



# Current trends in migration flows and regional data products

SELA  
19 October 2025


- I. Migration data – challenges and limitations
- II. Hemispheric context
- III. Current trends on migration flows
- IV. Information products
- V. LAC data browser



# I. Migration data



## Main challenges and limitations

- 
- 1. Availability of disaggregated data + quality and comparability*
  - 2. Uneven geographic coverage*
  - 3. Limited access and availability*
  - 4. Institutional fragmentation*
  - 5. Underreporting and invisible data*
  - 6. Limitations in capturing changing and crisis contexts*
  - 7. Protection of personal data*

# LIGHTHOUSE PROGRAMME

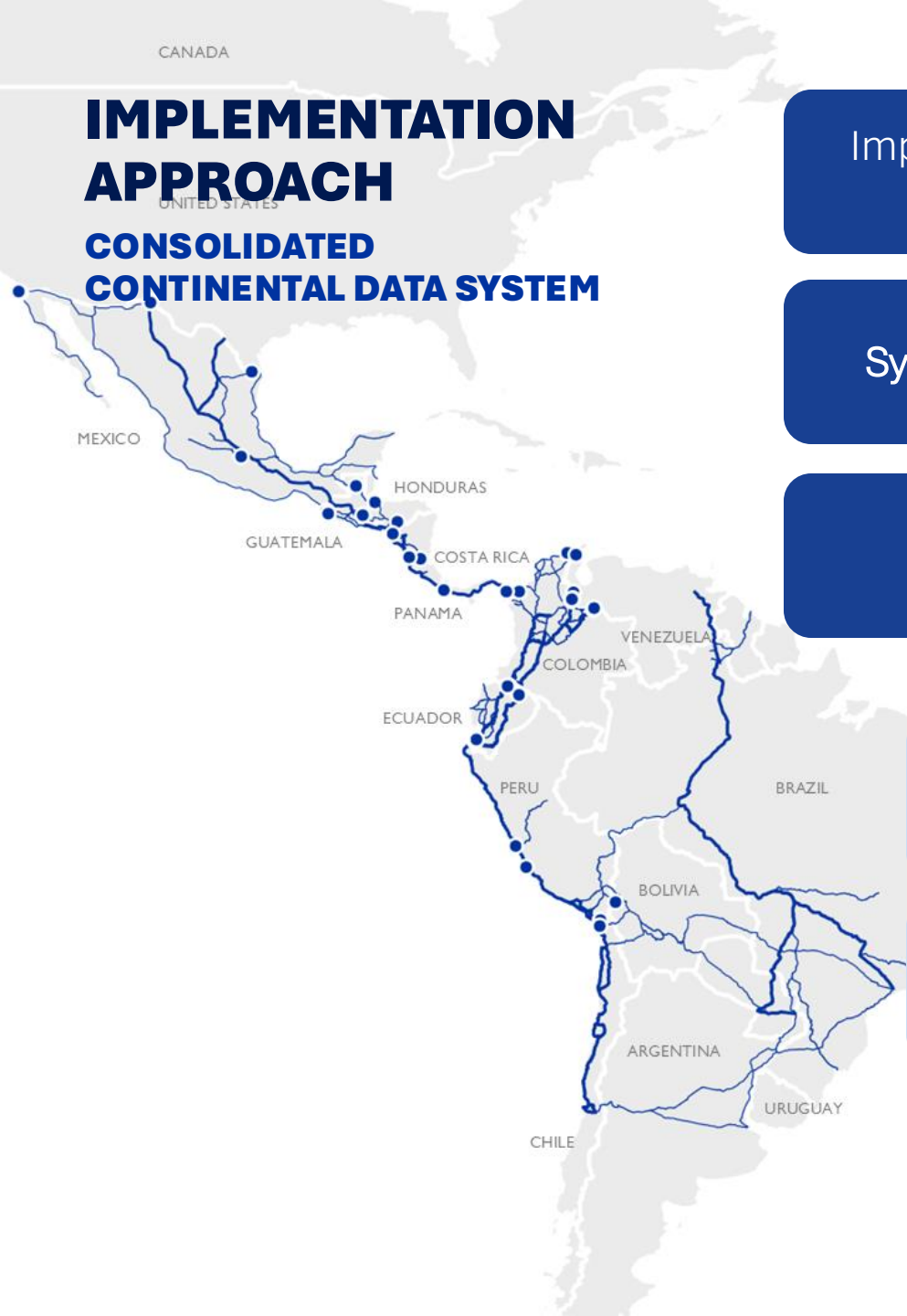


LIGHTHOUSE  
PROGRAMME



# IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

## CONSOLIDATED CONTINENTAL DATA SYSTEM



Improved **quality** and **cohesiveness** of DTM (+) data operations across the continent

Systematic consolidation of diverse data and insight at continental level

Closer link to the needs of **decision-makers**

Common  
regional data  
pipeline & CDW

Consolidated  
Continental Datasets  
& Info products

Flow Monitoring  
Harmonization

Support to  
Governments

Closer engagement  
with partners

Flagship efforts



# MIGRATION DATA SOURCES: DTM (OIM)

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a monitoring system developed and implemented by IOM that collects and analyzes data on mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced populations to:



1. Monitor and characterize flows in real-time/nearly real-time.

2. Monitor migration trends and changes.

3. Record irregular migration and map routes.

4. Produce information for decision-making.



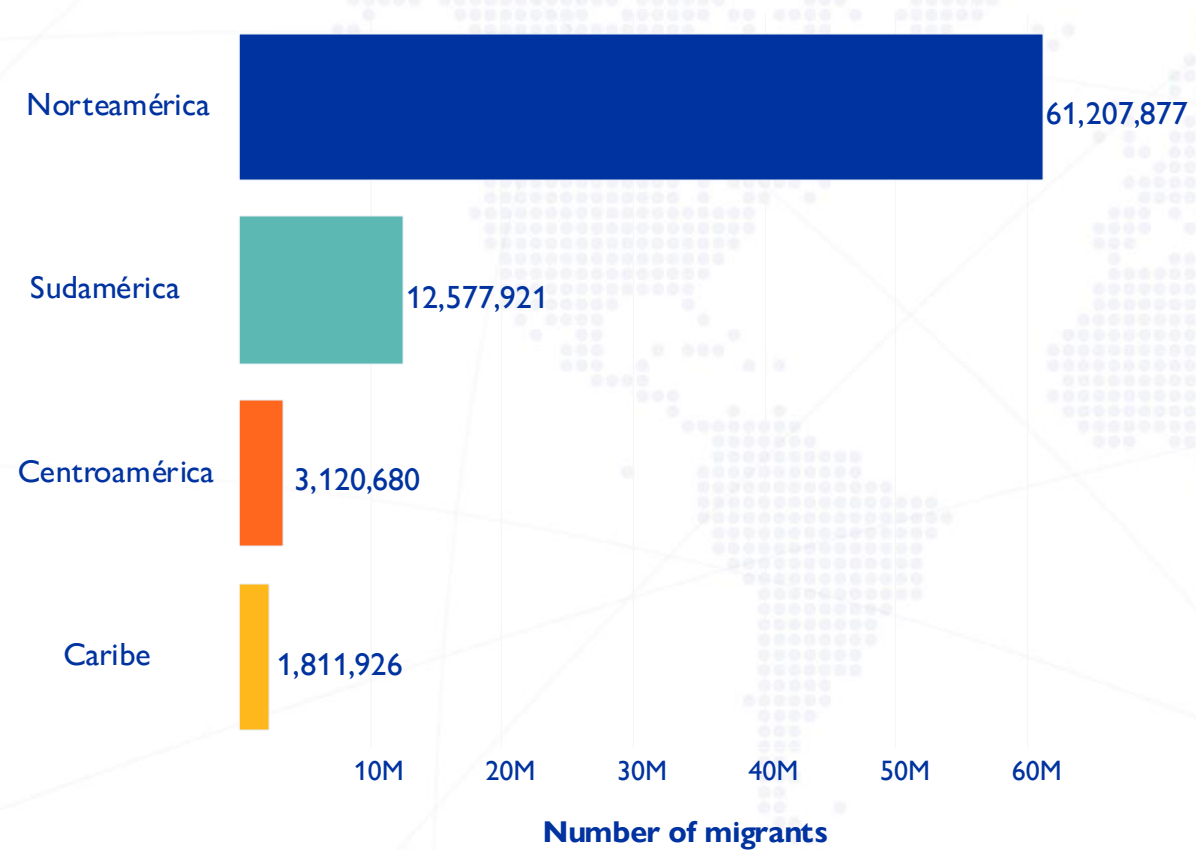
## II. Hemispheric context



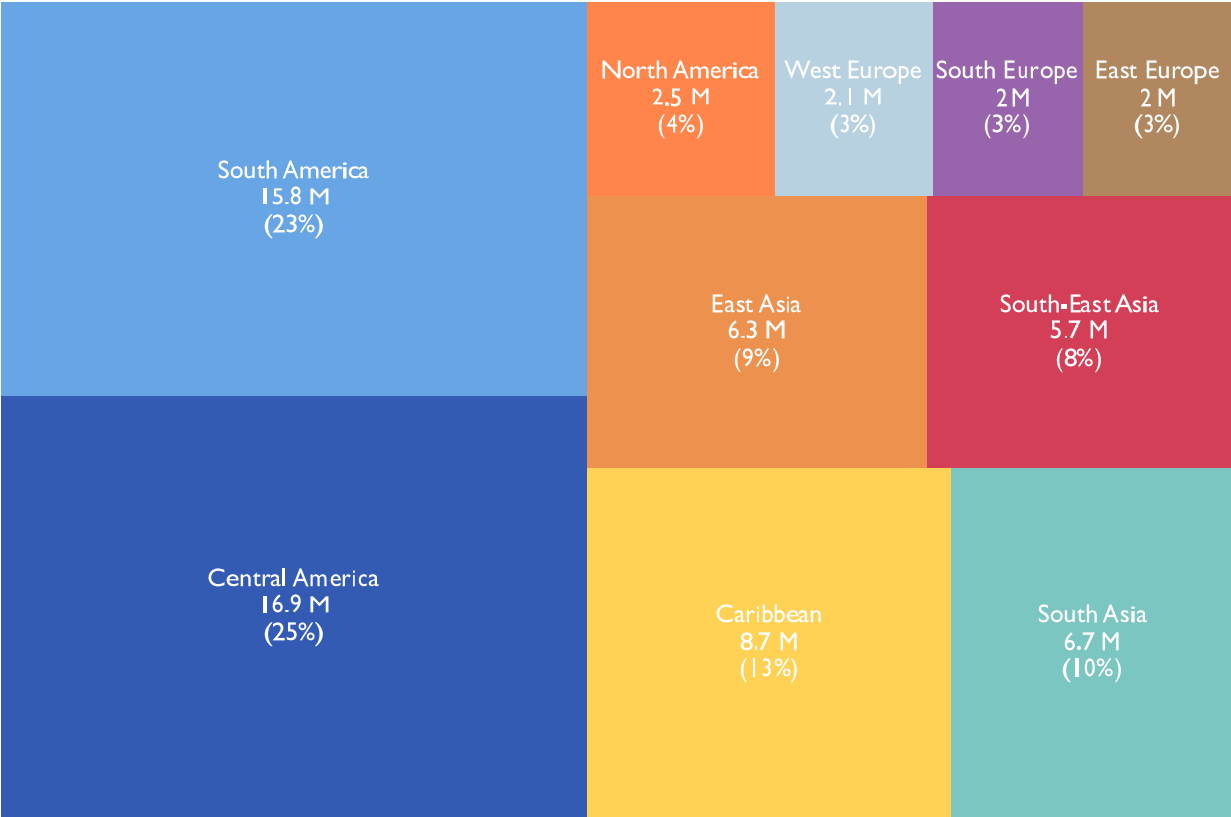
# INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

78.7 million international migrants in the Americas in 2024

Migrant population in the Americas by destination subregión, 2024.



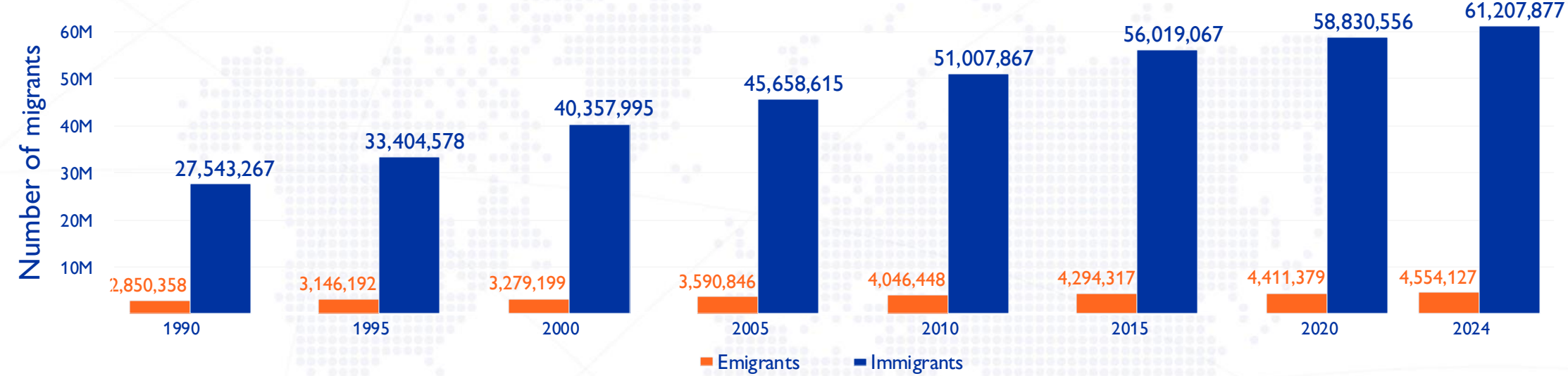
Migrant population in the Americas by origin subregión, 2024\*.



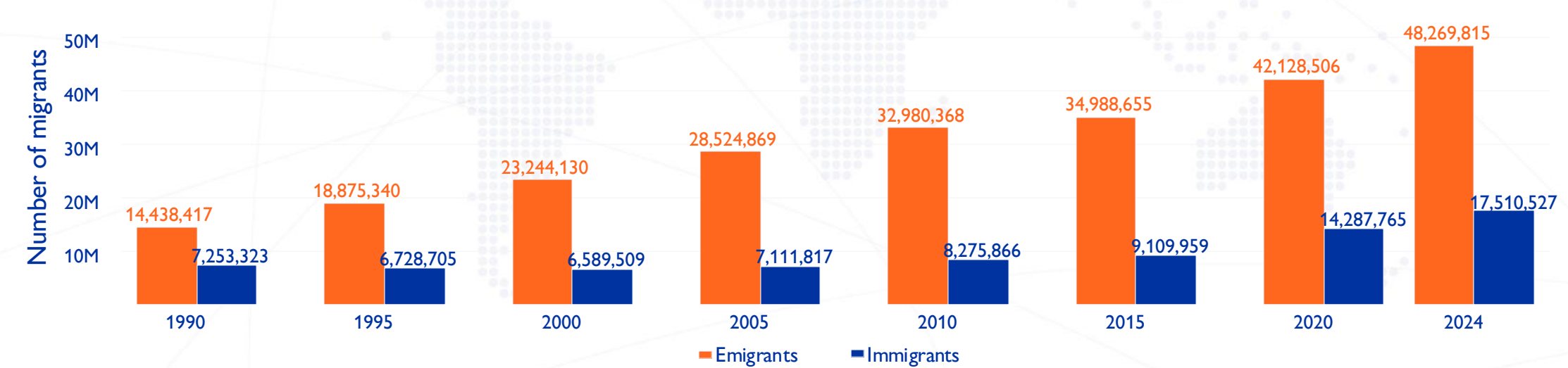
\*4 million migrants in the Americas, whose region of origin is classified as 'other', are not included.

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

Migrant population, North America, 1990–2024



Migrant population in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990–2024



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), International Migrant Stock, 2024.

# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS (2024)

## Movements

**14.5m**  
during 2024

**22%**  
Share of the  
global total

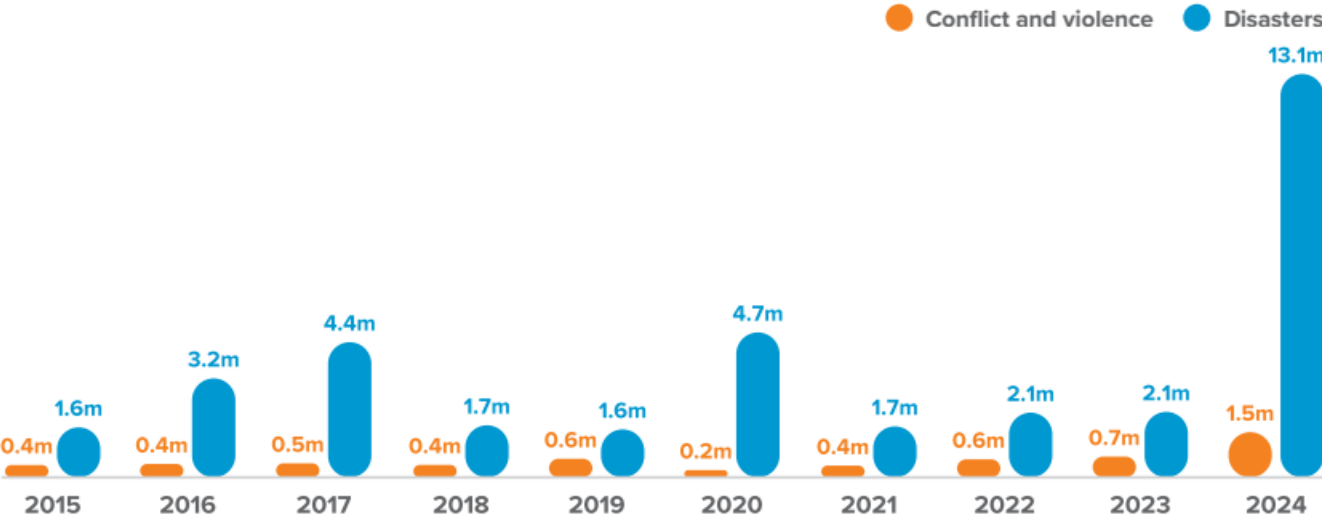
**1.5m**  
Internal displacements  
by conflict and violence

**13.1m**  
Internal displacements  
by disasters

### Countries with the most internal displacements



### Internal displacements (2015-2024)



Internal displacements in millions

Estados Unidos  
11.001.000

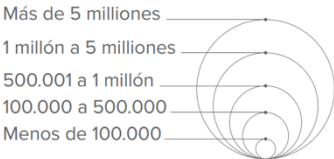
Cuba  
480.000

Haití  
889.000 | 4.800

Colombia  
388.000 | 91.000

Ecuador  
101.000 | 4.400

Brasil  
19.000 | 1.124.000



Fuente: [Informe global sobre desplazamientos internos, IDMC \(2025\)](#)

# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS (2024)

Internally displaced people (IPDs)

**9.7m**  
at the end of 2024

**12%**  
Share of the  
global total

**9.5m**  
IDPs by conflict  
and violence

**103,000**  
IDPs by  
disasters

## Countries with the most IDPs

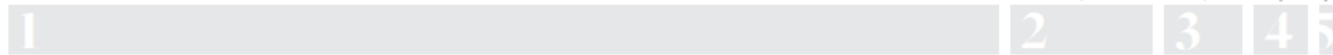
Colombia  
7,265,000

Haiti  
1,037,000 | 3,800

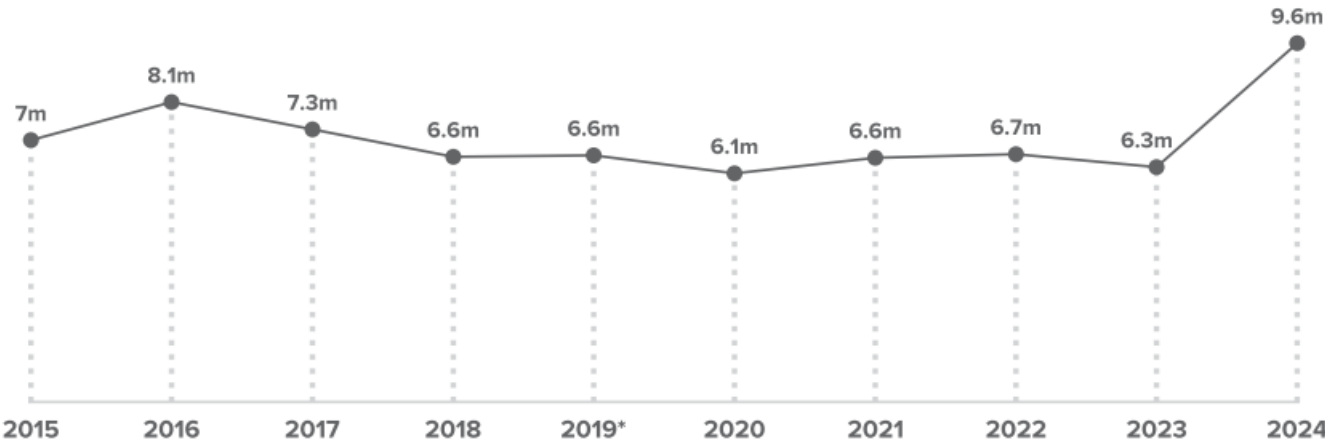
Guatemala  
573,000

Mexico  
390,000

Honduras  
101,000



## Number of IDPs (2015-2024)





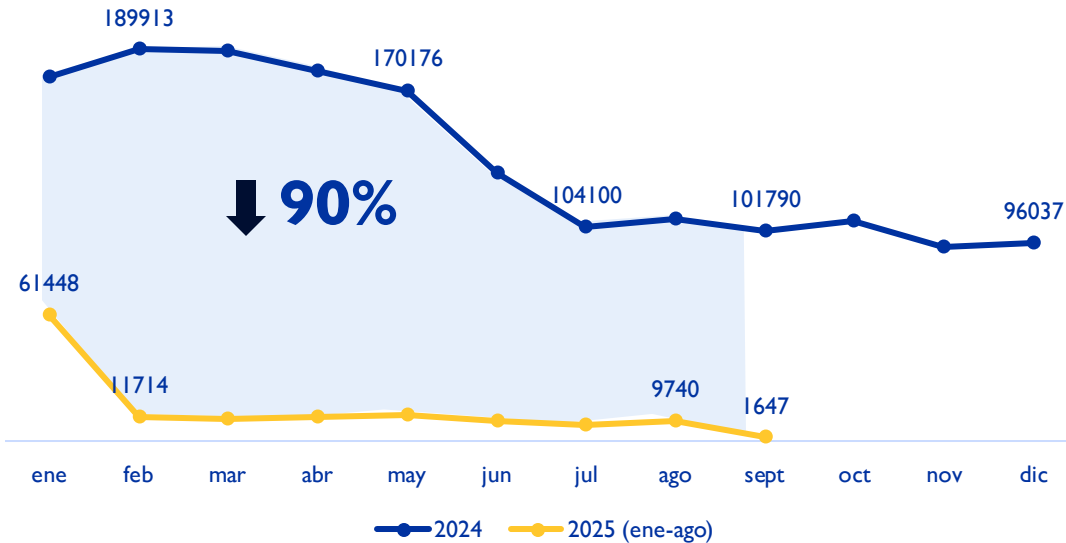


# III. Current trends on migration flows

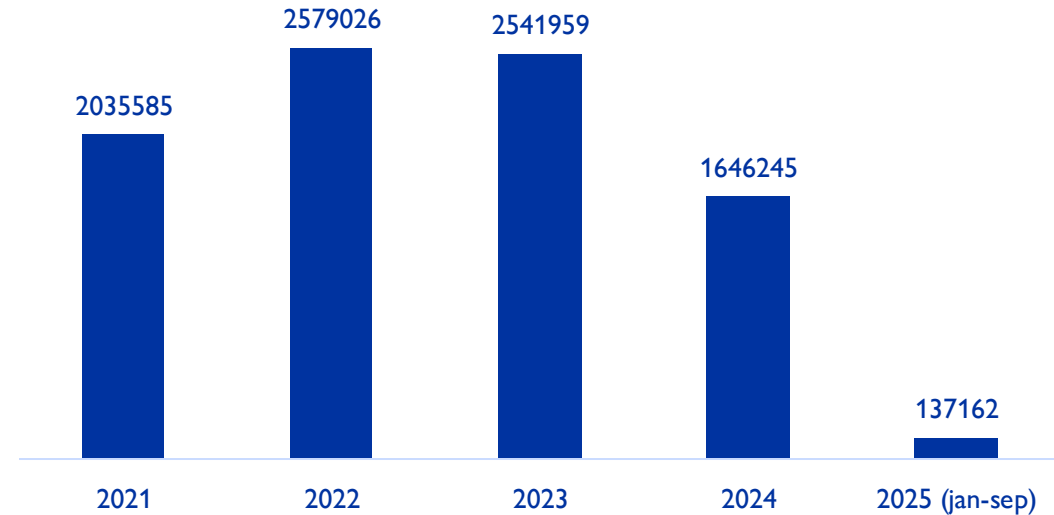
# I. SOUTH – NORTH MOVEMENTS

## Encounters at the southern border of the United States

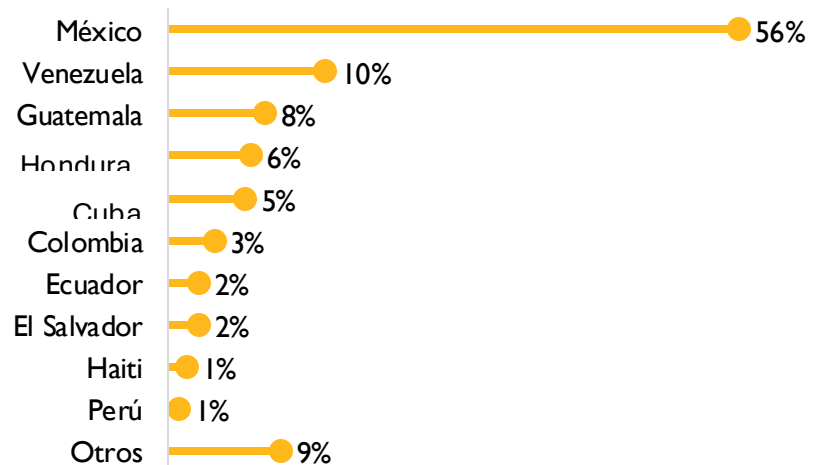
Monthly encounters, 2024–2025 (Jan–Sep)



Encounters by year, 2021–2025 (Jan–Sep)



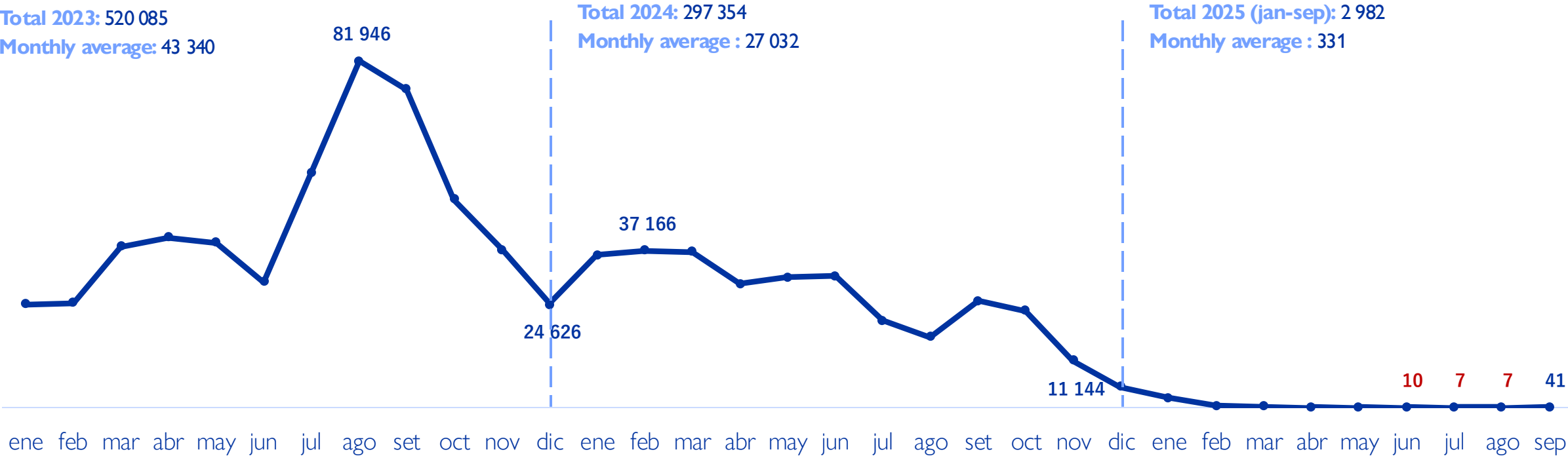
Encounters by country of nationality, 2025 (Jan–Sep)



- In 2024, encounters at the southern border of the United States dropped to 1.6 million, after exceeding 2.5 million in 2022 and 2023.
- Between January and September 2025, there was a drastic drop, with a decrease of nearly 90% compared to the same period of the previous year.
- More than half of these encounters involved Mexican nationals.

# I. SOUTH TO NORTH MOVEMENTS

Irregular south-north flow through the Darién, Panama, 2023–2025 (Jan–Sep)

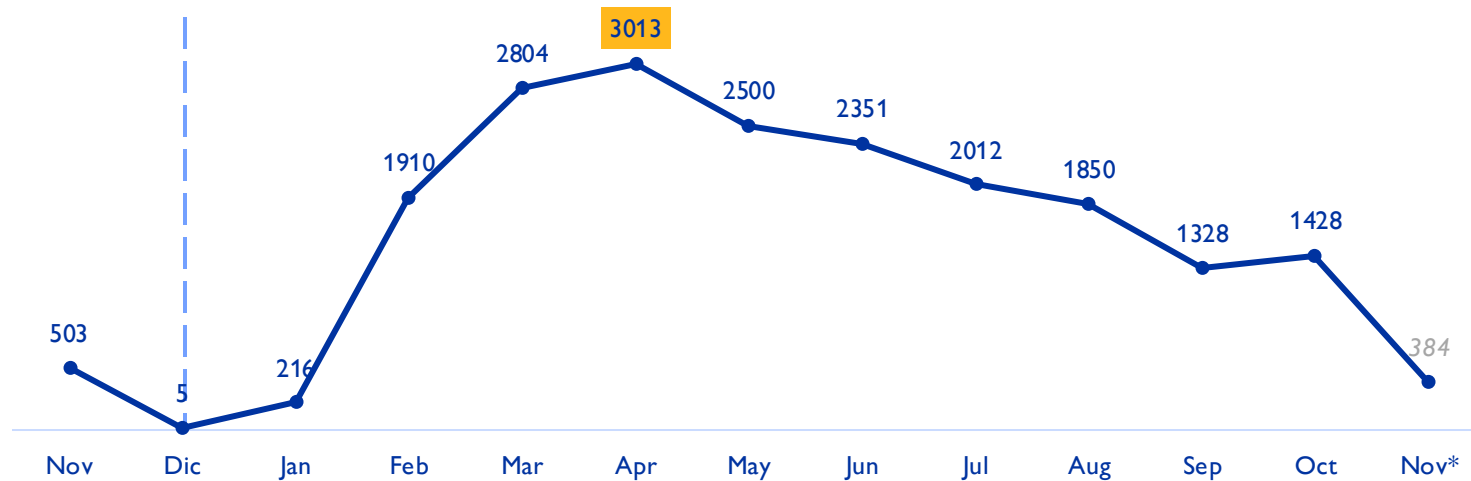


**Between January and September 2025, irregular transit across the Colombia–Panama border decreased by 99% compared to the same period in 2024**, deepening the downward trend that began the previous year. Despite the overall decrease, nearly half of those who crossed recently were still of Venezuelan nationality (46%). This change stands in stark contrast to the 2021–2023 period, when unprecedented levels of migration were recorded.

# I. INCREASE IN RETURNS (NORTH-SOUTH FLOWS)

Irregular north-south flow registered at Puerto Obaldía, Panama

Monthly irregular north-south flows, Panama, Jan-Aug 2025

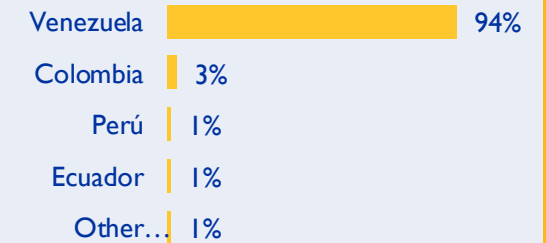


\* Data for November is partial.

Accumulated  
north-south flow  
**19,796**

January – 10 November 2025

## Main nationalities

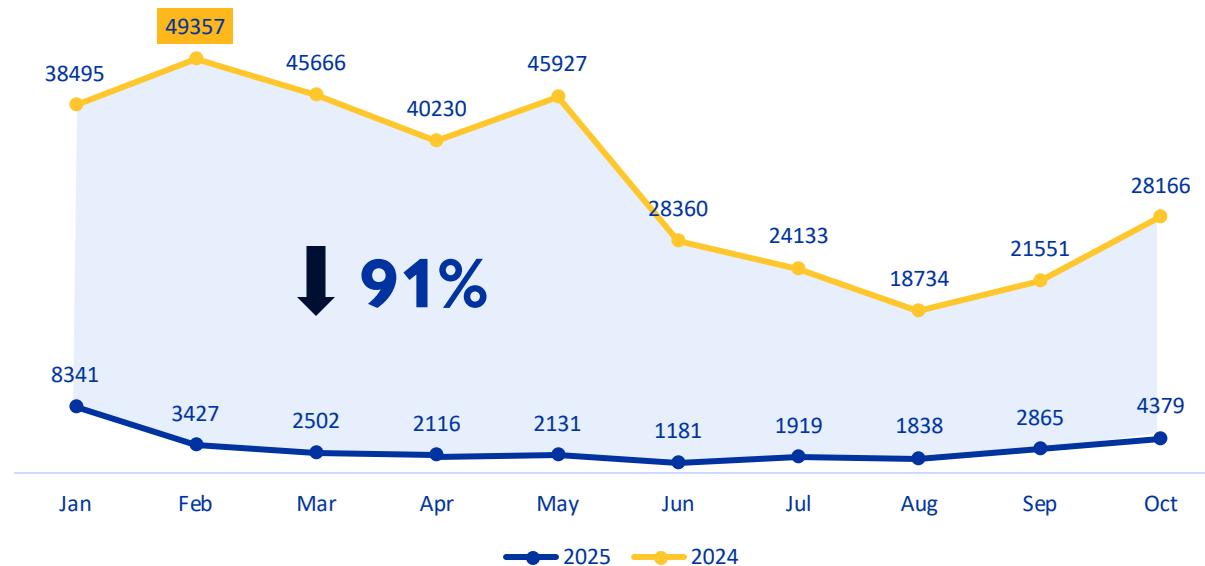




# I. INCREASE IN RETURNS (NORTH-SOUTH FLOWS)

## Irregular flow through Honduras

Monthly irregular south-north flows, January-October 2024-2025 Honduras



According to data from the National Institute of Migration (INM), **between January 1 and October 30, 2025, 30,699 migrants in vulnerable situations entered Honduras irregularly.** This figure represents a 91% decrease compared to the same period last year (340,719).

Source: [OIM Honduras](#)

## 2. INTRAREGIONAL MOBILITY



Source: Spotlight on Returns in LAC, September 2025

### 3. EMERGENCE OF NEW NORTH–SOUTH ROUTES

#### Maritime routes connecting Panamá-Colombia through the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean

At the beginning of 2025, a new southbound migration route emerged through the indigenous territory of Guna Yala in Panama and the Caribbean Sea, which avoids the Darién jungle and keeps Necoclí (Colombia) as the main transit point.

Although this route has become more formalized, other pathways persist and continue to emerge, such as the one crossing Colombia's Pacific coast (Bahía Solano, Tumaco, and Buenaventura), reflecting the **growing diversification of routes used by migrants**.



Fuente: OIM

## 5. GROWING EXPOSURE OF MIGRANTS TO RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

- **Dangerous** maritime and land routes
- **Restricted** mobility due to lack of resources
- **Prolonged** travel/stays

### ↑ **Protection and security risks:**

- Extortion, theft, fraud
- Human trafficking and exploitation
- Verban and physical violence

### ↑ **Health and living condition risks:**

- Lack of/poor accommodation
- Lack of access to water, food, hygiene
- Lack of medical and mental health care

### ↑ **Economic and social risks:**

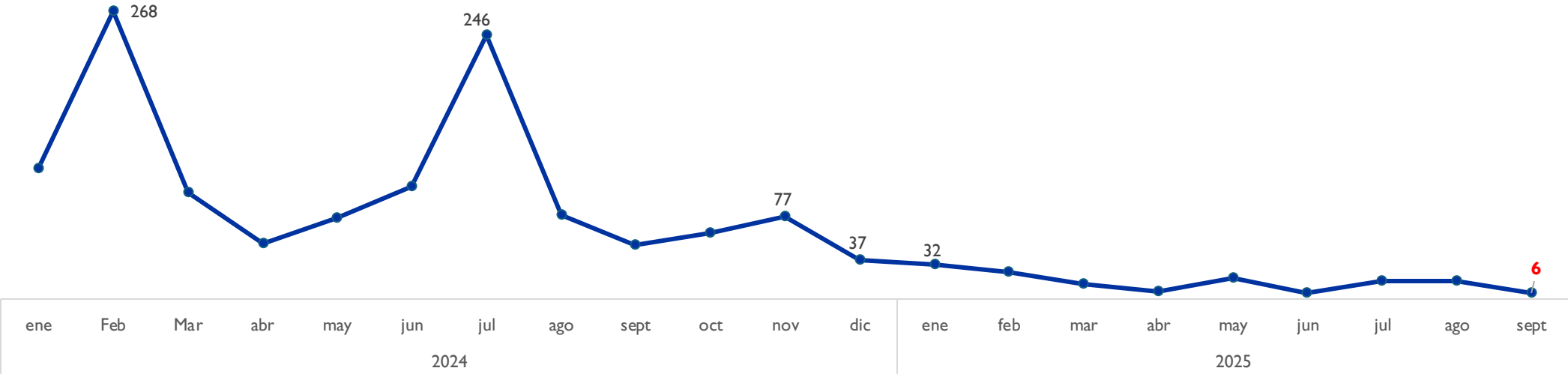
- Lack of documentation
- Difficulty accessing services and regularization
- Misinformation/lack of information



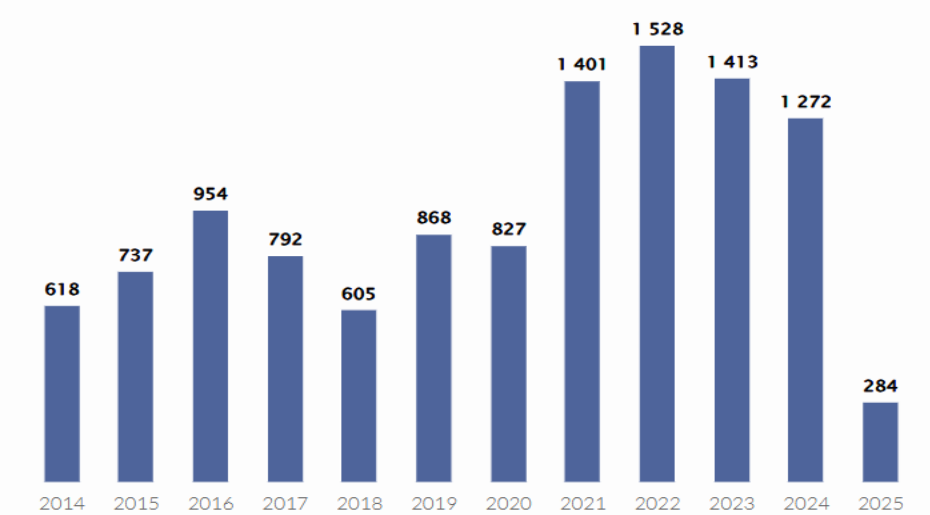
# 5. GROWING EXPOSURE OF MIGRANTS TO RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

## Missing and dead migrants in the Americas

Monthly register, January 2024-September 2025



Yearly register, 2014-2025 (jan-sept)



Total registries per route



Fuente: Missing migrants Project, IOM, 2025



## IV. Information products

DTM Latin America and the Caribbean

SHARE + [Facebook icon] [Twitter icon] [LinkedIn icon] [Email icon] [Print icon]

DTM OPERATIONS IN THE REGION

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Curaçao
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Sint Maarten
- Surinam
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

- REPORTS
- DATASETS
- MAPS
- ONLINE INTERACTIVE RESOURCES

REGION

Latin America and the Caribbean

COUNTRY

- Any -

SEARCH TITLE

SUMMARY

REGIONAL REPORT

- Any -

DTM COMPONENT

- Any -

SORT BY

Published Date

ORDER

Desc

Apply



May 05 2025  
Haïti — Suivi des Urgences 63.1 — Mise à jour sur...



May 05 2025  
Haiti — Emergency Tracking Tool 63.1 — Updates on...



May 02 2025  
Guatemala – Tendencias de los flujos migratorios e...



May 02 2025  
Guatemala — Transit Flow Trends Dashboard (01 - 31...



Apr 30 2025  
Haiti — Emergency Tracking Tool 63 — Displacement...



Apr 30 2025  
Haiti — Suivi des Urgences 63 — Déplacements suite...



Apr 28 2025  
Haiti — Mise à jour mensuelle sur la situation de...

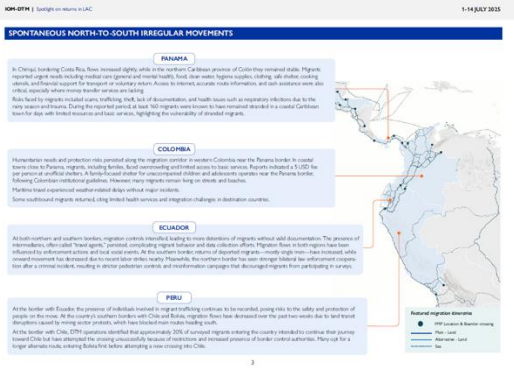
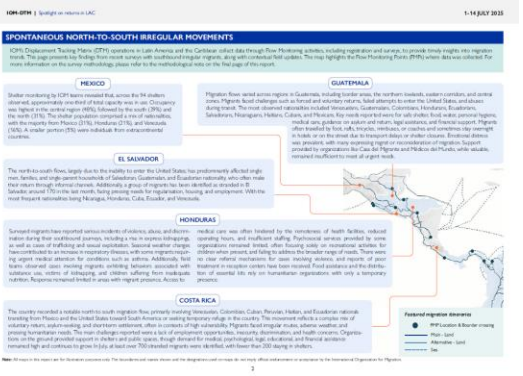
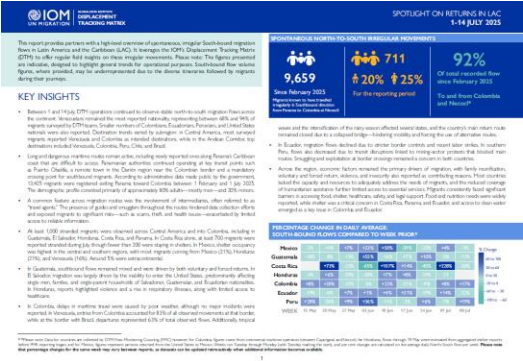


Apr 28 2025  
Haiti — Monthly update on the displacement situati...

# INFORMATION PRODUCTS

## Spotlight on returns in the LAC region

This report provides partners with a high-level overview of spontaneous and irregular southbound migration flows in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It relies on IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to provide periodic, on-the-ground information about these irregular movements:



- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(1 - 14 July 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(17 - 30 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(3 - 16 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
- [Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) — Spotlight on Returns in the LAC region — North-South Flow Monitoring \(20 May - 2 June 2025\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)





# V. LAC data browser

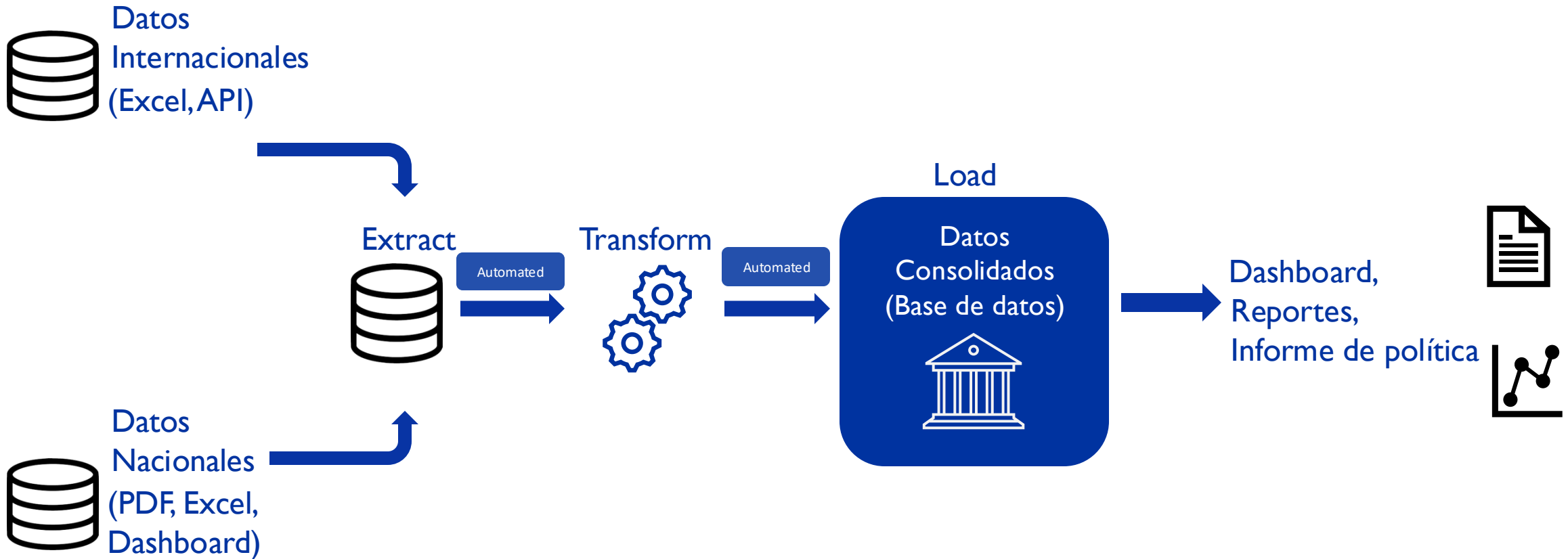
# PROCESO DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DE DATOS

Recolección de datos

Procesamiento de datos

Consolidación

Análisis y visualización



## ANTES

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    }
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}
```

Automated

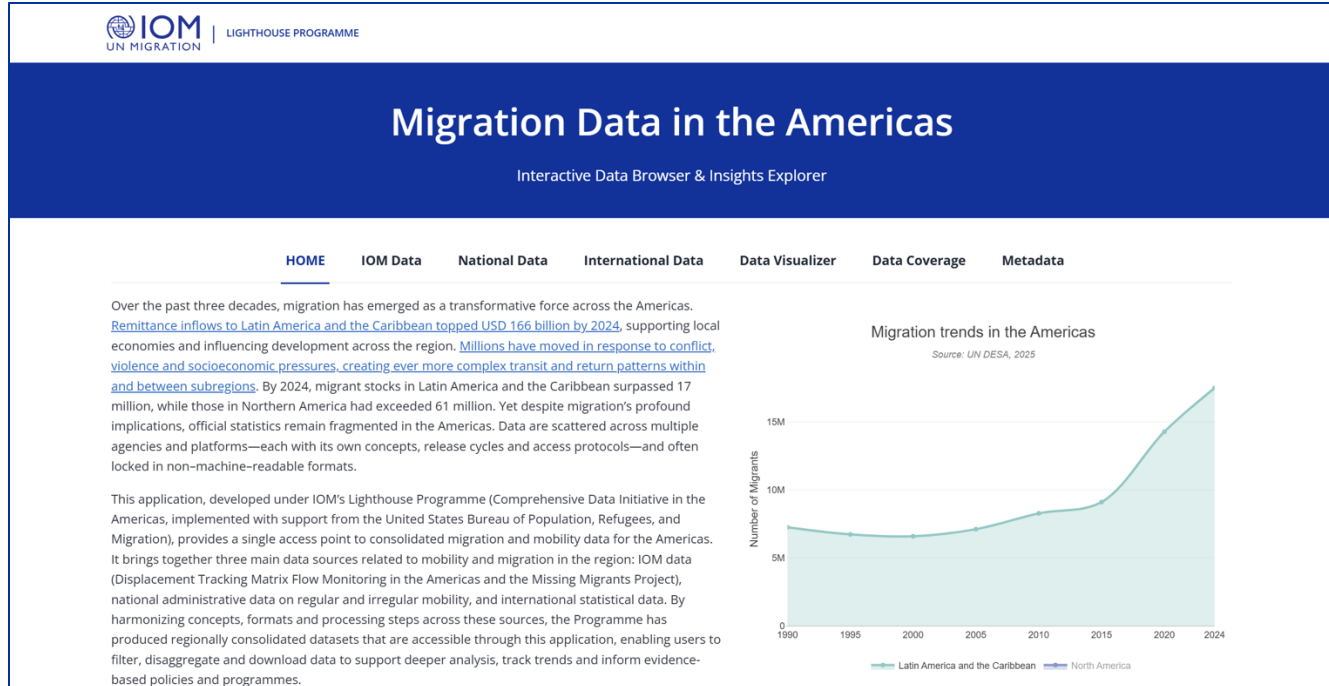
- ANTES: Los datos administrativos llegan en diversos formatos, a menudo con estructuras de columnas inconsistentes y sin identificadores estándar.
- DESPUÉS: Los datos se limpian, estructuran y estandarizan para garantizar la compatibilidad entre diferentes fuentes. Esto incluye:
  - Asignación de códigos ISO3 y M49 para mejorar la interoperabilidad.
  - Estandarización de formatos temporales (mensual para datos administrativos, anual para datos internacionales).
  - Gestión de valores faltantes y eliminación de

## DESPUÉS

_region_o	subregion	country_c	country_w	world_dest	region_dest	region_de	untry_des	untry_des	month	year	value
19	13	340	HND	1	150	39	20	AND	1	2025	3
19	13	340	HND	1	19	5	32	ARG	1	2025	337
19	13	340	HND	1	19	29	28	ATG	1	2025	4
19	13	340	HND	1	9	53	36	AUS	1	2025	274
19	13	340	HND	1	150	155	40	AUT	1	2025	69
19	13	340	HND	1	150	155	56	BEL	1	2025	157
19	13	340	HND	1	150	151	100	BGR	1	2025	12
19	13	340	HND	1	19	29	44	BHS	1	2025	7
19	13	340	HND	1	19	13	84	BLZ	1	2025	639
19	13	340	HND	1	19	21	60	BMU	1	2025	2
19	13	340	HND	1	19	5	68	BOL	1	2025	66
19	13	340	HND	1	19	5	76	BRA	1	2025	333
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19	13	340	HND	1	142	30	156	CHN	1	2025	265
19	13	340	HND	1	2	11	384	CIV	1	2025	1
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19	13	340	HND	1	150	155	276	DEU	1	2025	770
19	13	340	HND	1	19	29	212	DMA	1	2025	1
19	13	340	HND	1	150	154	208	DNK	1	2025	83
19	13	340	HND	1	19	29	214	DOM	1	2025	198
19	13	340	HND	1	19	5	218	ECU	1	2025	253

# EJEMPLOS:

## APLICACIONES WEB







Thank you!

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