GUATEMALA
FLOW MONITORING REPORT 9 (1–29 FEBRUARY 2024)

IOM | UN MIGRATION

GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY NUMBERS

46,092 observed movements in 2024
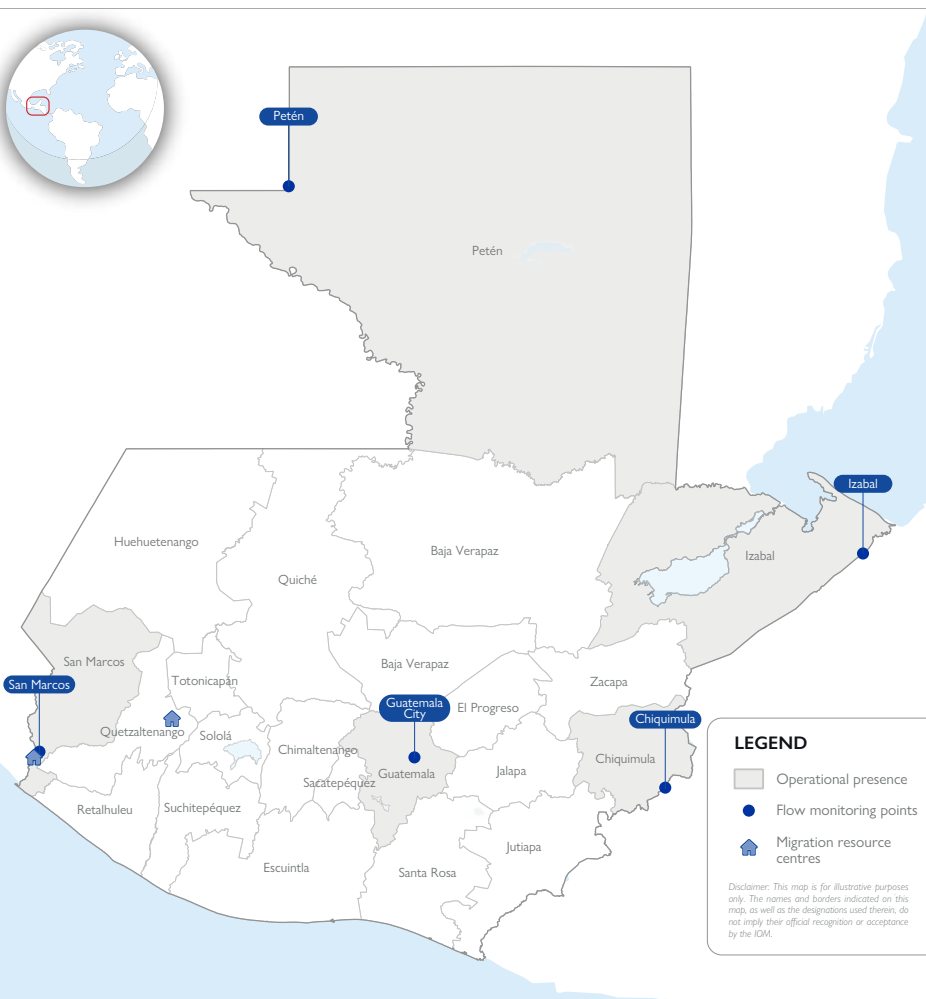
22,402 observed movements in February 2024

-6% difference from January 2024

5 flow monitoring points

- **51%** San Marcos
- **17%** Chiquimula
- **11%** Guatemala City
- **11%** Petén
- **10%** Izabal

964 surveyed individuals in 2024

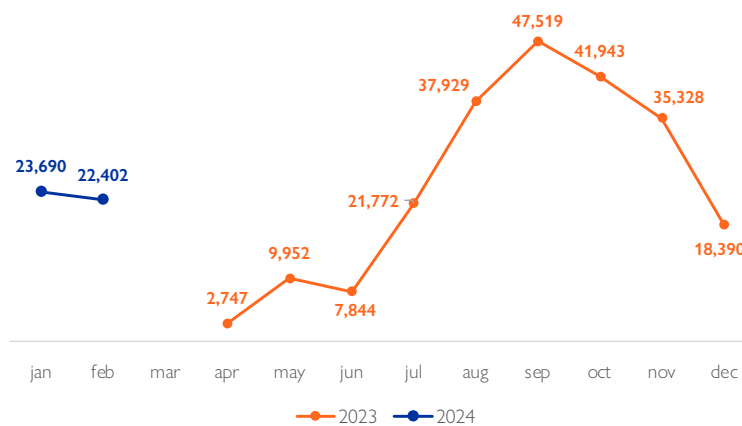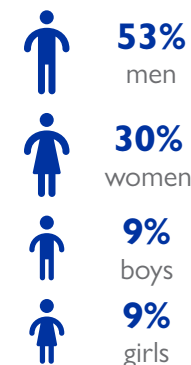**400** surveyed individuals in February 2024

OVERVIEW

In Februrary 2024, 22,402 movements were observed in Guatemala (18% children) and 400 individuals were surveyed.[1] The number of observed movements decreased by 6 per cent from January 2024 (23,690) due to operational constraints in data collection. More than half of surveyed individuals originated from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (63%). The main intended destination was the United States of America (90%).

Since 2022, migratory flows through the Latin America and Caribbean region have increased significantly, with record levels of persons crossing the perilous jungle of the Darién National Park from Colombia into Panama. The in-transit flows tracked in Guatemala have mirrored these regional migration trends.

LEGEND

- Operational presence
- Flow monitoring points
- Migration resource centres

Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes only. The names and borders indicated on this map, as well as the designations used therein, do not imply their official recognition or acceptance by the IOM.

MONTHLY COUNT IN 2023 AND 2024

2023: 2,747 (apr), 9,952 (may), 7,844 (jun), 21,772 (jul), 37,929 (aug), 47,519 (sep), 41,943 (oct), 35,328 (nov), 18,390 (dec)
2024: 23,690 (jan), 22,402 (feb)

— 2023 — 2024

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

53% men
30% women
9% boys
9% girls

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

74% bus
26% on foot
<1% other

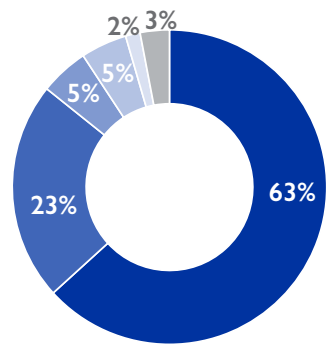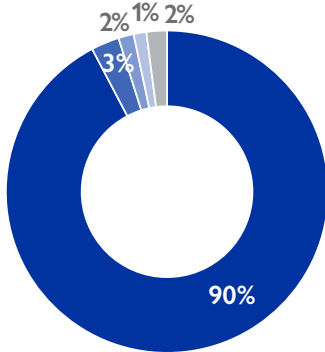*1 Data on observed movements (count) are presented on the first page and data on surveyed individuals (survey) on the second page. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.*
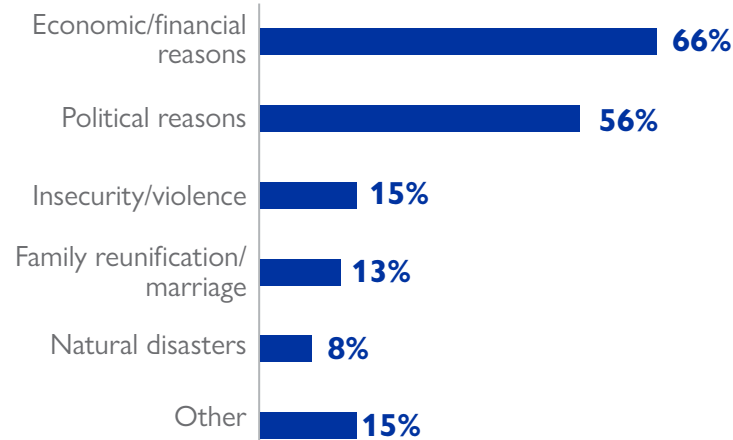
NATIONALITIES

- 63%
- 23%
- 5%
- 5%
- 2% 3%

Legend:
- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- Honduras
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Other

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

- 90%
- 3%
- 2% 1% 2%

Legend:
- United States of America
- Mexico
- Canada
- Guatemala
- Other

REASONS FOR TRAVEL

- Economic/financial reasons — 66%
- Political reasons — 56%
- Insecurity/violence — 15%
- Family reunification/ marriage — 13%
- Natural disasters — 8%
- Other — 15%

Note: multiple option question.

MAIN NEEDS

- Safe shelter
- Food
- Non-food items
- Legal assistance

61% individuals did not receive assistance during the journey

MAIN VULNERABILITIES

- **9%** children under 5 years of age
- **2%** pregnant/lactating women
- **<1%** elderly persons

EDUCATION LEVEL

	Men	Women
Secondary education	29%	21%
Primary education	12%	6%
University/postgraduate	6%	9%
Technical education	8%	5%
None	1%	1%
Other	1%	0%
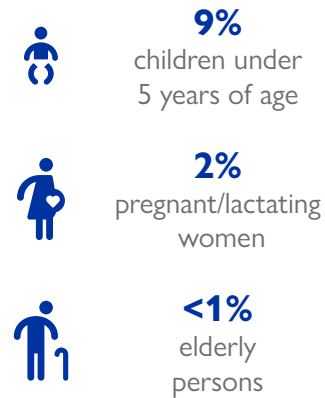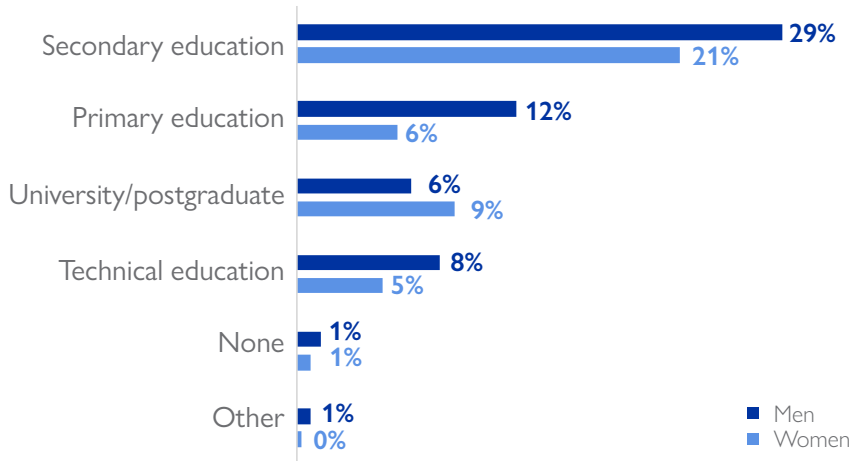
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Men	Women
Salaried worker	43%	19%
Self-employed	8%	8%
Unemployed, looking for work	1%	8%
Informal worker	4%	3%
Student	2%	3%
Other	2%	0%
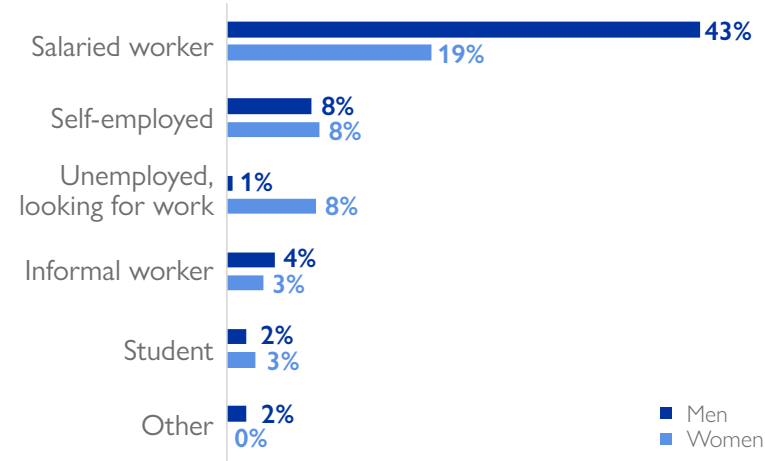
METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to gather and analyse data to disseminate critical multi layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations that enables decision makers and responders to provide these populations with better context specific assistance. The objective of flow monitoring is to collect information on the volume and basic characteristics of populations transiting during observation hours at selected flow monitoring points. In response to the increase in migratory flows through Central America and given the need to know the characteristics and mobility patterns of people transiting through Guatemala, IOM implemented a flow monitoring count and survey based on the DTM methodology in April 2023. These exercises were initiated in five different transit points in the Departments of San Marcos, Chiquimula, Petén, Izabal and Guatemala City. Data collected represents the situation at specific points of transit during selected hours of observations and provides only a partial view of the volume and characteristics of population flows transiting through the flow monitoring points. This tool does not intend to provide a total number of all transiting populations, but rather to estimate volume and characteristics of population flows transiting through an observed point.

CONTACT

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