



MIGRATION IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA: TRENDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

EL SALVADOR | GUATEMALA | HONDURAS



RETURNING MIGRANTS TO THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE OF C.A.

JANUARY - APRIL 2017

RETURNING MIGRANTS
TO THE NTCA
April 2017



45,567

Total Returning Migrant population to the NTCA
January - April 2017

62,976

January - April 2016
Returning Migrants

-17,409

Variation

-27.6%

Variation

RETURNING MIGRANTS
TO THE NTCA
April 2017

EL SALVADOR

-25.7 %



2016: **14,922**

2017: **11,081**

VARIATION: **-3,841**

GUATEMALA

-32.8 %



2016: **28,333**

2017: **19,036**

VARIATION: **-9,297**

HONDURAS

-21.7 %



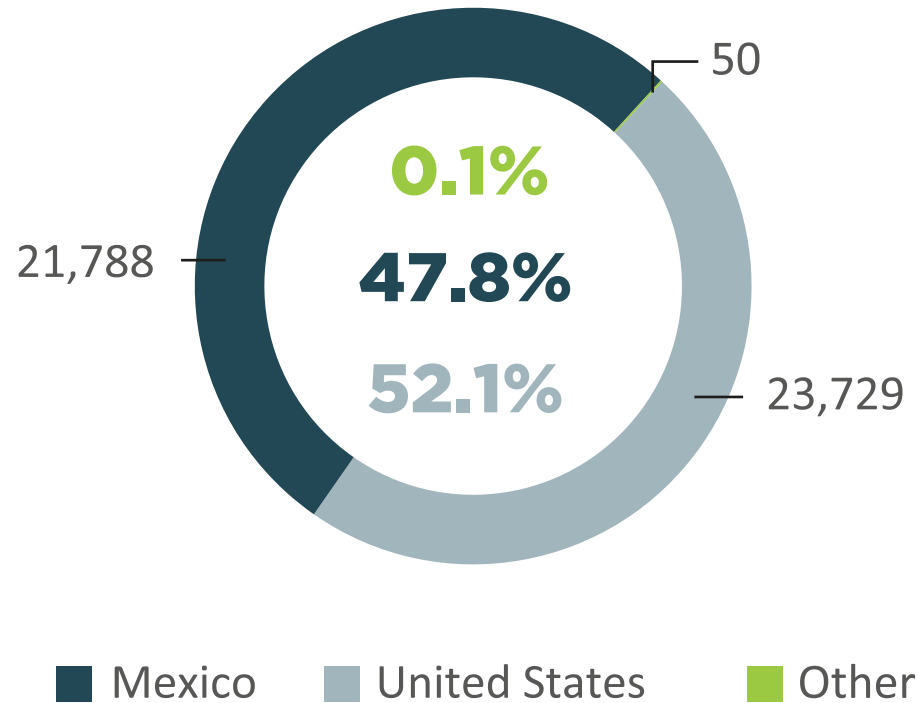
2016: **19,721**

2017: **15,450**

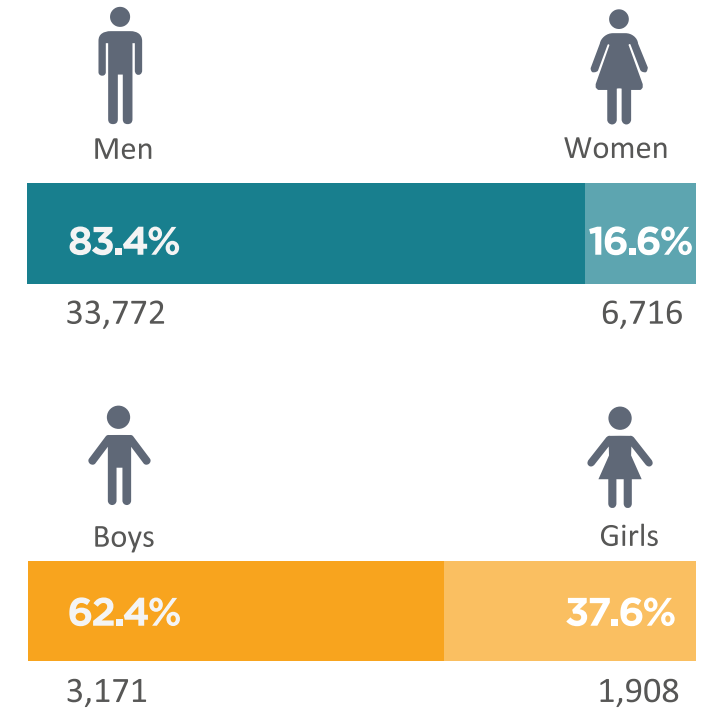
VARIATION: **-4,271**

RETURNING MIGRANTS TO THE NTCA April 2017

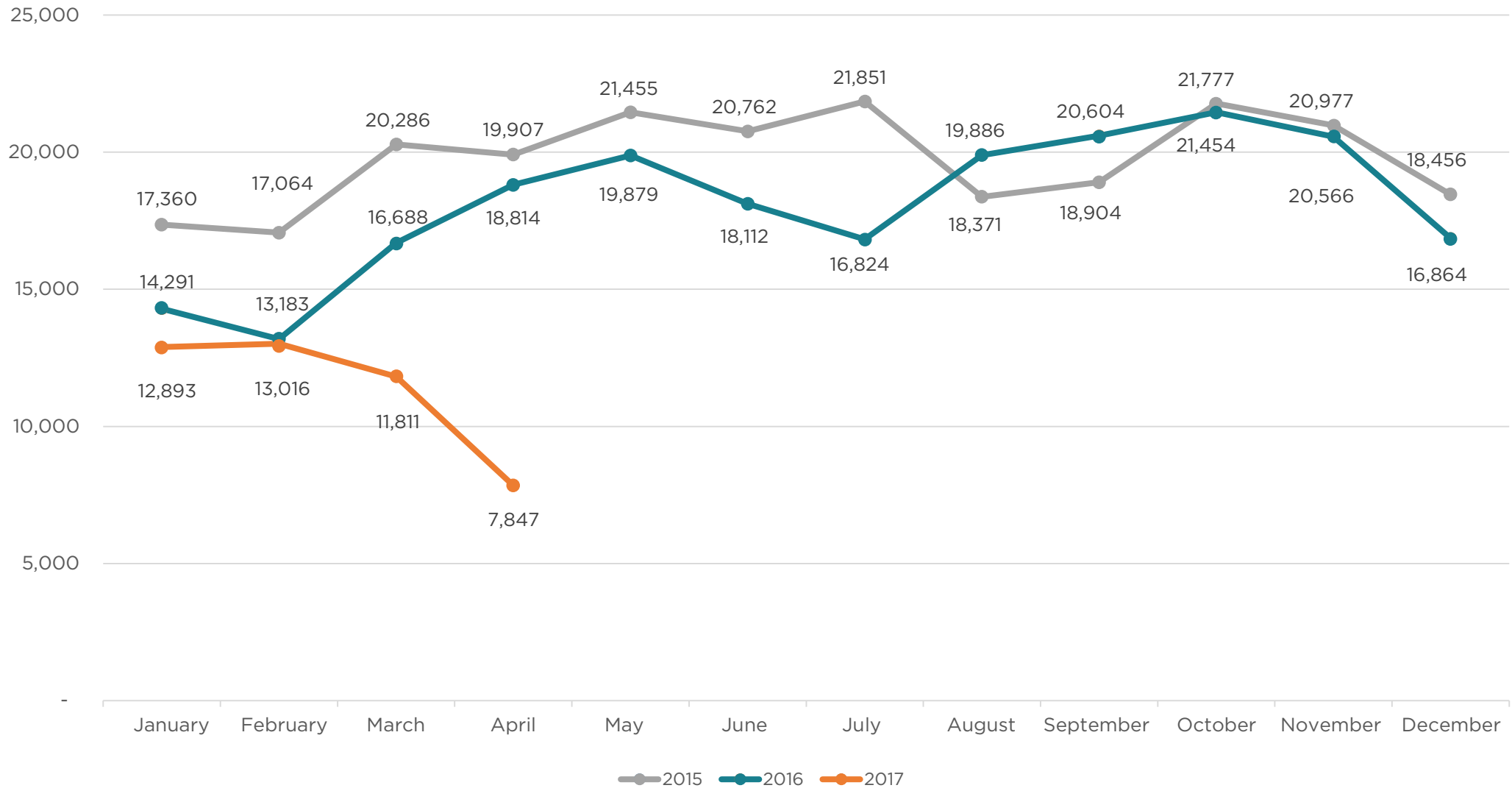
RETURNING MIGRANTS TO THE NTCA
BY COUNTRY OF APPREHENSION
January - April 2017



RETURNING MIGRANTS
TO THE NTCA BY SEX
January - April 2017



RETURNING MIGRANTS TO THE NTCA April 2017



UNACCOMPANIED MIGRANT CHILDREN

IOM implemented the Human Mobility Household survey at reception centers from November 2015 to March 2016 to enable information-based decision making for all key actors involved in the provision of services for returning migrants and their families.

Based on the principle of the child's best interests, no children were interviewed during this process. Instead, parents or legal guardians were interviewed while they waited for the child's arrival at reception centers.

Methodology

Target population: Returning unaccompanied migrant children and their household at the national level.

Data collection methodology: Cross-sectional household survey of parents or legal guardians of migrant children performed at returning migrants' reception centers.

Temporal scope: Migration/Human Mobility events that happened in the last five years.

| | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Total households | 281 | 836 | 158 |
| Women | 809 | 2,518 | 481 |
| Men | 836 | 2,742 | 496 |
| Total | 1,658 | 5,302 | 981 |
| Girls | 77 | 197 | 48 |
| Boys | 166 | 594 | 95 |
| Total | 237 | 791 | 143 |

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS



28.6%

GIRLS

14.3

**AVERAGE
AGE**

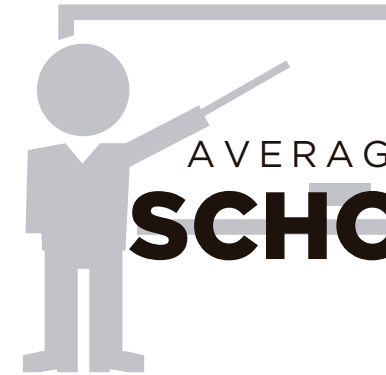


71.4%

BOYS

15.5

**AVERAGE
AGE**



AVERAGE YEARS OF
SCHOOLING

| | Girls | Boys | Expected years of schooling |
|----------------|-------|------|--------------------------------|
| 12-15 years | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6-9 years |
| 16-18 years | 6.1 | 5.9 | 9-11 years |

■ Girls ■ Boys

REPORTED REASONS TO MIGRATE

This section presents the children's reasons to migrate as reported by their parents or legal guardians at reception centers. Respondents could provide more than one answer so percentages can add up to over 100%.

A multicausal analysis is provided in a Venn diagram considering only responses including violence/insecurity, family reunification and a combination of both better standards of living and employment.



Family
reunification
21.9%



Better standards
of living
39.5%



Employment
(search for opportunities, etc.)
33.5%



Violence
/Insecurity
36.7%



Natural
disasters
(floods, high tides, earthquakes, etc.)
11.2%



Deterioration of means of
livelihood related to drought,
plagues, etc.

2.7%



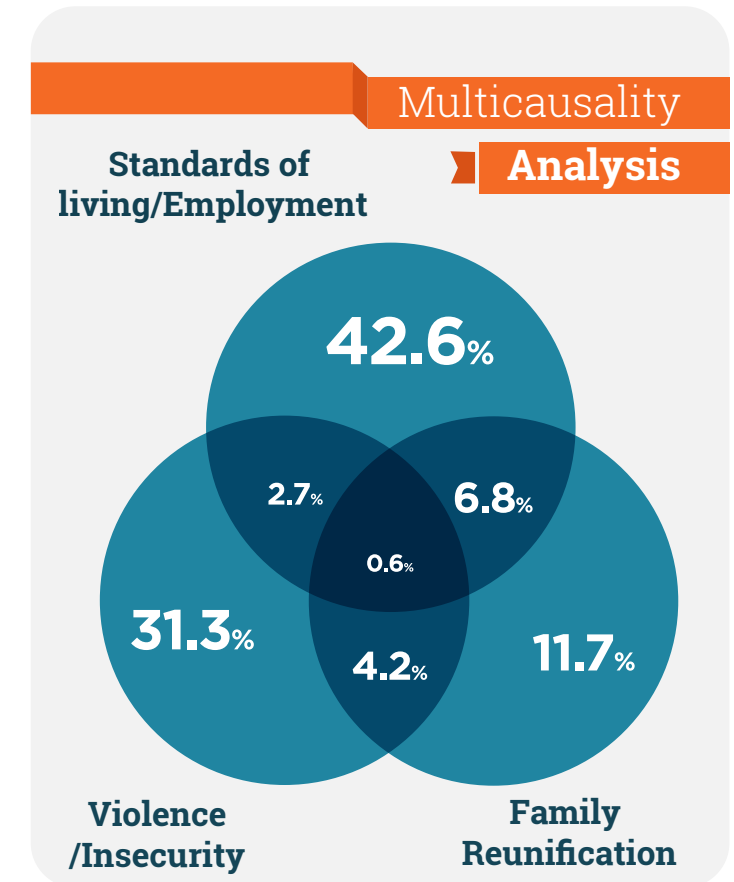
Better access
to social services

7.7%



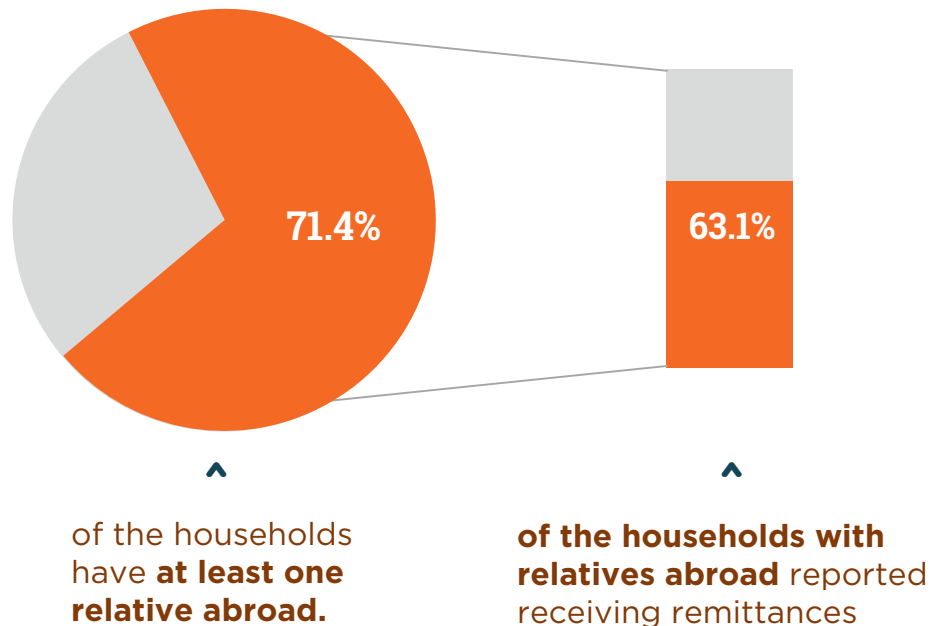
Others

7.5%



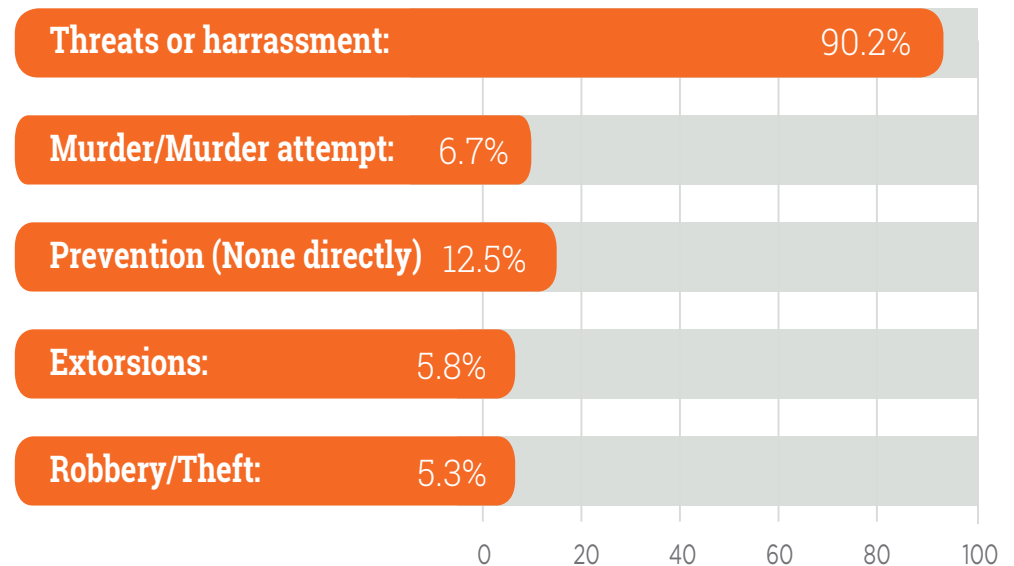
Family reunification

Family reunification is associated with parent-child relations. However, the extended family can play an important role in the child's migration. The data shows the majority of these households report to have at least one relative abroad. This section presents two key indicators from other sections in the survey to provide a brief snapshot of these "transnational families."



Violence/Insecurity

The chart below shows a classification of the acts of violence reported as the reason for the child's migration by the parent or legal guardian at the reception center. A very important limitation of this survey is that information on domestic violence is limited or non-available due to counter-incentives related to the respondents being the parents or legal guardians of the child.



HOUSEHOLD SIZE



AVERAGE OF PEOPLE
per household

| AGE RANGE | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 0 - 18 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 19 - 60 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| 61 + | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Migrant children | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Total | 5 | 6.1 | 5.7 |

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

EL SALVADOR

SEX:



Male

Female



28.4%

71.6%

AVERAGE AGE

45

45

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

7

5.1

GUATEMALA

SEX:



Male

Female



70.3%

29.7%

AVERAGE AGE

47.5

44

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

3.4

3.7

HONDURAS

SEX:



Male

Female



60.8%

39.2%

AVERAGE AGE

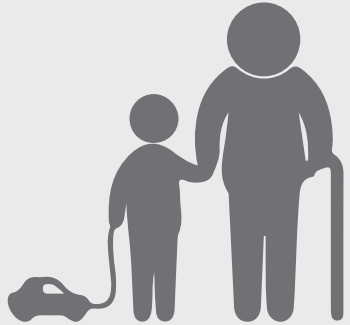
46.8

44.4

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

6.2

6.5



4.3%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE GRANDPARENTS
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE RETURNING CHILDREN



10.0%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE AUNTS OR UNCLES
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RETURNING CHILDREN

**WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE CHILDREN
AT HOME**



25.0%

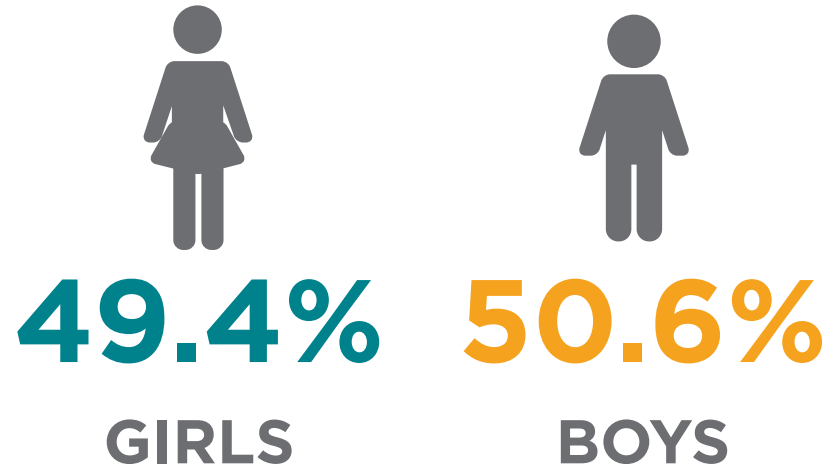
MONOPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS



45.2%

BIPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS

NON-MIGRANT CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD



10.4 YEARS
GIRLS

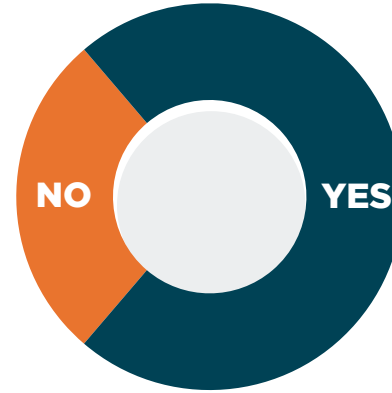
10.5 YEARS
BOYS



| | Girls | Boys | Expected years of schooling |
|-------------|-------|------|-----------------------------|
| 12-15 years | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6-9 years |
| 16-18 years | 6.8 | 7.5 | 9-11 years |

Non-Migrant children
CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL
(7-18 YEARS OLD)

27.5%
NOT *attending school*



72.5%
ATTENDING *school*

Why are they
NOT ATTENDING
SCHOOL



INSECURITY

6.6%



NOT
INTERESTED

20.3%



HIGH COST
OF EDUCATION

40.6 %



OTHER

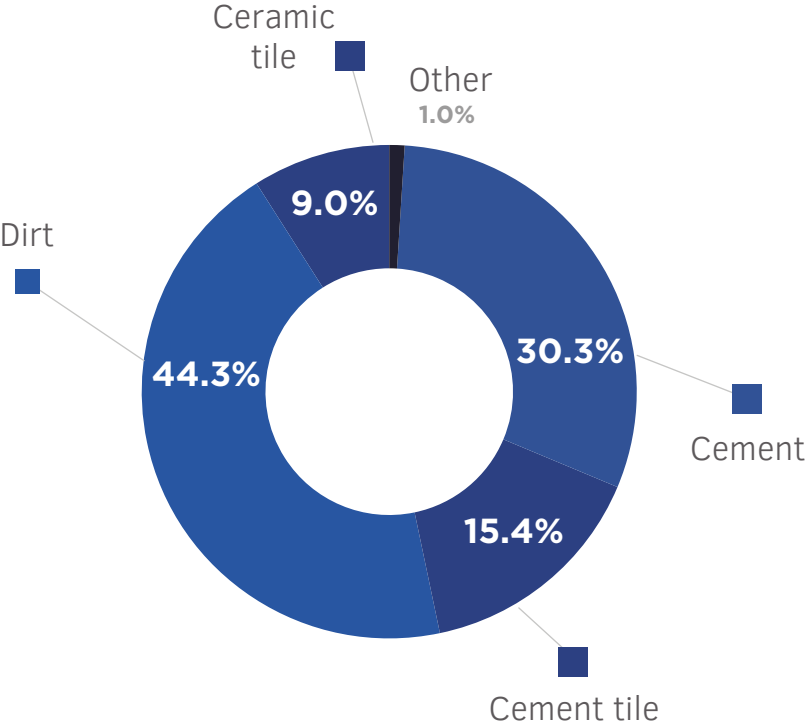
38.6%

OTHER INCLUDES:

HOUSEHOLD WORK // ILLNESS // DOMESTIC VIOLENCE // SEXUAL HARASSMENT // FAMILY DISINTEGRATION // HAVE FINISHED SCHOOL

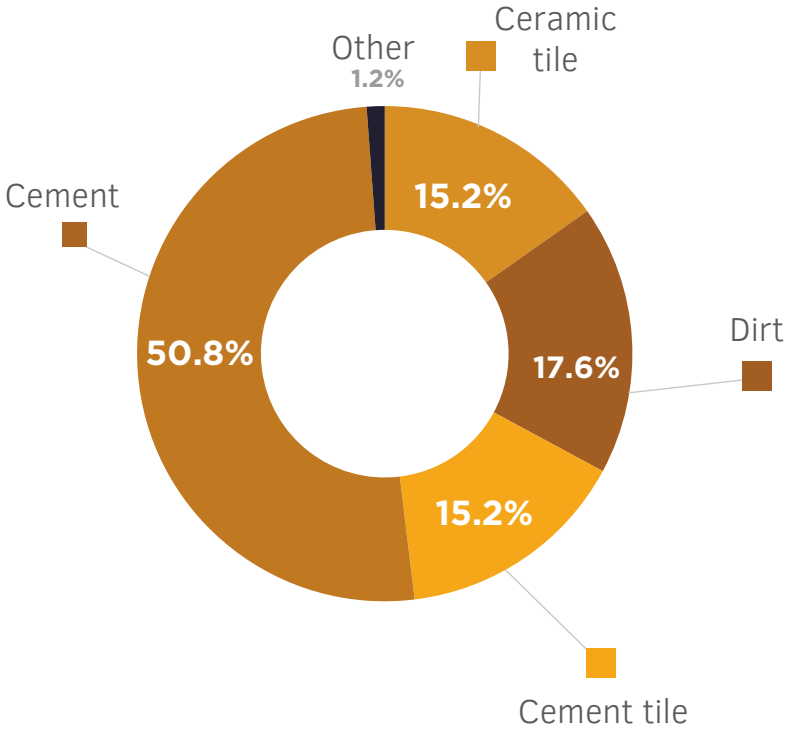
*Note: Respondants could provide multiple reasons so percentages can add up over 100%.

TYPE OF FLOOR IN THE HOUSE



■ Rural Area ■ Urban Area

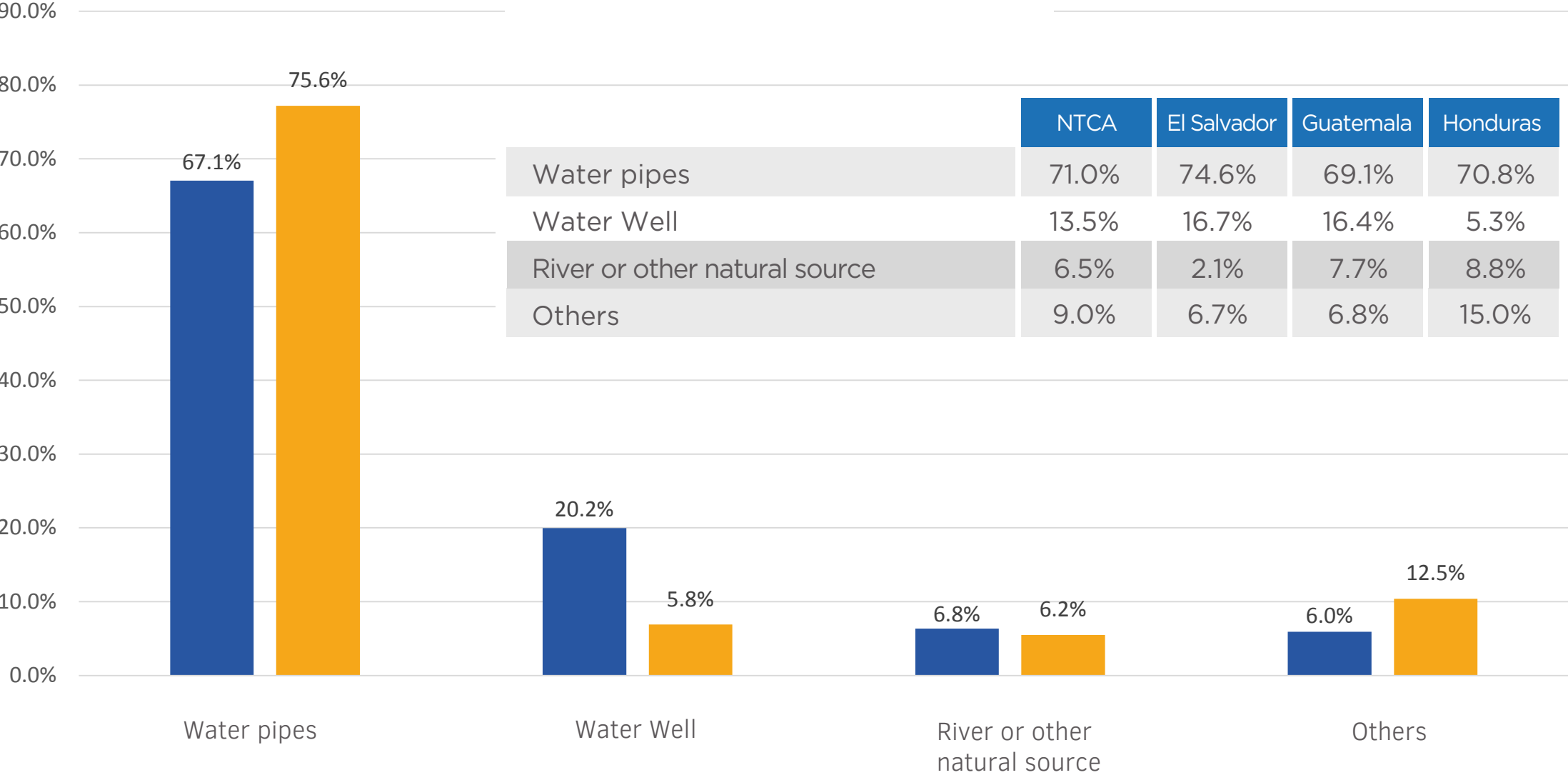
DIRT FLOOR BY SEX OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



| TYPE OF FLOOR IN THE HOUSE | NTCA | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| CERAMIC TILE | 11.7% | 17.1% | 4.6% | 18.6% |
| DIRT | 32.1% | 20.8% | 51.7% | 9.7% |
| CEMENT TILE | 15.4% | 35.0% | 10.3% | 4.4% |
| CEMENT | 39.7% | 26.3% | 32.6% | 65.5% |
| OTHER | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.8% |

ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Rural Urban



Vulnerability Index

The indicators can be read as follows: “29.0% of the households in the NTCA do not have access to drinking water”.

| HOUSING VULNERABILITY INDEX | | FOR THE RETURNING MIGRANT CHILDREN IN... | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | | NTCA | EL SALVADOR | GUATEMALA | HONDURAS |
| % OF HOUSEHOLDS in which... | THE FAMILY DOES NOT OWN THE house/apartment | 21.1% | 26.4% | 16.0% | 24.5% |
| | THE HOUSE HAS dirt floors | 32.1% | 20.8% | 51.7% | 9.7% |
| | THE FAMILY DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS to drinking water | 29.0% | 25.4% | 30.9% | 29.2% |
| HOUSING VULNERABILITY INDEX | | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.21 |

The last row is a composite index ranging from 0 to 1 including 1) property, 2) floor material and 3) access to drinking water with an equal weight (100% in all three indicators would mean a value of 1 for the index).

DTM

Displacement
Tracking
Matrix

MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT

Most common countries of origin, according to local agencies

| | ES | GT | HN |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Mexico | 6.3% | 4.6% | 30.6% |
| 2. Guatemala | 10.6% | - | 21.4% |
| 3. El Salvador | - | 86.3% | 34.7% |
| 4. Honduras | 60.6% | 79.2% | - |
| 5. Bolivia | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 6. Brazil | 4.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 7. China | 4.9% | 0.5% | 3.1% |
| 8. Colombia | 21.8% | 6.1% | 22.4% |
| 9. Costa Rica | 16.2% | 6.1% | 7.1% |

| | ES | GT | HN |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10. Cuba | 17.6% | 10.2% | 59.2% |
| 11. Ecuador | 18.3% | 10.7% | 12.2% |
| 12. Nicaragua | 51.4% | 40.6% | 23.5% |
| 13. Panama | 12.7% | 4.1% | 6.1% |
| 14. Peru | 7.0% | 4.1% | 17.3% |
| 15. Venezuela | 4.2% | 1.5% | 3.1% |
| 16. Haiti | 0.0% | 3.0% | 16.3% |
| 17. Congo | 0.0% | 2.0% | 3.1% |

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

This section presents the data reported for each municipality of persons who were forced to leave their habitual place of residence as a result of natural disasters, adverse effects of climate change and/or generalized violence.

TWO GROUPS WERE ANALYSED:

· Movement within or outside the analysed municipality (expulsion);



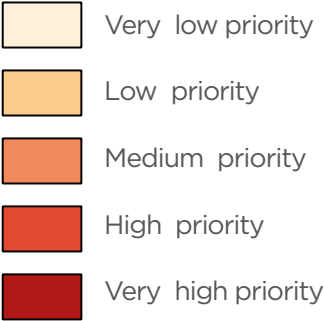
· Movement from another municipality to the analysed municipality (reception).



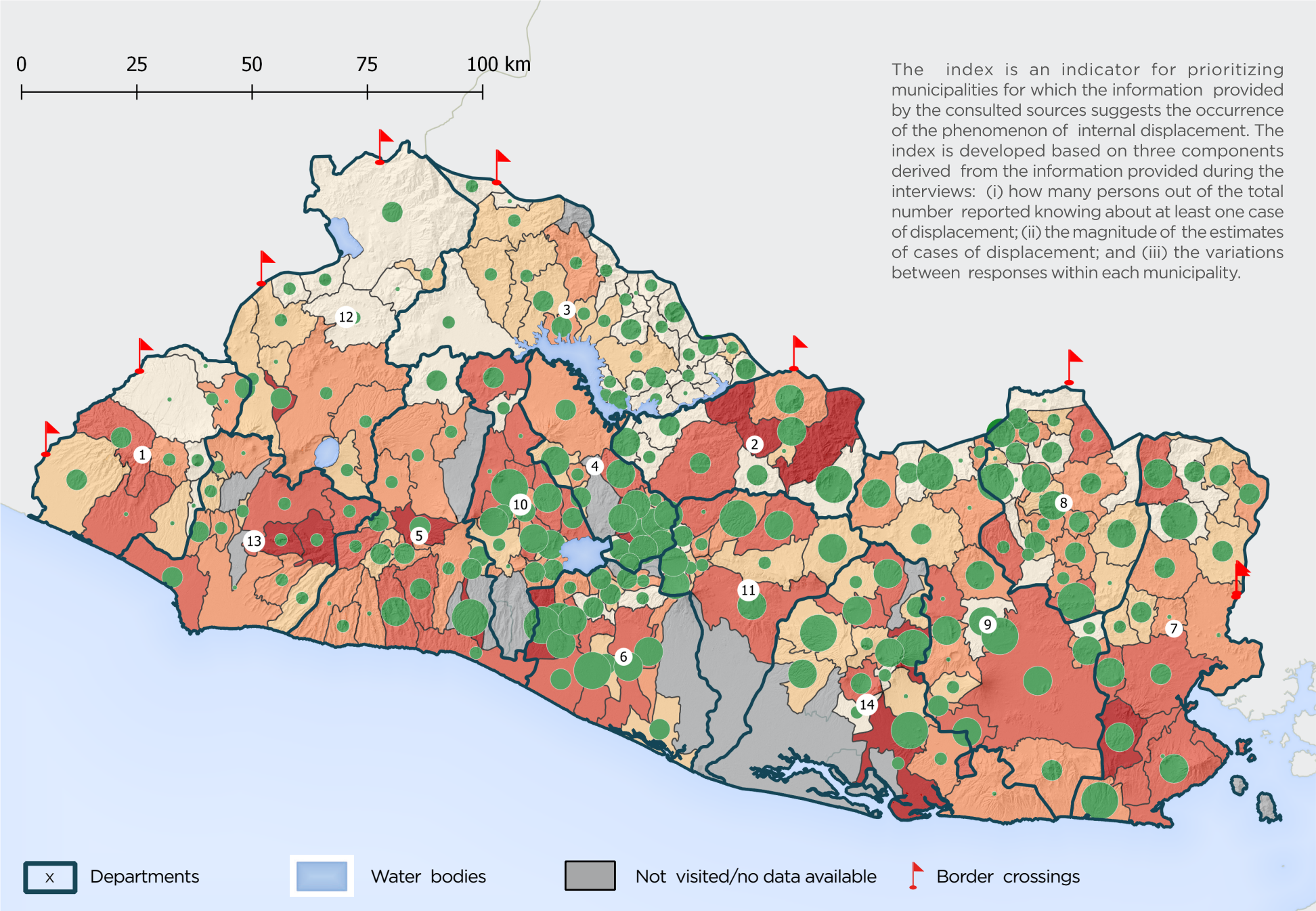
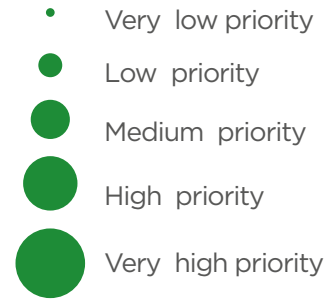
| OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES COVERED BY THE DTM: | ES | GT | HN |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reported having received at least one request for humanitarian aid from persons who had been forced to move to another municipality or another location within the municipality in the past 6 months.<ul style="list-style-type: none">of these municipalities stated that they know what steps to follow to ensure that these persons receive humanitarian aid. | 61.2% | 29.6% | 32.3% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reported having received at least one request for humanitarian aid from persons who had been forced to change their place of habitual residence and move from another municipality to the analysed municipality in the past 6 months..<ul style="list-style-type: none">of these municipalities stated that they know what steps to follow to ensure that these persons receive humanitarian aid. | 67.6% | 52.2% | 73.9% |
| | 55.4% | 23.7% | 30.9% |
| | 70.9% | 47.2% | 77.3% |

PERCEIVED DISPLACEMENT INDEX EL SALVADOR

EXPULSION

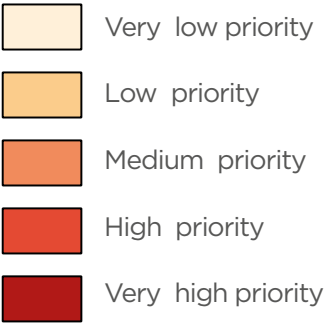


RECEPTION

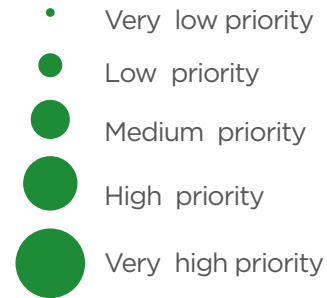


PERCEIVED DISPLACEMENT INDEX GUATEMALA

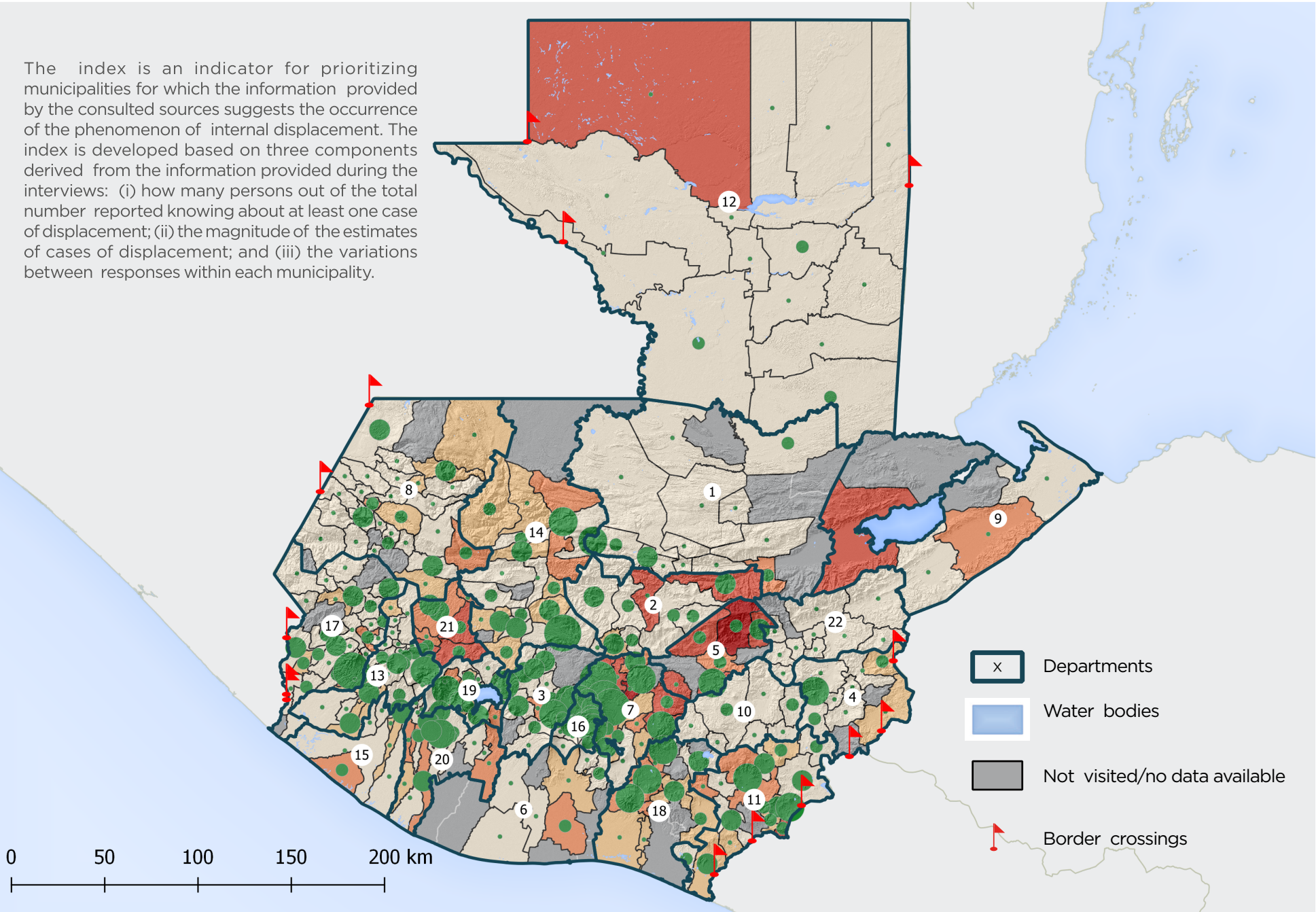
EXPULSION



RECEPTION

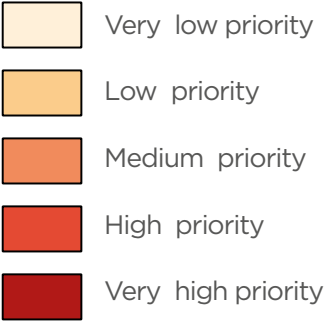


The index is an indicator for prioritizing municipalities for which the information provided by the consulted sources suggests the occurrence of the phenomenon of internal displacement. The index is developed based on three components derived from the information provided during the interviews: (i) how many persons out of the total number reported knowing about at least one case of displacement; (ii) the magnitude of the estimates of cases of displacement; and (iii) the variations between responses within each municipality.

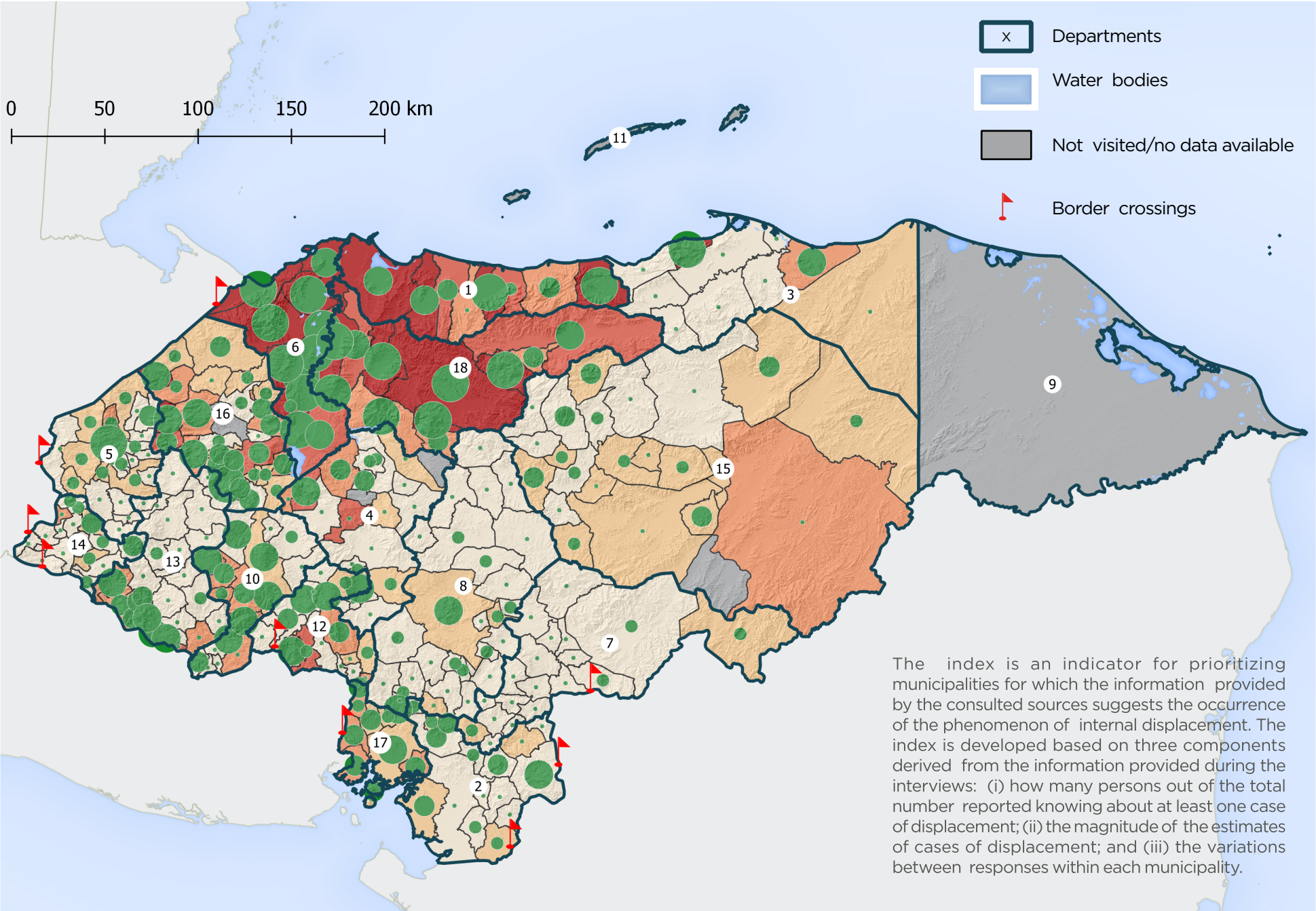
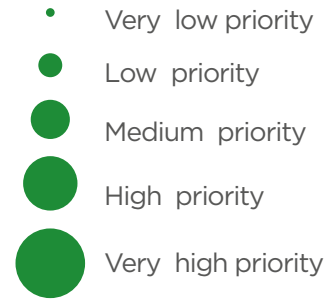


PERCEIVED DISPLACEMENT INDEX HONDURAS

EXPULSION



RECEPTION



The index is an indicator for prioritizing municipalities for which the information provided by the consulted sources suggests the occurrence of the phenomenon of internal displacement. The index is developed based on three components derived from the information provided during the interviews: (i) how many persons out of the total number reported knowing about at least one case of displacement; (ii) the magnitude of the estimates of cases of displacement; and (iii) the variations between responses within each municipality.



Northern Triangle
Migration Information Management Initiative



<http://triangulonorteca.iom.int/>

EL SALVADOR



5.3%

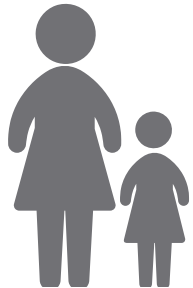
HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE GRANDPARENTS
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE RETURNING CHILDREN



10.6%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE AUNTS OR UNCLES
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RETURNING CHILDREN

WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE CHILDREN
AT HOME



34.8%

MONOPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS



36.7%

BIPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS

GUATEMALA



4.4%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE GRANDPARENTS
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE RETURNING CHILDREN



5.0%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE AUNTS OR UNCLES
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RETURNING CHILDREN

WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE CHILDREN
AT HOME



21.5%

MONOPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS



57.0%

BIPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS

HONDURAS



3.3%

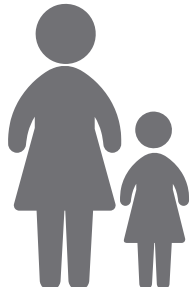
HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE GRANDPARENTS
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE RETURNING CHILDREN



18.0%

HOUSEHOLDS
WHERE AUNTS OR UNCLES
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RETURNING CHILDREN

WHO IS
RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE CHILDREN
AT HOME



21.3%

MONOPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS



33.6%

BIPARENTAL
HOUSEHOLDS

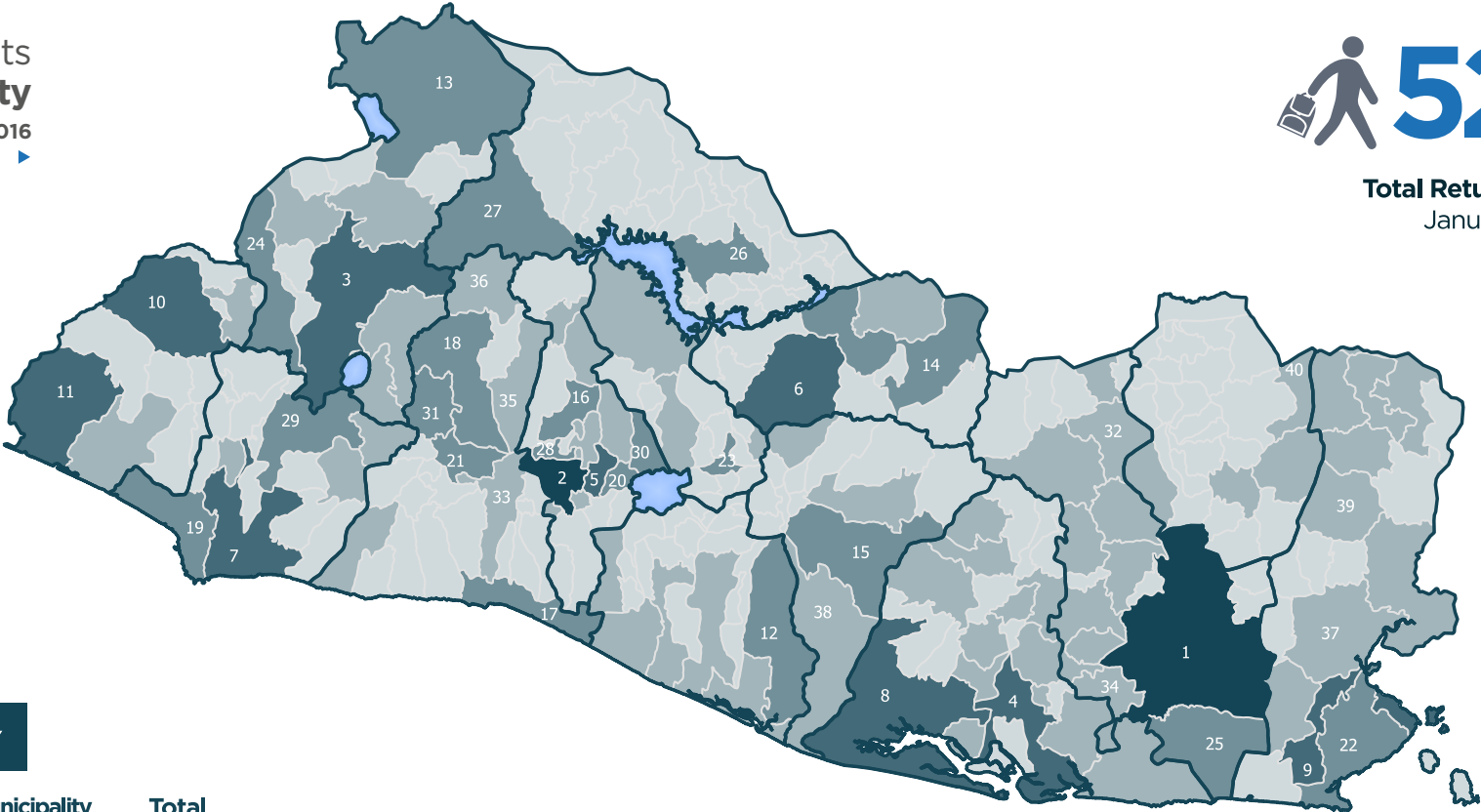
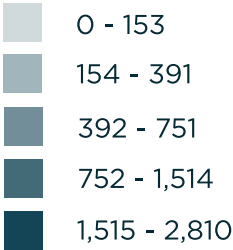
RETURNING MIGRANTS IN EL SALVADOR

January - December 2016

Returning migrants
by municipality
January - December 2016

 **52,560**

Total Returning Migrant population
January - December 2016



TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

| No. | Department | Municipality | Total | No. | Department | Municipality | Total | No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------|-----|--------------|----------------|-------|-----|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | San Miguel | San Miguel | 2810 | 11 | Ahuachapán | S. F. Menéndez | 805 | 21 | La Libertad | Colón | 566 |
| 2 | San Salvador | San Salvador | 2182 | 12 | La Paz | Zacatecoluca | 751 | 22 | La Unión | Conchagua | 549 |
| 3 | Santa Ana | Santa Ana | 1514 | 13 | Santa Ana | Metapán | 747 | 23 | Cuscatlán | Cojutepeque | 505 |
| 4 | Usulután | Usulután | 1430 | 14 | Cabañas | Sensuntepeque | 746 | 24 | Santa Ana | Chalchuapa | 499 |
| 5 | San Salvador | Soyapango | 1111 | 15 | San Vicente | San Vicente | 683 | 25 | San Miguel | Chirilagua | 477 |
| 6 | Cabañas | Ilobasco | 1078 | 16 | San Salvador | Apopa | 670 | 26 | Chalatenango | Chalatenango | 458 |
| 7 | Sonsonate | Sonsonate | 1060 | 17 | La Libertad | La Libertad | 632 | 27 | Chalatenango | N. Concepción | 457 |
| 8 | Usulután | Jiquilisco | 886 | 18 | La Libertad | San Juan Opico | 632 | 28 | San Salvador | Mejicanos | 444 |
| 9 | La Unión | La Unión | 851 | 19 | Sonsonate | Acajutla | 577 | 29 | Sonsonate | Izalco | 433 |
| 10 | Ahuachapán | Ahuachapán | 825 | 20 | San Salvador | Ilopango | 573 | 30 | San Salvador | San Martín | 428 |
| | | | | | | | | 31 | La Libertad | Ciudad Arce | 410 |
| | | | | | | | | 32 | San Miguel | Ciudad Barrios | 391 |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | La Libertad | Santa Tecla | 378 |
| | | | | | | | | 34 | San Miguel | El Tránsito | 361 |
| | | | | | | | | 35 | La Libertad | Quezaltepeque | 352 |
| | | | | | | | | 36 | La Libertad | S. P. Tacachico | 344 |
| | | | | | | | | 37 | La Unión | San Alejo | 342 |
| | | | | | | | | 38 | San Vicente | Tecoluca | 342 |
| | | | | | | | | 39 | La Unión | S. Rosa de Lima | 342 |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | Morazán | Corinto | 324 |

RETURNING MIGRANTS IN EL SALVADOR

January - December 2016

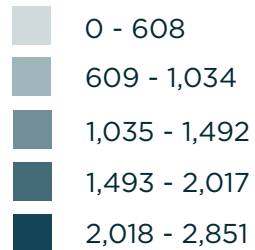
Returning Migrants
Rate Per 100,000 inhabitants

January - December 2016



806.1

National Rate of Returned Migrants
January - December 2016



TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

| No. | Department | Municipality | Total | No. | Department | Municipality | Total | No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|--------------|----------------|-------|-----|--------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | Chalatenango | Nueva Trinidad | 2,851 | 11 | San Miguel | Chapeltique | 2,206 | 21 | San Vicente | San E. Catarina | 1,910 |
| 2 | Chalatenango | Comalapa | 2,737 | 12 | Morazán | Arambala | 2,160 | 22 | La Unión | San Alejo | 1,907 |
| 3 | Usulután | San Dionisio | 2,559 | 13 | Santa Ana | Masahuat | 2,086 | 23 | Morazán | Corinto | 1,884 |
| 4 | San Miguel | San Jorge | 2,540 | 14 | La Unión | El Carmen | 2,066 | 24 | San Miguel | San Gerardo | 1,879 |
| 5 | Chalatenango | Las Vueltas | 2,471 | 15 | Morazán | Lolotiquillo | 2,017 | 25 | Usulután | Jucuarán | 1,842 |
| 6 | Usulután | Tecapán | 2,407 | 16 | Chalatenango | El Carrizal | 1,998 | 26 | San Miguel | Sesori | 1,840 |
| 7 | La Unión | La Unión | 2,329 | 17 | Usulután | Estanzuelas | 1,983 | 27 | San Miguel | Carolina | 1,836 |
| 8 | San Miguel | Chirilagua | 2,326 | 18 | Chalatenango | Arcatao | 1,974 | 28 | Cabañas | Jutiapa | 1,834 |
| 9 | La Unión | Nueva Esparta | 2,261 | 19 | San Miguel | S. L. de la Reina | 1,952 | 29 | San Vicente | Santa Clara | 1,792 |
| 10 | Cabañas | Cinquera | 2,251 | 20 | Morazán | Guatajiagua | 1,942 | 30 | La Unión | Polorós | 1,787 |
| | | | | | | | | 31 | San Miguel | El Tránsito | 1,781 |
| | | | | | | | | 32 | La Unión | Pasaquina | 1,739 |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | Usulután | Usulután | 1,738 |
| | | | | | | | | 34 | Usulután | Jiquilisco | 1,735 |
| | | | | | | | | 35 | Cabañas | Sensuntepeque | 1,730 |
| | | | | | | | | 36 | Usulután | Nueva Granada | 1,720 |
| | | | | | | | | 37 | Usulután | San F. Javier | 1,718 |
| | | | | | | | | 38 | San Miguel | San R. Oriente | 1,710 |
| | | | | | | | | 39 | Usulután | San Agustín | 1,703 |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | Usulután | Con. Batres | 1,696 |

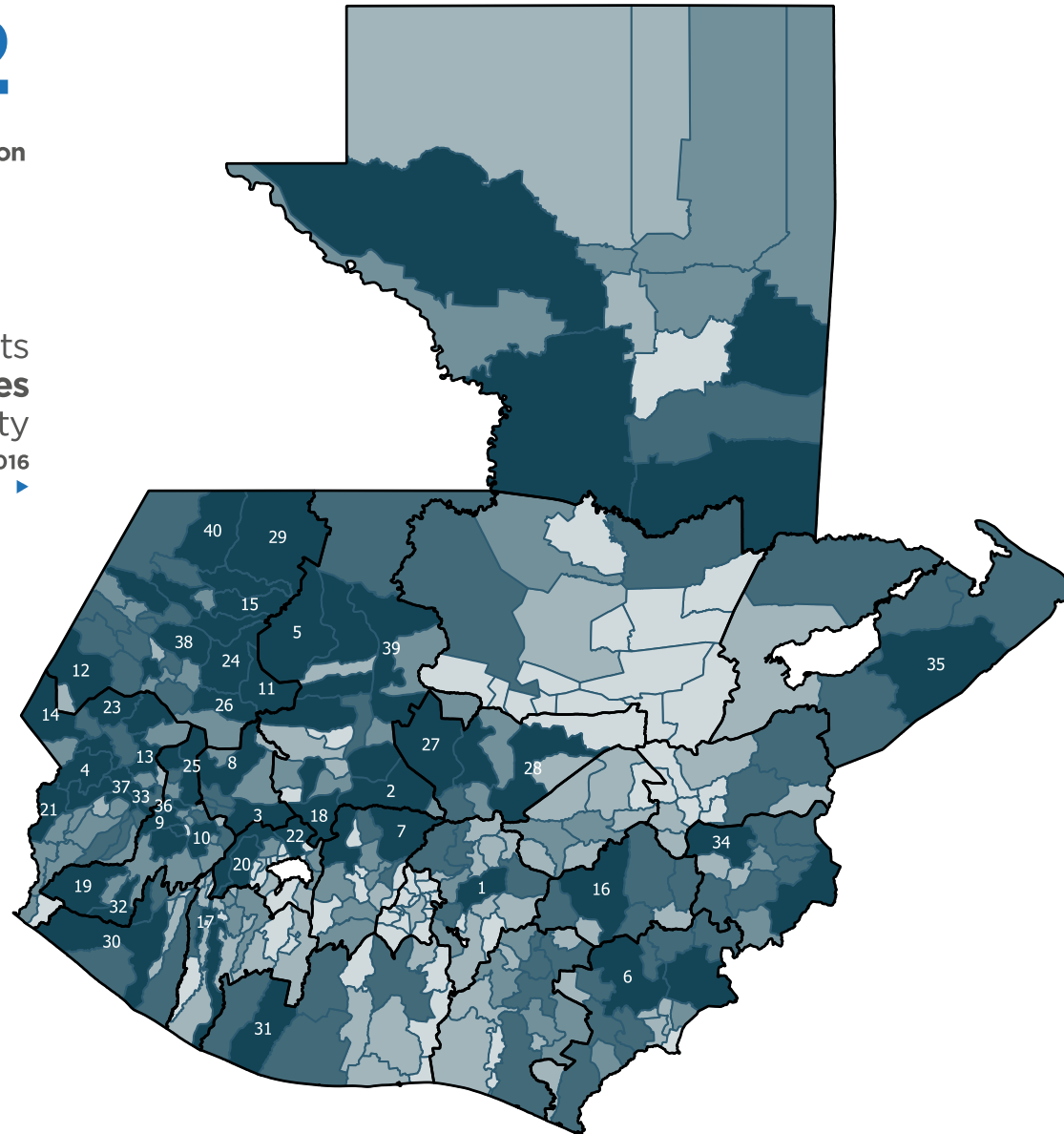
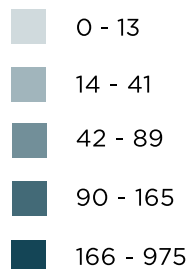
RETURNING MIGRANTS IN GUATEMALA

January - December 2016

 **94,942**

Total Returning Migrant population
January - December 2016

Returning migrants
from United States
by municipality
January - December 2016



TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

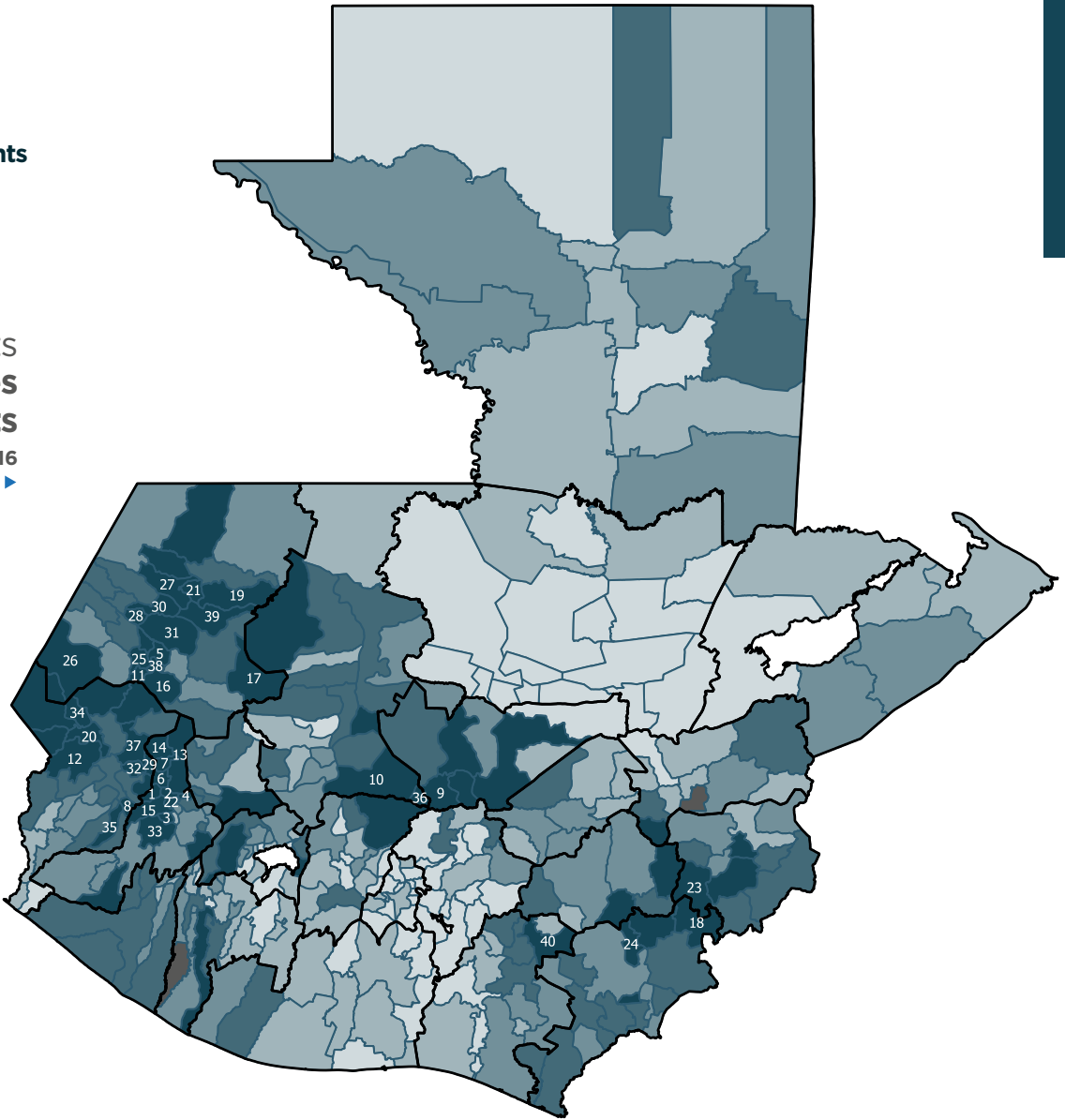
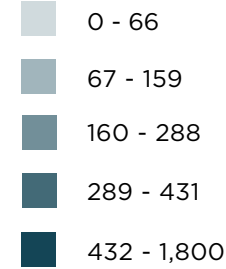
| No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Guatemala | Guatemala | 975 |
| 2 | Quiché | Joyabaj | 775 |
| 3 | Totonicapán | Totonicapán | 648 |
| 4 | San Marcos | Tajumulco | 502 |
| 5 | Quiché | Nebaj | 492 |
| 6 | Jutiapa | Jutiapa | 453 |
| 7 | Chimaltenango | San Martín Jilotepeque | 447 |
| 8 | Totonicapán | Momostenango | 447 |
| 9 | Quetzaltenango | San Juan Ostuncalco | 442 |
| 10 | Quetzaltenango | Quetzaltenango | 438 |
| 11 | Huehuetenango | Aguacatán | 420 |
| 12 | Huehuetenango | Cuilco | 417 |
| 13 | San Marcos | Comitancillo | 402 |
| 14 | San Marcos | Tacaná | 401 |
| 15 | Huehuetenango | San Pedro Soloma | 397 |
| 16 | Jalapa | Jalapa | 395 |
| 17 | Suchitepequez | Mazatenango | 371 |
| 18 | Quiché | Chichicastenango | 369 |
| 19 | Quetzaltenango | Coatepeque | 365 |
| 20 | Sololá | Nahualá | 363 |
| 21 | San Marcos | Malacatán | 347 |
| 22 | Sololá | Sololá | 333 |
| 23 | San Marcos | Concepción Tutuapa | 324 |
| 24 | Huehuetenango | Chiantla | 309 |
| 25 | Quetzaltenango | San Carlos Sija | 302 |
| 26 | Huehuetenango | Huehuetenango | 300 |
| 27 | Baja Verapaz | Cubulco | 293 |
| 28 | Baja Verapaz | Salamá | 292 |
| 29 | Huehuetenango | santa cruz barillas | 282 |
| 30 | Retalhuleu | Retalhuleu | 276 |
| 31 | Escuintla | Nueva Concepción | 271 |
| 32 | Quetzaltenango | Génova | 261 |
| 33 | San Marcos | S.Pedro Sacatepéquez | 254 |
| 34 | Chiquimula | Chiquimula | 249 |
| 35 | Izabal | Morales | 245 |
| 36 | Quetzaltenango | Palestina de los Altos | 242 |
| 37 | San Marcos | San Marcos | 240 |
| 38 | Huehuetenango | T. Santos Cuchumatán | 239 |
| 39 | Quiché | Uspantán | 233 |
| 40 | Huehuetenango | San Mateo Ixtatán | 232 |

RETURNING MIGRANTS IN GUATEMALA

January - December 2016



Returning migrants
from United States
Per 100,000 inhabitants
January - December 2016



TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

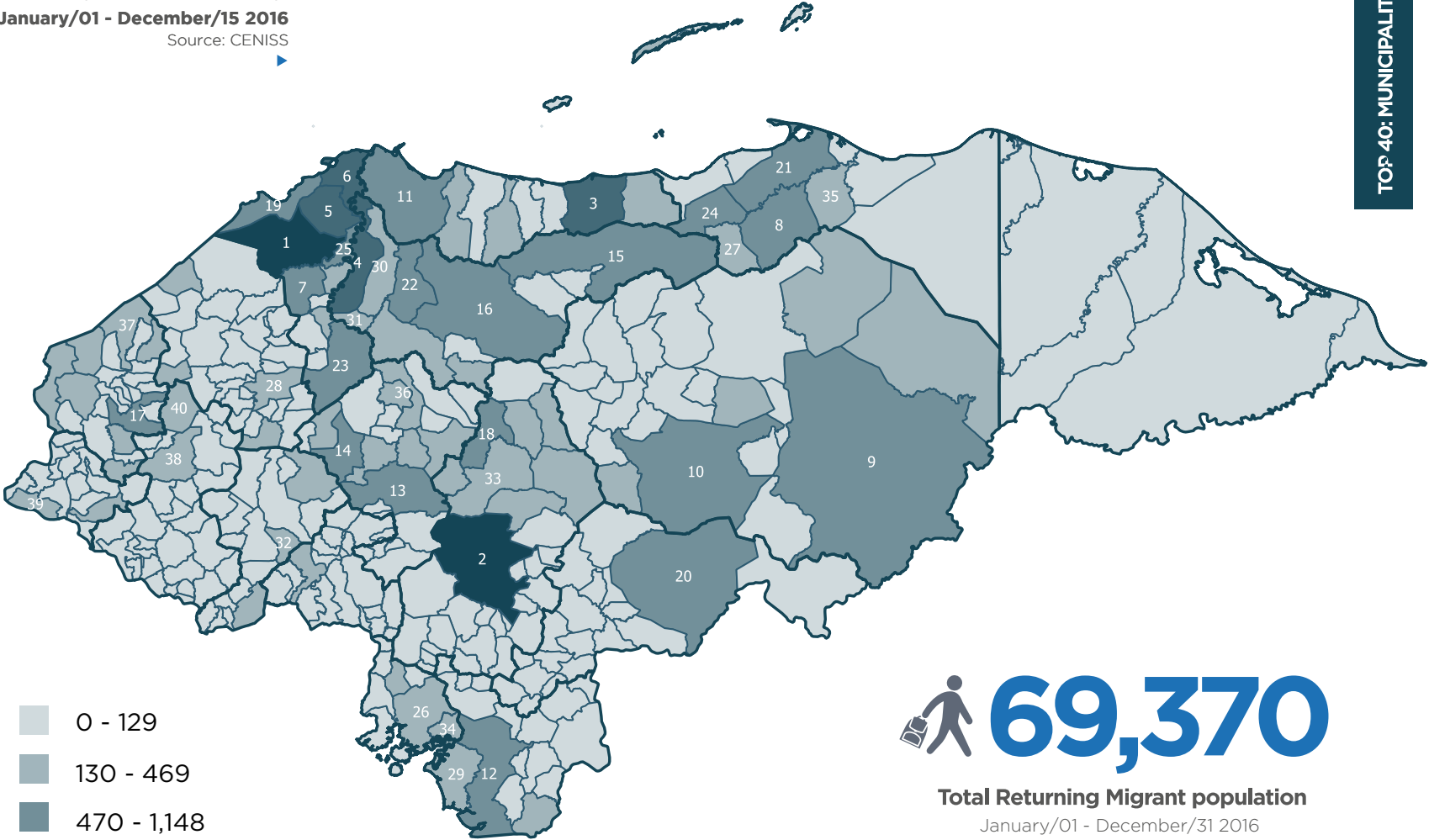
| No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|----------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Quetzaltenango | Palestina de los Altos | 1800 |
| 2 | Quetzaltenango | Cajolá | 1743 |
| 3 | Quetzaltenango | Con. Chiquirichapa | 1086 |
| 4 | Quetzaltenango | San Francisco la Unión | 1031 |
| 5 | Huehuetenango | San Juan Atitán | 985 |
| 6 | Quetzaltenango | Sibilia | 981 |
| 7 | Quetzaltenango | Huitán | 930 |
| 8 | San Marcos | San Cristóbal Cucho | 873 |
| 9 | Baja Verapaz | Granados | 868 |
| 10 | Quiché | Joyabaj | 857 |
| 11 | Huehuetenango | San Gaspar Ixchil | 836 |
| 12 | San Marcos | Tajumulco | 794 |
| 13 | Quetzaltenango | San Carlos Sija | 786 |
| 14 | Quetzaltenango | Cabricán | 778 |
| 15 | Quetzaltenango | San Juan Ostuncalco | 775 |
| 16 | Huehuetenango | Santa Bárbara | 767 |
| 17 | Huehuetenango | Aguacatán | 729 |
| 18 | Jutiapa | Agua Blanca | 719 |
| 19 | Huehuetenango | San Pedro Soloma | 716 |
| 20 | San Marcos | Ixchiguán | 706 |
| 21 | Huehuetenango | S. R. la Independencia | 703 |
| 22 | Quetzaltenango | San Miguel Sigüilá | 686 |
| 23 | Chiquimula | Ipala | 683 |
| 24 | Jutiapa | El Progreso | 680 |
| 25 | Huehuetenango | Colotenango | 679 |
| 26 | Huehuetenango | Cuilco | 659 |
| 27 | Huehuetenango | San Miguel Acatán | 649 |
| 28 | Huehuetenango | Unión Cantinil | 648 |
| 29 | San Marcos | Río Blanco | 645 |
| 30 | Huehuetenango | Concepción | 642 |
| 31 | Huehuetenango | T. Santos Cuchumatán | 624 |
| 32 | San Marcos | San Lorenzo | 607 |
| 33 | Quetzaltenango | S. Martín Sacatepéquez | 605 |
| 34 | San Marcos | San José Ojetenam | 602 |
| 35 | San Marcos | La Reforma | 599 |
| 36 | Quiché | Pachalum | 593 |
| 37 | San Marcos | Comitancillo | 582 |
| 38 | Huehuetenango | San Rafael Petzal | 582 |
| 39 | Huehuetenango | San Juan Ixcay | 582 |
| 40 | Santa Rosa | Casillas | 581 |

RETURNING MIGRANTS IN HONDURAS

January - December 2016

Returning migrants by municipality

January/01 - December/15 2016
Source: CENISS



TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

| No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Cortes | San Pedro Sula | 4,608 |
| 2 | Fr Morazan | Distrito Central | 4,456 |
| 3 | Atlantida | La Ceiba | 1,963 |
| 4 | Yoro | El Progreso | 1,948 |
| 5 | Cortes | Choloma | 1,616 |
| 6 | Cortes | Puerto Cortes | 1,367 |
| 7 | Cortes | Villanueva | 1,148 |
| 8 | Colon | Tocoa | 1,145 |
| 9 | Olancho | Catacamas | 1,078 |
| 10 | Olancho | Juticalpa | 1,023 |
| 11 | Atlantida | Tela | 953 |
| 12 | Choluteca | Choluteca | 920 |
| 13 | Comayagua | Comayagua | 886 |
| 14 | Comayagua | Siguatepeque | 761 |
| 15 | Yoro | Olanchito | 745 |
| 16 | Yoro | Yoro | 735 |
| 17 | Copan | Santa Rosa De Copan | 711 |
| 18 | Fr Morazan | El Porvenir | 702 |
| 19 | Cortes | Omoa | 666 |
| 20 | El Paraiso | Danli | 654 |
| 21 | Colon | Trujillo | 649 |
| 22 | Yoro | Morazan | 632 |
| 23 | Cortes | Santa Cruz De Yojoa | 626 |
| 24 | Colon | Sonaguera | 528 |
| 25 | Cortes | La Lima | 516 |
| 26 | Valle | Nacaome | 469 |
| 27 | Colon | Saba | 412 |
| 28 | Santa Barbara | Santa Barbara | 388 |
| 29 | Choluteca | Marcovia | 376 |
| 30 | Yoro | El Negrito | 361 |
| 31 | Yoro | Santa Rita | 359 |
| 32 | Intibuca | La Esperanza | 356 |
| 33 | Fr Morazan | Cedros | 351 |
| 34 | Valle | San Lorenzo | 318 |
| 35 | Colon | Bonito Oriental | 312 |
| 36 | Comayagua | La Libertad | 310 |
| 37 | Copan | Florida | 303 |
| 38 | Lempira | Gracias | 296 |
| 39 | Ocotepeque | Ocotepeque | 292 |
| 40 | Lempira | Lepaera | 278 |

Source: CENISS

 **69,370**

Total Returning Migrant population

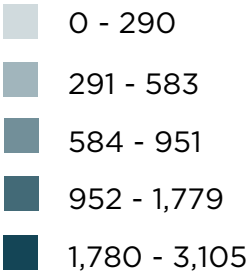
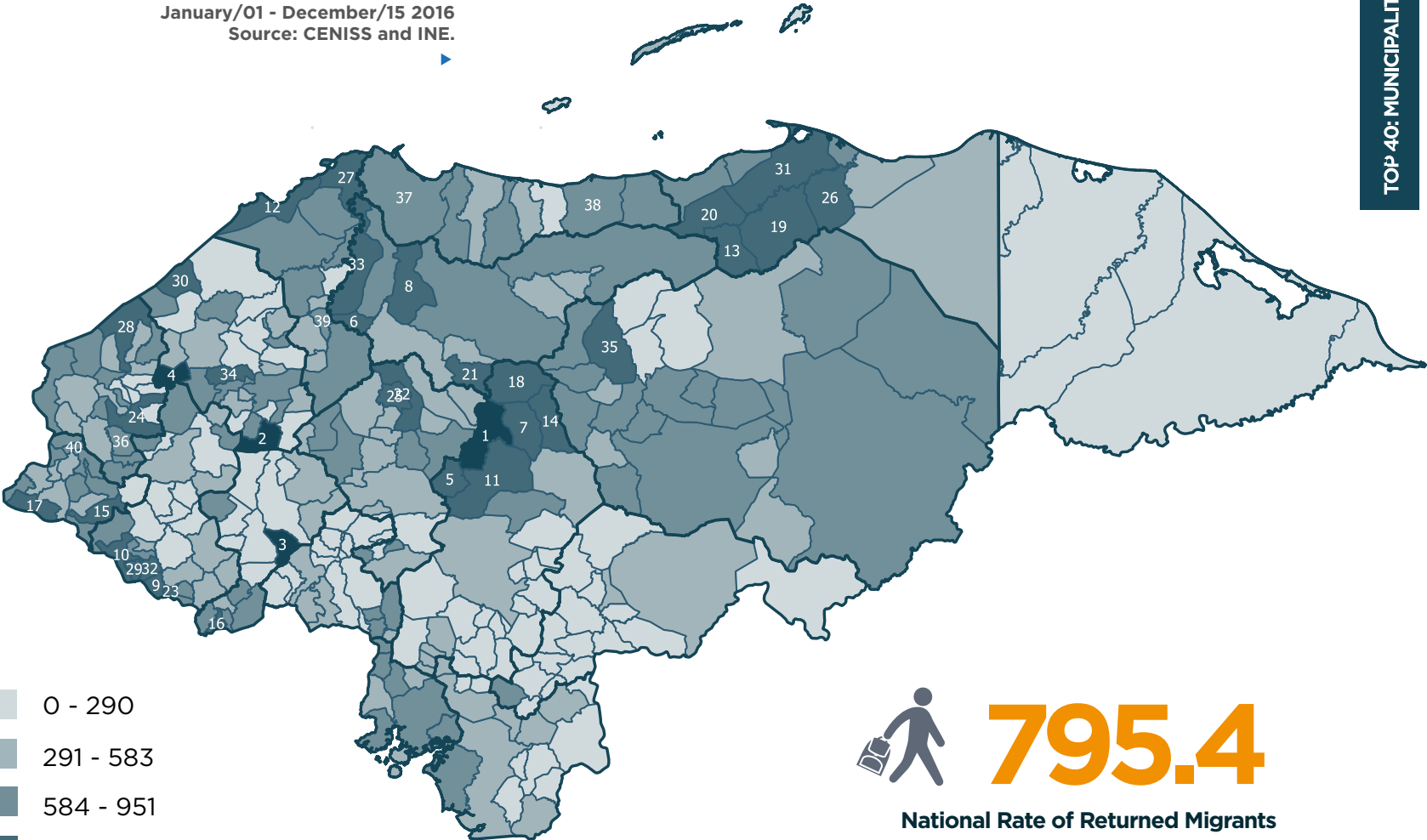
January/01 - December/31 2016
Source: CONMIGHO

RETURNING MIGRANTS IN HONDURAS

January - December 2016

Returning Migrants Rate Per 100,000 inhabitants

January/01 - December/15 2016
Source: CENISS and INE.



795.4

National Rate of Returned Migrants
January/01 - December/31 2016
Source: CONMIGHO and INE.

TOP 40: MUNICIPALITY

| No. | Department | Municipality | Total |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Francisco Morazan | El Porvenir | 3105 |
| 2 | Santa Barbara | San Fr de Ojuera | 2835 |
| 3 | Intibuca | La Esperanza | 2748 |
| 4 | Santa Barbara | Naranjito | 2209 |
| 5 | Francisco Morazan | Vallecillo | 1779 |
| 6 | Yoro | Santa Rita | 1733 |
| 7 | Francisco Morazan | San Ignacio | 1616 |
| 8 | Yoro | Morazan | 1464 |
| 9 | Lempira | La Virtud | 1411 |
| 10 | Lempira | Guarita | 1411 |
| 11 | Francisco Morazan | Cedros | 1374 |
| 12 | Cortes | Omoa | 1373 |
| 13 | Colon | Saba | 1331 |
| 14 | Francisco Morazan | Orica | 1285 |
| 15 | Ocatepeque | San Marcos | 1229 |
| 16 | Intibuca | Santa Lucia | 1208 |
| 17 | Ocatepeque | Ocatepeque | 1200 |
| 18 | Francisco Morazan | Marale | 1198 |
| 19 | Colon | Tocoa | 1188 |
| 20 | Colon | Sonaguera | 1185 |
| 21 | Yoro | Sulaco | 1161 |
| 22 | Comayagua | La Libertad | 1121 |
| 23 | Lempira | Mapulaca | 1107 |
| 24 | Copan | Santa Rosa de Copan | 1090 |
| 25 | Comayagua | Las Lajas | 1084 |
| 26 | Colon | Bonito Oriental | 1073 |
| 27 | Cortes | Puerto Cortes | 1068 |
| 28 | Copan | Florida | 1040 |
| 29 | Lempira | San Juan Guarita | 1040 |
| 30 | Santa Barbara | Azacualpa | 1028 |
| 31 | Colon | Trujillo | 1020 |
| 32 | Lempira | Valladolid | 1007 |
| 33 | Yoro | El Progreso | 1006 |
| 34 | Santa Barbara | Nuevo Celilac | 1004 |
| 35 | Olancho | La Union | 981 |
| 36 | Copan | Cucuyagua | 951 |
| 37 | Atlantida | Tela | 947 |
| 38 | Atlantida | La Ceiba | 945 |
| 39 | Cortes | Potrerrillos | 926 |
| 40 | Ocatepeque | La Encarnacion | 898 |