countries	2%

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

Identity documents held by respondents

Document	Percentage
ID card	84%
Passport	24%
Birth certificate	15%

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

Mexico North Border

627 Individuals were interviewed by IOM

in Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana between October and December 2024.
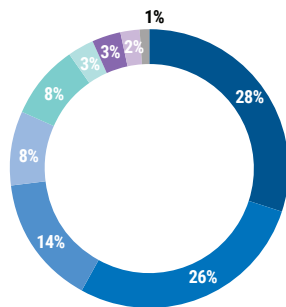
51% Men
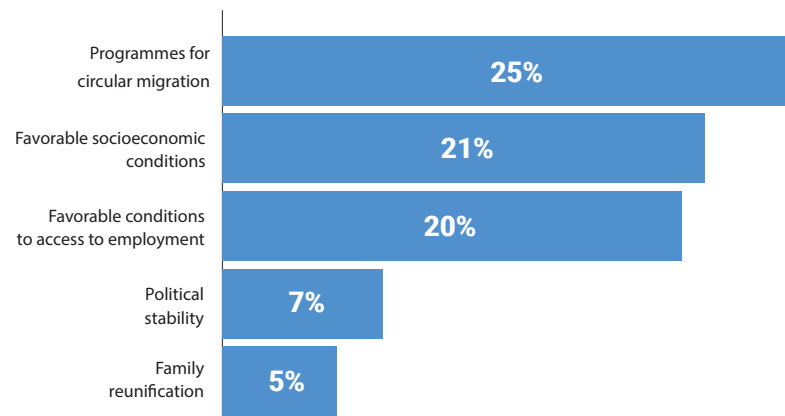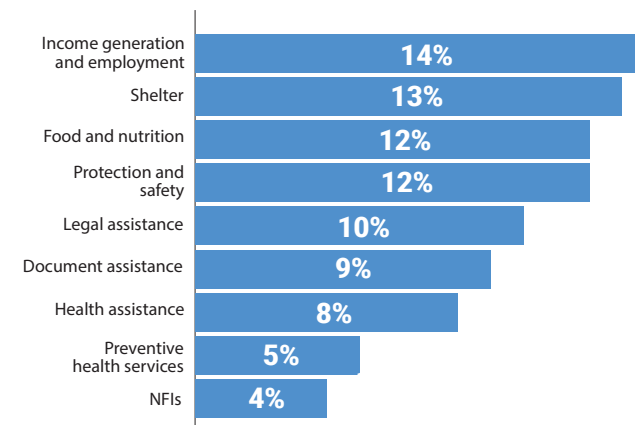
49% Women

38% Were between 26 and 35 years old

Countries of origin

- Mexico
- Venezuela
- Honduras
- Guatemala
- Colombia
- El Salvador
- Nicaragua
- Cuba
- Haiti

Donut chart values: 28%, 26%, 14%, 8%, 8%, 3%, 3%, 2%, 1%

Main reasons to leave the country of origin

Reason	Percentage
Programmes for circular migration	25%
Favorable socioeconomic conditions	21%
Favorable conditions to access to employment	20%
Political stability	7%
Family reunification	5%

Main needs

Need	Percentage
Income generation and employment	14%
Shelter	13%
Food and nutrition	12%
Protection and safety	12%
Legal assistance	10%
Document assistance	9%
Health assistance	8%
Preventive health services	5%
NFIs	4%

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

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

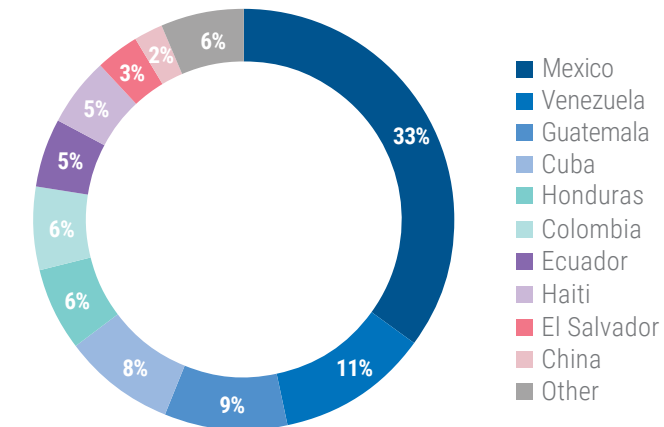# Land Border Encounters in Southwest in United States

1,646,259

Encounters at the Southwestern border of the United States between January and December 2024

33% MEXICAN
11% VENEZUELAN
9% GUATEMALAN
8% CUBAN
6% HONDURAN

Main nationalities from January to December 2024.

59%
Were adults travelling alone and 38% moving in family units.
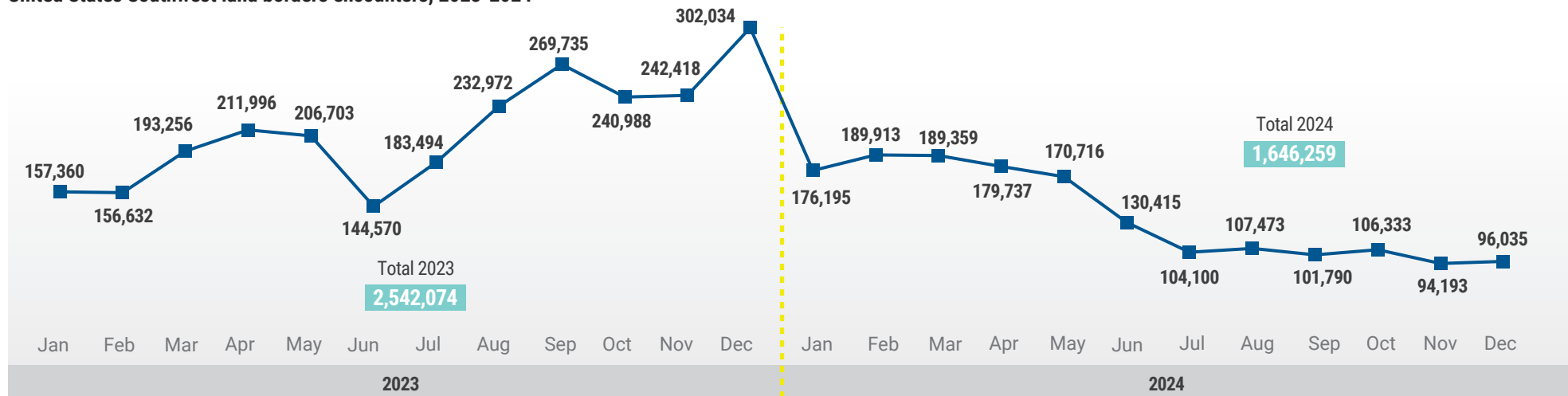from January to December 2024

6%
Were unaccompanied children and adolescents.
from January to December 2024

35%
Decrease in the encounters at the Southwestern United States border by December 2024
in comparison to encounters by December 2023 (2,541,959).

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

- Mexico — 33%
- Venezuela — 11%
- Guatemala — 9%
- Cuba — 8%
- Honduras — 6%
- Colombia — 6%
- Ecuador — 5%
- Haiti — 5%
- El Salvador — 3%
- China — 2%
- Other — 6%

United States Southwest land borders encounters, 2023-2024

Month	2023	2024
Jan	157,360	176,195
Feb	156,632	189,913
Mar	193,256	189,359
Apr	211,996	179,737
May	206,703	170,716
Jun	144,570	130,415
Jul	183,494	104,100
Aug	232,972	107,473
Sep	269,735	101,790
Oct	240,988	106,333
Nov	242,418	94,193
Dec	302,034	96,035

Total 2023: **2,542,074**

Total 2024: **1,646,259**

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

15

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

138,937
Hondurans, Guatemalans and Salvadorians were returned from the United States, Mexico and other countries
Between January and December 2024.

**55% GUATEMALANS
34% HONDURANS
11% SALVADORANS**
Were the countries with higher figures of returns
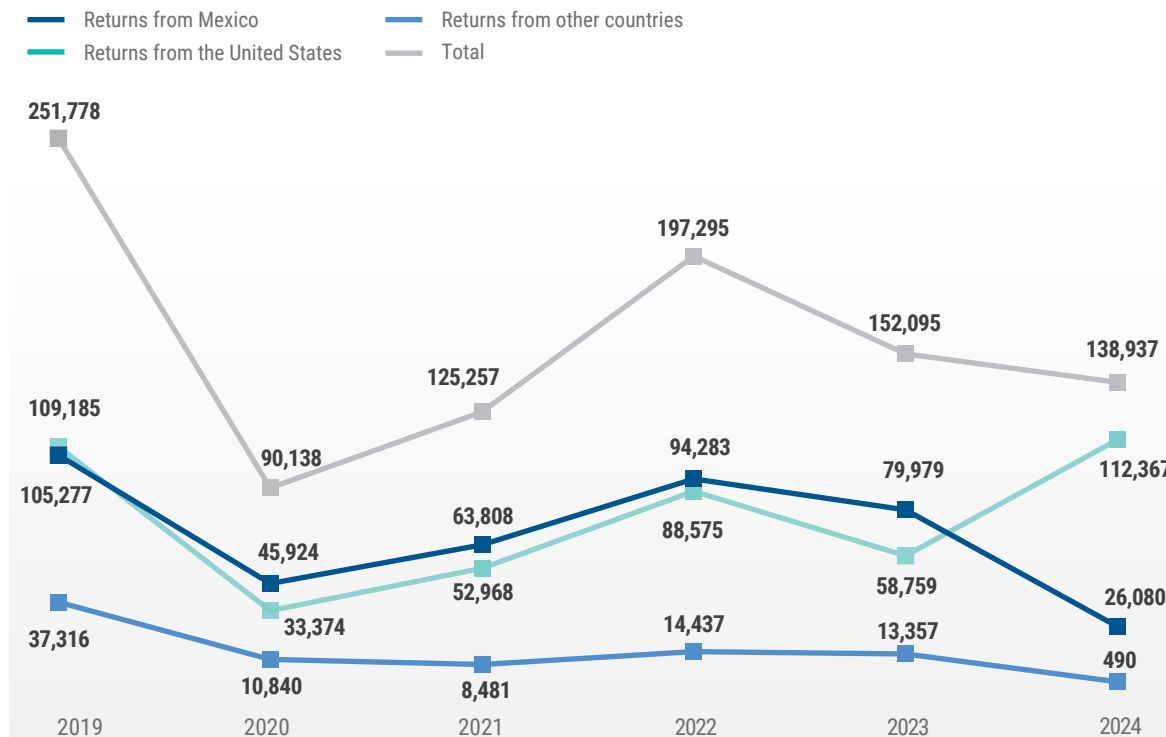from January to December 2024.

9%
Decrease in total returns from January to December 2024
in comparison to the same period in 2023.

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

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

Total: 2019: 251,778; 2020: 90,138; 2021: 125,257; 2022: 197,295; 2023: 152,095; 2024: 138,937

Returns from the United States: 2019: 105,277; 2020: 33,374; 2021: 52,968; 2022: 88,575; 2023: 58,759; 2024: 112,367

Returns from Mexico: 2019: 109,185; 2020: 45,924; 2021: 63,808; 2022: 94,283; 2023: 79,979; 2024: 26,080

Returns from other countries: 2019: 37,316; 2020: 10,840; 2021: 8,481; 2022: 14,437; 2023: 13,357; 2024: 490

Returns disaggregation (January - December)

	2022	2023	2024
Men	61% (120,243)	58% (88,958)	75% (89,817)
Women	21% (41,192)	22% (33,109)	25% (30,226)
Children and adolescents	18% (35,860)	12% (30,028)	14% (14,357)

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

16

Children and Adolescents

16,570

Individuals interviewed
Mixed Movements Monitoring UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF

between April and December 2024 in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and Chile

53%
Travelling with family.

38%
Travelling with children in family.

63% adults (20,845)
37% children (12,412)
Family composition

4% 0 - 6 months
40% 6 months - 5 years
57% 6 - 17 years
Age breakdown of children

5% Pregnant women
8% Breastfeeding women
4% Separated children from family
Specific needs
Percentage of respondents

Health

63%
Infants fully vaccinated
0-6 months of age (N=327)

79%
Children fully vaccinated
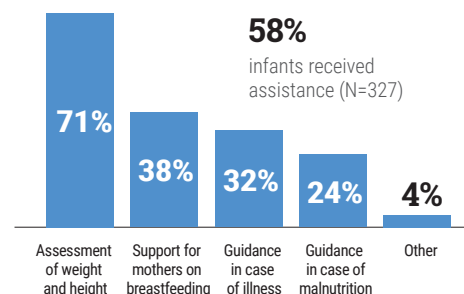6 months to 5 years of age (N=3,804)

Education

18%
Children not receiving education
6 to 17 years of age, referred to the country where they lived before starting the journey (N=3,096)
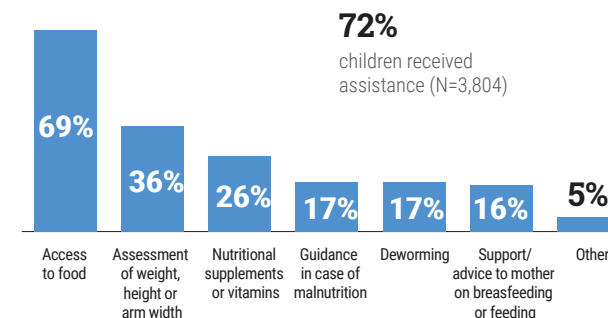
Nutrition

47%
Infants exclusively breastfed
0-6 months of age (N=316)

58% Severe
37% Moderate
5% No food poverty
Food poverty
6 months to 5 years of age (N=3,772)

Note: questions are asked about a random children of a given age group in the family. The response is extrapolated to all children in the family of that age group.
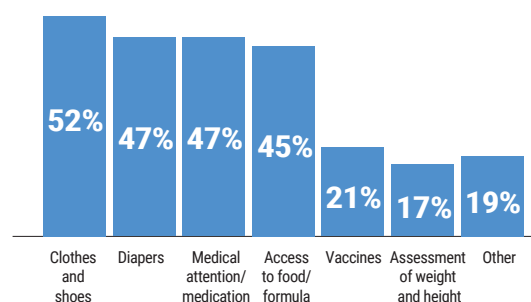
Humanitarian assistance (0 - 6 months)
(More than one option could be selected)

58% infants received assistance (N=327)

Assessment of weight and height	Support for mothers on breastfeeding	Guidance in case of illness	Guidance in case of malnutrition	Other
71%	38%	32%	24%	4%

Humanitarian assistance (6 months - 5 years)
(More than one option could be selected)

72% children received assistance (N=3,804)

Access to food	Assessment of weight, height or arm width	Nutritional supplements or vitamins	Guidance in case of malnutrition	Deworming	Support/ advice to mother on breasfeeding or feeding	Other
69%	36%	26%	17%	17%	16%	5%

Main needs (0 - 6 months)
(Up to 3 options could be selected)

Clothes and shoes	Diapers	Medical attention/ medication	Access to food/ formula	Vaccines	Assessment of weight and height	Other
52%	47%	47%	45%	21%	17%	19%

Main needs (6 months - 17 years)
(Up to 3 options could be selected)

Access to food	Clothes and shoes	Medical attention/ medication	Education/ safe spaces for children	Psycho-logical support	Nutritional supplement or vitamins	Other
65%	58%	28%	27%	25%	16%	14%