GUATEMALA
FLOW MONITORING REPORT 9 (1–31 JANUARY 2024)

IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

KEY NUMBERS

23,690 observed movements in 2024
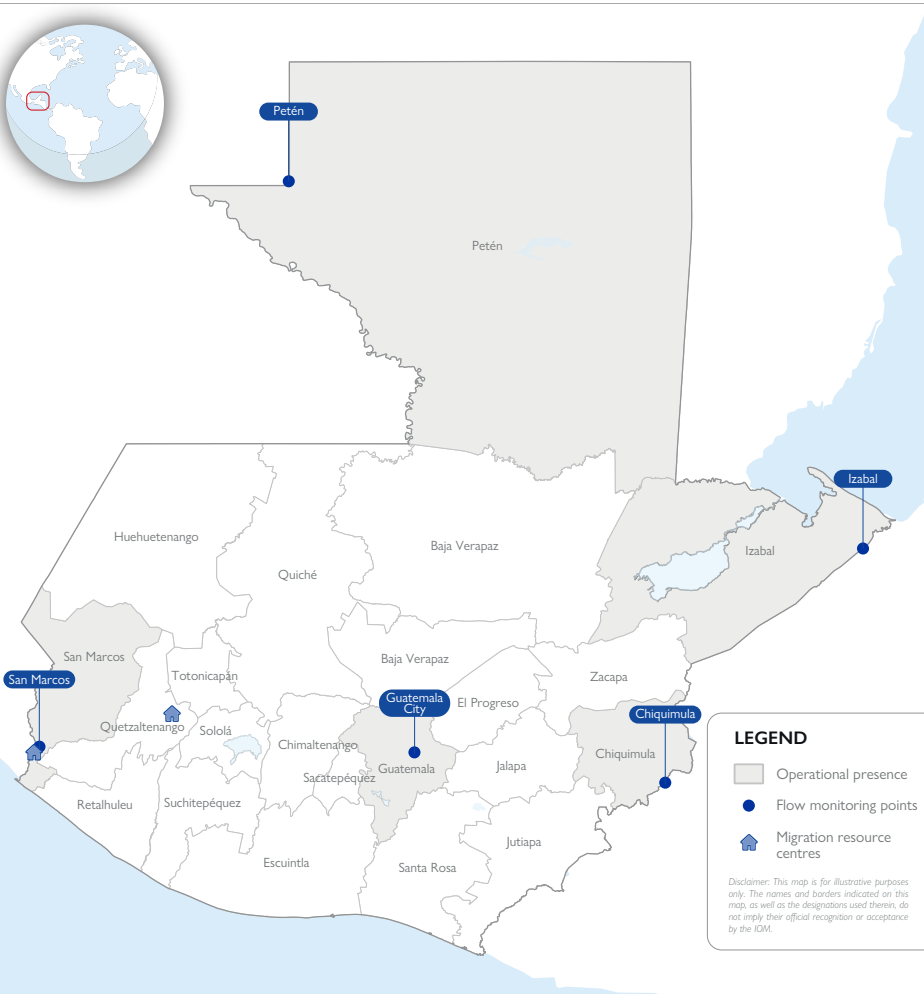
23,690 observed movements in January 2024

+29% difference from December 2023

5 flow monitoring points

49% San Marcos
16% Guatemala City
14% Izabal
11% Chiquimula
10% Petén

564 surveyed individuals in 2024

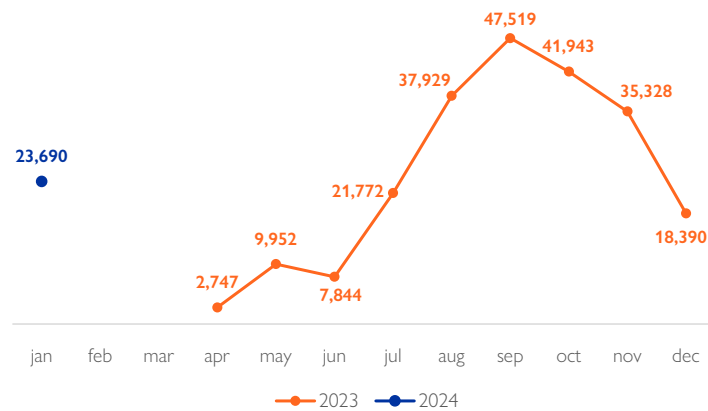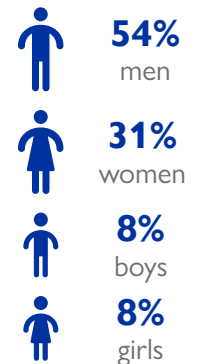**564** surveyed individuals in January 2024

OVERVIEW

In January 2024, 23,690 movements were observed in Guatemala (16% children) and 564 individuals were surveyed.[1] The number of observed movements increased by 29 per cent from December 2023 (18,390) due to the usual declining trend in movements around end-of-year festivities. More than half of movements originated from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (53%). The main intended destination was the Unites States of America (87%).

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.

MONTHLY COUNT IN 2023 AND 2024

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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

54% men
31% women
8% boys
8% girls

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.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

83% bus
16% on foot
<1% other

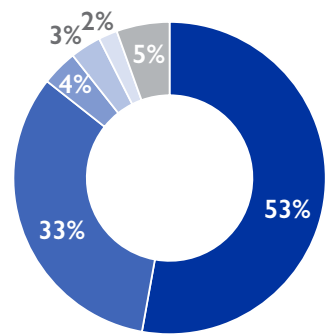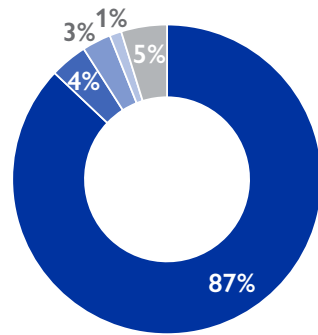1. Data on observed movements (count) are presented on the first page and data on surveyed individuals (survey) on the second page. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
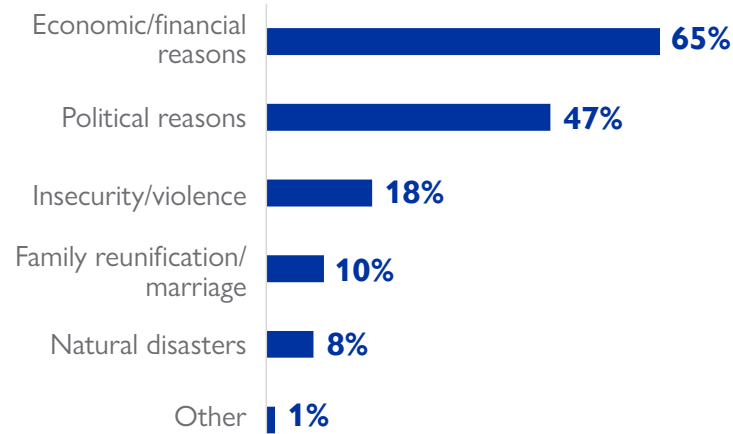
NATIONALITIES

53% Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
33% Honduras
4% Colombia
3% Nicaragua
2% Ecuador
5% Other

- Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- Honduras
- Colombia
- Nicaragua
- Ecuador
- Other

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

87% United States of America
4% Mexico
3% Canada
1% Guatemala
5% Other

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

REASONS FOR TRAVEL

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

Note: multiple option question.
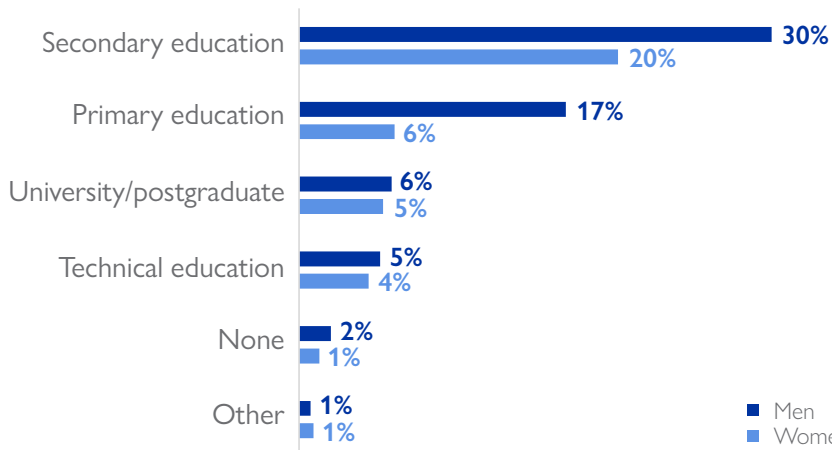
MAIN NEEDS

- Safe shelter
- Food
- Health
- Legal assistance

62% individuals did not receive assistance during the journey
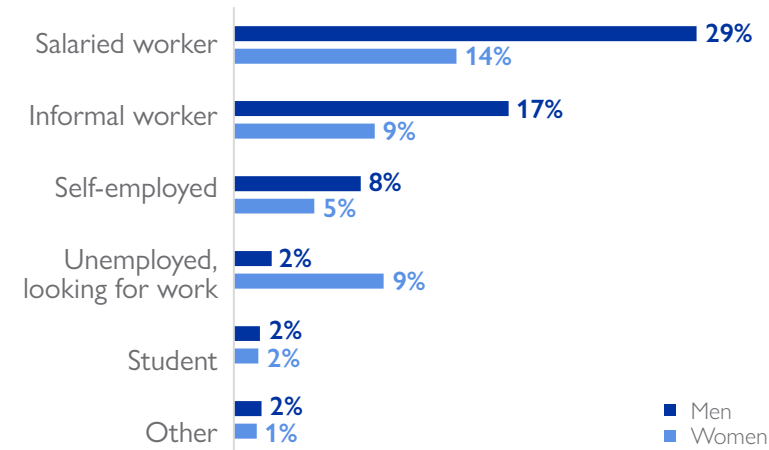
MAIN VULNERABILITIES

5% pregnant/lactating women

9% children under 5 years of age

<1% elderly persons

EDUCATION LEVEL

Level	Men	Women
Secondary education	30%	20%
Primary education	17%	6%
University/postgraduate	6%	5%
Technical education	5%	4%
None	2%	1%
Other	1%	1%

- Men
- Women

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Status	Men	Women
Salaried worker	29%	14%
Informal worker	17%	9%
Self-employed	8%	5%
Unemployed, looking for work	2%	9%
Student	2%	2%
Other	2%	1%

- Men
- Women

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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