

ICE Flight Monitor

TWELVE MONTHS UNDER TRUMP 2.0:
YEAR IN REVIEW OF A CRUEL AND LAWLESS
DEPORTATION CAMPAIGN



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Executive Summary

Since taking office on January 20, 2025, the Trump administration has pursued an unprecedented mass deportation agenda. U.S. officials have adopted a range of new tactics, that are legally questionable and undoubtedly cruel, to achieve this objective, including expanding the use of expedited removal, sending people from the United States to offshore detention facilities in the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo, terminating protected legal statuses, disappearing people without due process—including to a high security prison in El Salvador notorious for torture—ramped up interior enforcement, and forcibly transferring individuals to other countries of which they are not citizens. Many of these actions have been determined to be unlawful by federal courts and carried out with little to no transparency, while thousands of peoples’ lives are uprooted from communities across the country, families separated, and their rights systematically violated.

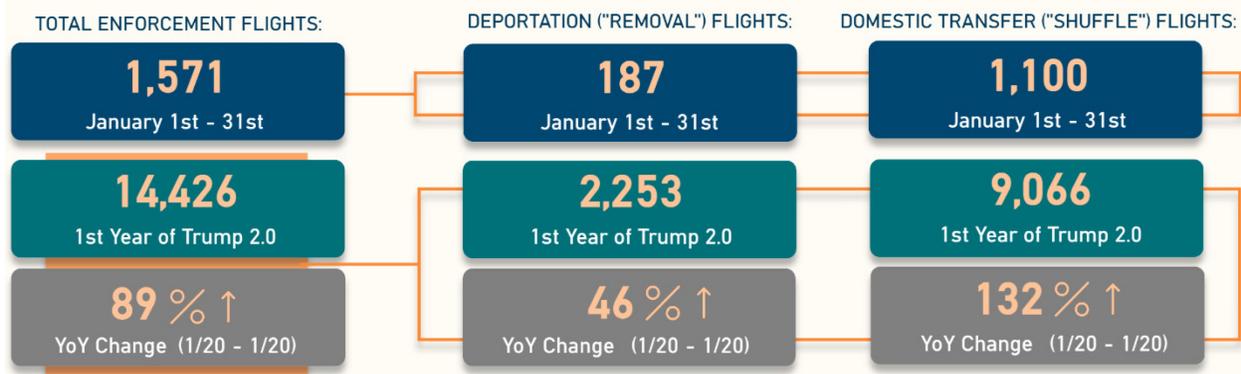
[ICE Flight Monitor](#) responds to this lawlessness and lack of information by using publicly available aviation data to monitor and document flights conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including deportation flights and domestic transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities. The methodology is grounded in Tom Cartwright’s nearly six years of independent work tracking tens of thousands of flights, between 2020 and July 2025, after which the project was transitioned to Human Rights First in August 2025. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, communications with attorneys and family members, and observations from trusted partner organizations. The project also tracks other relevant air operations—such as military planes involved in immigration enforcement and Mexican and Panamanian government deportation flights. ICE routinely carries out a small number of additional removals on commercial flights, which ICE Flight Monitor does not have visibility into.

The Project Defines the Following Types of U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights As:

Deportation (“Removal”)	Instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop.
Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”)	The transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes, military planes, and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft— to and between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States.
Removal-Related	Connecting flights that move individuals within the United States before an international removal on the same day (“removal connections”), fuel stops en route to international removals, or a returning flight after completing one or more international removal stops.
Layover-Transfer Removal	Instances in which individuals are transported on ICE Air flights to a country other than their own and subsequently transferred to their home country via airline carriers operated by either their home country or by the intermediary country. The Trump administration has used layover- transfer removal flights to carry out deportations to countries with which the U.S. has strained diplomatic relations, including Russia (via Egypt), Iran (via Qatar and Kuwait), and Venezuela (via Honduras).

Note: Following each publication, data may be corrected or updated as new findings arise. This report includes some retroactive revisions. For the most updated figures, please consult the latest report.

ICE Flight Monitor reports the following top findings for the first year of Trump 2.0:

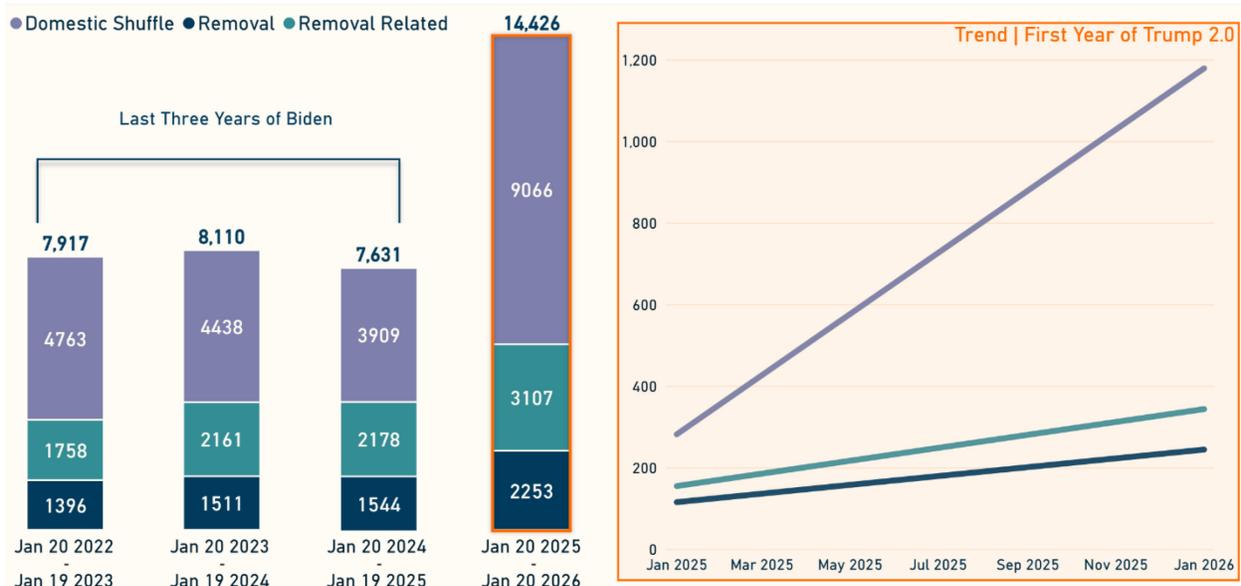


In addition to deportation and domestic transfer flights, removal-related flights are included in total enforcement figures.

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Record Number of Removal Flights to an Unprecedented 79 Countries During the First Full Year of the Second Trump Administration's Cruel and Lawless Deportation Campaign. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted a record 2,253 removal flights. This total reflects a 46 percent increase from the 1,544 removal flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. The Trump administration has also carried out flights to an unprecedented range of destinations, reaching 79 countries—and reflecting a 76 percent increase from the 45 removal destinations during the same period of Biden's last year and the highest total since flight tracking began in 2020. Under the first year of the second Trump administration, removal flights were carried out to 25 countries that had not received any ICE flights since flight tracking began in 2020, including a record number of flights to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Figure 1: Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights Year-Over-Year (January 20 - January 20)



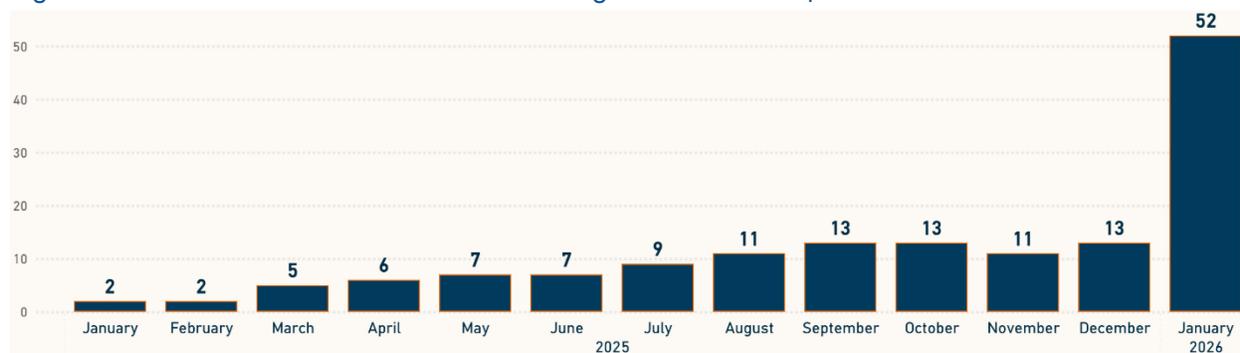
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Removal flights in January 2026 remained high, totaling 187 flights to 36 countries, and included the first removal flight to Israel, since flight tracking began. On January 21, a small, privately owned, ICE Air jet chartered by Journey Aviation departed Phoenix, Arizona carrying eight Palestinians. The jet landed in Tel Aviv, Israel, where the Palestinians were subsequently [transferred to the occupied West Bank](#). On February 1, 2026, the project [tracked](#) the same jet following the same route to Israel, carrying a second group of Palestinians.

Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights Transporting Individuals Between Detention Facilities and Deportation Staging Facilities Surge Under the First Full Year of the Second Trump Administration, Adding 35 New Domestic Destinations Across the Country. Domestic transfer (or “shuffle”) flights move individuals between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States. Since independent flight tracking began, these flights consistently account for the largest share of total immigration enforcement flights each year, most notably during the first year of the Trump administration, when they accounted for at least 9,066 flights, or 63 percent of all immigration enforcement flights. This total reflects a staggering 132 percent increase from the 3,909 shuffle flights conducted over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. This rise coincides with the Trump administration’s continued expansion of interior enforcement actions and mass detention. In January 2026, there were at least 1,100 shuffle flights and an average of 36 flights per day – up from just nine per day in January 2025. The continued increase in shuffle flights has been enabled by ICE Air Operations’ expansion of subcontracted charter planes, which supports a greater number of daily flight routes.

Dramatic Surge in Domestic Transfer Flights to and from Minneapolis, Minnesota Following Operation “Metro Surge” and Operation PARRIS. January 2026 saw a sharp escalation in ICE Air flights through Minneapolis, with 52 domestic shuffle flights departing the city – up from just two in January 2025 and an average of three flights per week between August and December 2025. This surge is tied to DHS’s Operation “Metro Surge” and Operation PARRIS, under which individuals with already vetted and valid refugee status were unlawfully taken from their homes in Minnesota and transferred to detention centers in Texas for case reexamination. Of the 52 flights, 40 landed in El Paso and three in Houston, Texas.¹

Figure 2: Outbound ICE Air Domestic Shuffle Flights from Minneapolis, Minnesota



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

¹ These figures were revised subsequent to the release of data to media outlets, in which 45 flights were reported. On February 4, ICE Flight Monitor verified and recorded a newly identified charter airline, Air Wisconsin, documented as operating eight flights out of Minneapolis beginning mid-January, five of which landed in El Paso.

Air Wisconsin, a New Private Charter Airline Conducting ICE Air Flights, Expands Domestic Transfer Flight Network Between U.S. Detention Centers. On February 4, 2026, ICE Flight Monitor identified and confirmed that yet another carrier has entered the ICE Air network of private charter companies: Air Wisconsin Airlines. This carrier, which [sold 13 of its aircraft to the ICE broker CSI Aviation on January 9](#), began operating domestic transfer flights for ICE on January 15.² In just the final two weeks of January, about 60 domestic shuffle flights were conducted on eight 50-seat Bombardier jets, some of which included flights through Minneapolis, Minnesota. The addition of Air Wisconsin represents the rapidly expanding infrastructure of ICE Air Operations that have been carrying out an increasing number of flights.

Continued Use of “Layover-Transfer” Removal Flights to Countries with Strained Diplomatic Relations. During the first year of the Trump administration, layover-transfer removal flights were conducted to Iran, Russia, and Venezuela. As of January 25, 2026, there have been four such flights to Russia and three to Iran. Removal flights to Russia included a layover stop in Egypt, where Russian nationals were subsequently transferred to Moscow on an Egyptian charter plane. The deportations to Iran took place via stops in Qatar (September) and Kuwait (December and January), where Iranians were flown to Tehran on charter planes belonging to Qatar and Kuwait, respectively. The January flight to Iran took place amid the violent crackdown by the Iranian regime against protestors, leading to a [death toll that could top 30,000](#). Additionally, from February to mid-August 2025, the Trump administration carried out deportations to Venezuela via transfers in Honduras, where Venezuelans were subsequently transferred on a Venezuelan plane to Venezuela.

Forced Third-Country Transfers Expand Under the First Year of the Trump Administration with January Marking the First Flight Carrying Non-Cameroonians to Cameroon and Continued Flights to Equatorial Guinea. Since January 20, 2025, the Trump administration has pursued agreements with a number of countries to facilitate [forced third-country transfers](#) – which send individuals to countries with which they often have no ties. To date, the administration has carried out removal flights to at least 14 countries, confirmed by Human Rights First. These countries include Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Poland. These transfers have separated families and disrupted communities in the United States, while also exposing individuals to the risk of unlawful refoulement – potentially returning them to countries where they face persecution or torture which is prohibited under U.S. and international law. In January 2026, ICE Flight Monitor tracked two flights carrying third-country nationals, including the first of such flights to Cameroon and the second flight to Equatorial Guinea.

Given the scope of these unlawful transfers, these findings make clear that the Trump administration’s current deportation campaign is unprecedented and dangerous – not only to the rights of those it targets, but also to our democracy. ICE Flight Monitor delivers accessible and reliable data to strengthen public accountability and uphold transparency. The following sections detail ICE Flight Monitor’s tracking from January 2026, including: 1) total U.S. immigration enforcement flights; 2) U.S. removal flights; 3) domestic shuffle flights; 4) flights to and from the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base; and 5) Mexican and Panamanian governments’ deportation flights.

² CSI Aviation is understood by this project to be an airline broker that subcontracts to other airline companies. In this regard, the acquisition of these planes by CSI Aviation is not very clear. Currently, Air Wisconsin appears to be operating under its own name and not CSI Aviation.

All U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights

I. Overview

The vast majority of U.S. immigration enforcement flights are carried out by ICE Air Operations (IAO). IAO does not own planes but rather contracts its operations through the airline broker CSI Aviation, which in turn subcontracts to several airline carriers. These include GlobalX, Eastern Air Express, Avelo Airlines (Avelo recently announced the company will cease carrying out ICE flights at the end of January 2026; ICE flights on Avelo charters ended on February 8), World Atlantic (Caribbean Sun), Eastern Air, OMNI Air, Kaiser, and Key Lime Air. Among these carriers, Avelo Airlines and Key Lime Air are the only companies that also operate scheduled commercial passenger service, selling tickets directly to the public. ICE also utilizes small charter planes operated by Gryphon Air (ATS) and Journey Aviation (some of which are [privately owned](#) and chartered by ICE through the aviation company) to facilitate deportations. *See appendix for the breakdown of flights by carrier.*

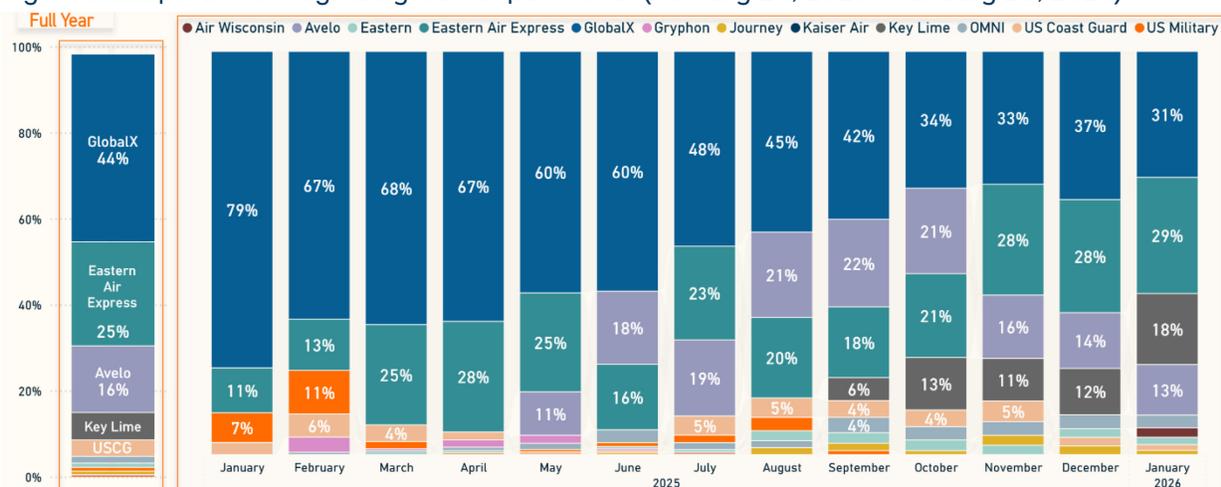
From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, there have been a staggering 14,426 immigration enforcement flights, an 89 percent increase from the 7,631 flights over the same period during Biden's last year in office. Between November 2025 and January 2026, there was a monthly average of 1,551 flights, compared to the 724 flights per month during the first three months of the Trump administration (January 20 to April 20) – a 114 percent increase. This surge in enforcement flights coincides with a [\\$205 million budget increase for Transportation and Removal Operations](#) in Fiscal Year 2026. In January alone, there were 1,571 total immigration enforcement flights – a 194 percent increase from the 534 flights in January 2025. The continued increase in enforcement flights has been enabled by ICE Air Operations' expansion of subcontracted charter planes, which supports a greater number of daily flight routes. In January 2026, 10 new planes (eight Air Wisconsin Airlines and two additional Key Lime Air planes) began operating ICE Air flights.

Notably, on February 4, 2026, ICE Flight Monitor identified and confirmed that a new charter airline began operating ICE flights. Air Wisconsin Airlines, [which sold its operating license and 13 planes to CSI Aviation](#) on [January 9](#), started conducting domestic transfer flights on January 15. About 60 domestic shuffle flights were carried out on eight 50-seat jets in the last two weeks of January. While ownership was transferred to CSI Aviation, these ICE Air flights appear to be operating under the Air Wisconsin brand.

Under a full year of the second Trump term, GlobalX operated the majority of the flights, accounting for about 47 percent, followed by Eastern Air Express with roughly 23 percent. Avelo and Key Lime Air conducted approximately 14 percent and five percent, respectively (See Figure 3).³ Additionally, the U.S. Coast Guard operated about three percent of total immigration enforcement flights, though all Coast Guard flights have been used to carry out domestic transfers between detention centers within the United States. GlobalX, Eastern Air Express, Avelo and Key Lime often operate multiple routes per day, typically carrying out domestic transfers and removals to Latin America and the Caribbean. Omni and Eastern planes operate removal flights to Latin America, while Omni and Journey planes operate flights to Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

³ Avelo started operating ICE flights in May 2025, and Key Lime Air began operating domestic shuffle flights in mid-September.

Figure 3: Proportion of Flights by Carrier per Month (January 20, 2025 - January 20, 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In addition to ICE Air subcontracted carriers⁴, U.S. immigration enforcement flights are also carried out on U.S. Air Force and Coast Guard planes. Notably, within their first month of use (beginning on January 24, 2025), Air Force aircraft accounted for 19 percent of total removal flight stops and eight percent of domestic shuffle flights, which transported people to and between the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and detention centers within the United States.

II. ICE Air Charter Flights⁵

Under Trump’s second term, the monthly number of charter planes conducting ICE Air routes has steadily increased, reaching a total of 73 distinct charter planes. In January 2026, there were at least 44 distinct charter planes operating ICE Air flights, conducting an average of 18 routes per day, totaling 1,540 flights (See Figure 4). Routes average three separate flight legs, with a range of two to nine. These flight legs may include transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities as well as removal stops to international destinations – including refueling stops and the returning planes to U.S. soil.

Figure 4: ICE Air Charter Flights and Distinct Planes per Month (January 1, 2025 - January 31, 2026)⁶



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

⁴ International carriers are sometimes used for U.S. removal flights, such as Colombia’s Air Force and the Venezuelan carrier Conviasa.

⁵ Figures in this section exclude U.S. immigration enforcement flights on U.S. Coast Guard and Airforce planes, as well as international carriers.

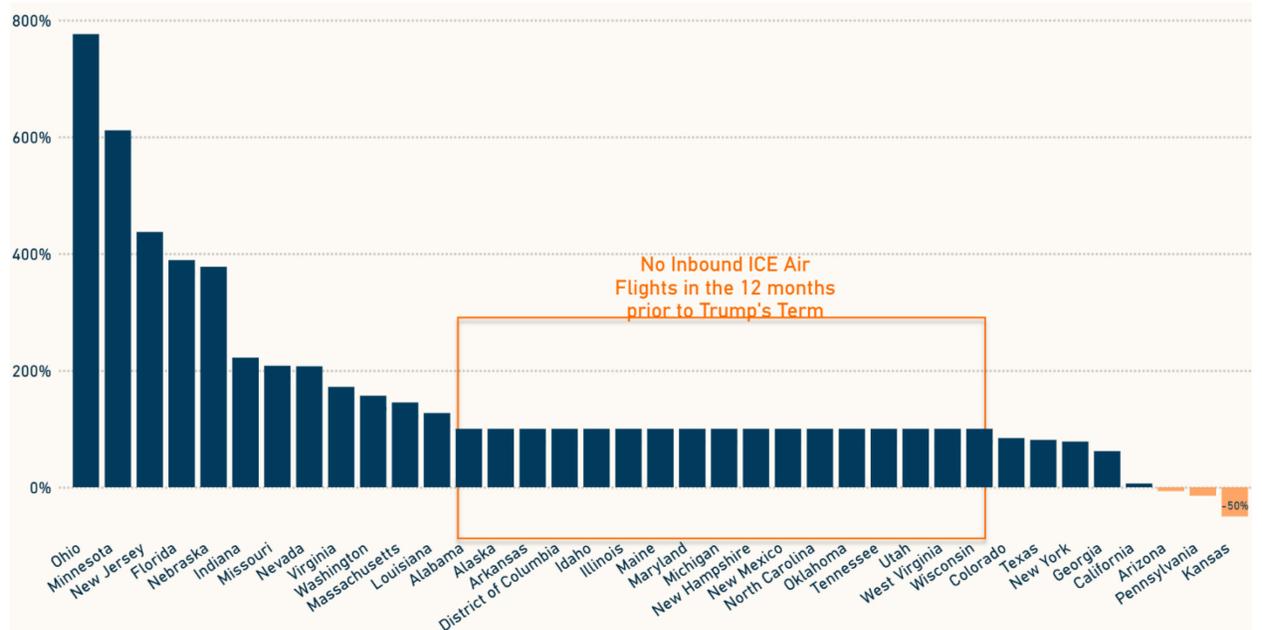
⁶ Figures do not include U.S. Airforce or U.S. Coast Guard aircraft.

ICE Air flights pose serious security risks and raise human rights concerns. Individuals are often [restrained](#) by handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons for the duration of the journey, including layovers and fuel stops, even when they pose no security threat. Even more concerning is ICE’s [documented use of the WRAP](#)—a full-body restraint suit that prevents individuals from moving their arms or shifting position—which medical experts warn can cause severe physical and psychological distress.

Flight attendants report that emergency procedures for ICE Air flights provide limited guidance for evacuating physically restrained passengers, and some crew members have stated that pilots instructed during briefings that [evacuating detained individuals in an emergency was not a priority](#). Flight crew have also described instances of medical neglect, including a case of an [untrained attendant who was forced to intervene](#) during a life-threatening medical crisis due to inadequate support from contracted medical staff. Language access is also a major concern: [preflight safety briefings are conducted solely in English](#), while most individuals on removal flights speak other languages.

In response to these abuses, [local immigrant rights groups have launched sustained campaigns](#) calling for commercial carriers, such as Avelo Airlines to sever ties with ICE. This grassroots activism has largely taken place at airports across the United States, out of which ICE Air flights operate, and include [Mesa Gateway Airport](#), [Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport](#), [Willow Run Airport](#) (in Ypsilanti, Michigan), and the [Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport](#). Following this local turned national activism, Avelo Airlines announced that it [would cease ICE flight operations and close its Mesa Gateway base on January 27](#). Avelo Airlines conducted its final ICE flights on February 8, 2026.

Figure 5: Percent Change from the Last Year of Biden to First Year of Trump 2.0 in Number of ICE Air Flights Operating Out of U.S. States



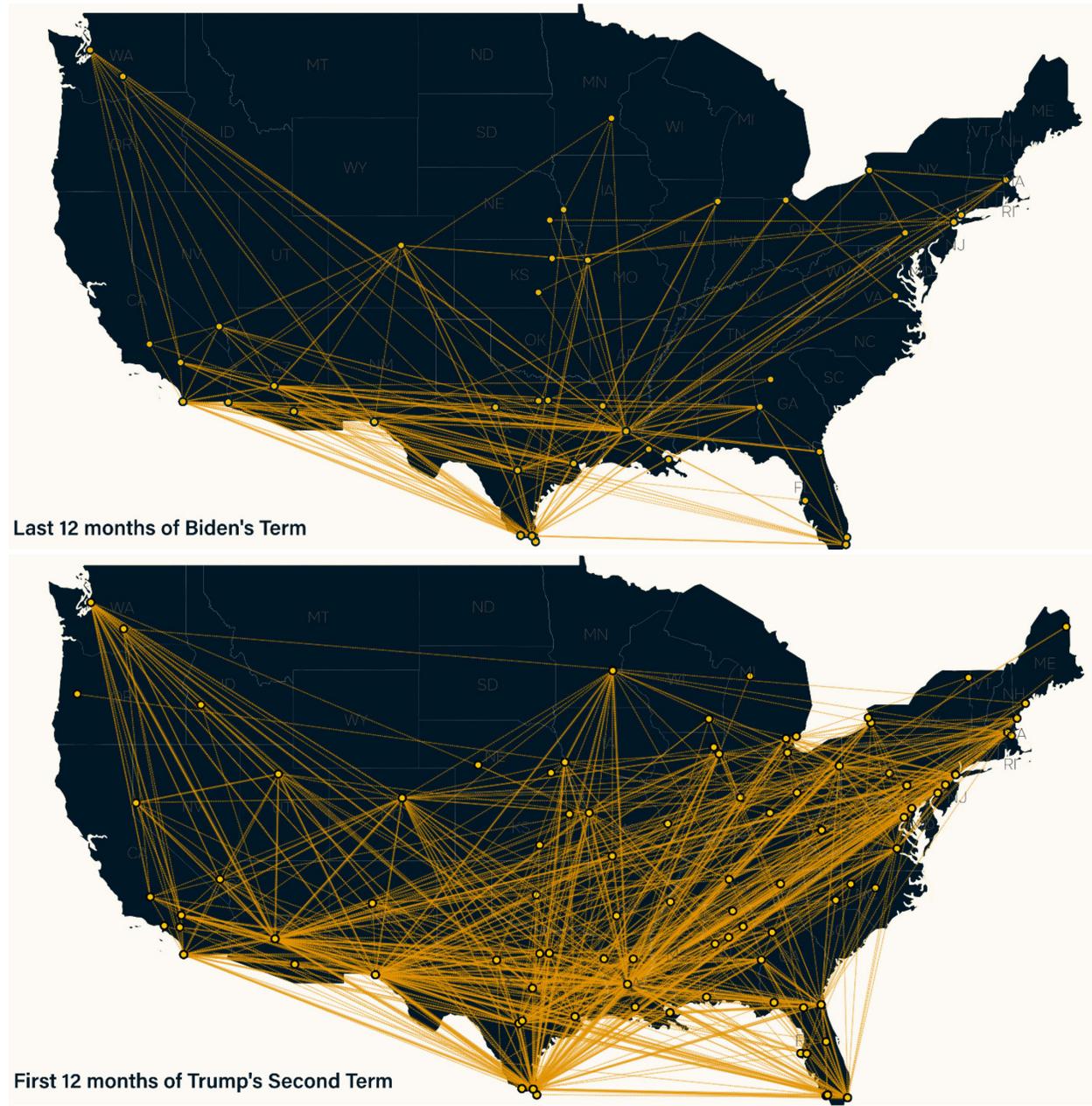
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights

I. Overview

This report defines domestic transfers (“shuffles”) as the transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft—between U.S. detention centers, including to Puerto Rico or the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, and deportation staging facilities, which are located in Mesa, Arizona; Alexandria, Louisiana; Miami, Florida; El Paso and Harlingen, Texas. These flights are not directly tied to a same-day removal flight.

Figure 6: Shuffle Flight Paths and Destinations in the Contiguous U.S. | Year-over-Year Change



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The Trump administration’s mass deportation campaign has driven a dramatic increase in interior enforcement operations and detention. Detention numbers have soared since 2024, rising from about [37,782](#) under Biden’s last term to roughly [70,766](#) in the first full year of Trump. Over the past 12 months, this escalation has resulted in a sharp rise in both the scale and reach of domestic transfer flights (“shuffles”). Between January 20, 2025, and January 20, 2026, there were a record 9,066 shuffle flights, a 132 percent increase from the 3,909 flights over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. January 2026 set a record for domestic shuffle flights, with a total of 1,100 and an average of 36 shuffle flights per day – up from just nine per day in January 2025.

The dramatic increase in domestic shuffle flights under the second Trump administration raises serious concerns as individuals are frequently moved far from their families and legal representation, often isolated in facilities with harsh conditions. These concerns are amplified by reports that conditions on domestic transfer flights are punitive and dehumanizing. [Flight attendants on ICE charters have described being instructed to deprive passengers of food and water](#), with strict controls imposed on these basic necessities—even for children.

A key factor behind the rise of domestic shuffle flights is an increase in the number of aircraft used by ICE for shuffle flights. The increase was in part enabled by the use of additional planes under new and existing ICE Air carriers subcontracted under CSI Aviation. Key Lime Air and Air Wisconsin—two carriers that were added in mid-September 2025 and mid-January 2026—have exclusively conducted domestic transfers between detention centers in the United States. Domestic shuffle flights have also expanded to include more destinations across the United States. Under the second Trump term, shuffle flights have operated out of 35 new domestic cities that were not used since at least 2020 when flight tracking started. These new destinations include Charlotte, North Carolina; Ochopee (Everglades), Florida; Huntsville, Alabama; Lake City, Florida; Nashville, Tennessee; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Charleston, West Virginia; Portland, Maine; Salt Lake City, Utah; Springfield, Missouri; Trenton, New Jersey; and Ypsilanti, Michigan.

In addition to the 35 new domestic destinations, ICE frequently conducts shuffle flights out of 56 cities across the United States. The top domestic transfer flight locations operating multiple ICE flights per day in January 2026 included Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Youngstown, Ohio. Routine ICE Air flights have also been tracked to multiple cities across the United States, including in Newark, New Jersey; Miami, Florida; Jacksonville, Florida; Dallas, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Victorville, California; Tampa, Florida; Baltimore, Maryland; Seattle, Washington; Bedford, Massachusetts; and Richmond, Virginia – where domestic transfers occur three to eight times per week.

Notably, January 2026 saw a sharp rise in flights to and from Minneapolis, Minnesota, with 52 domestic shuffle flights departing the city – up from just two in January 2025. Throughout 2025, there was an average of three shuffle flights per month out of Minneapolis. This rise is in part linked to DHS’s Operation Metro Surge and Operation PARRIS, under which individuals with already vetted and valid refugee status have been unlawfully removed from their homes in Minnesota and transferred to detention centers in Texas to have their cases reexamined. In addition to transferring Minnesotans with valid refugee status, other individuals were taken from Minnesota to Texas to be held [in detention](#)

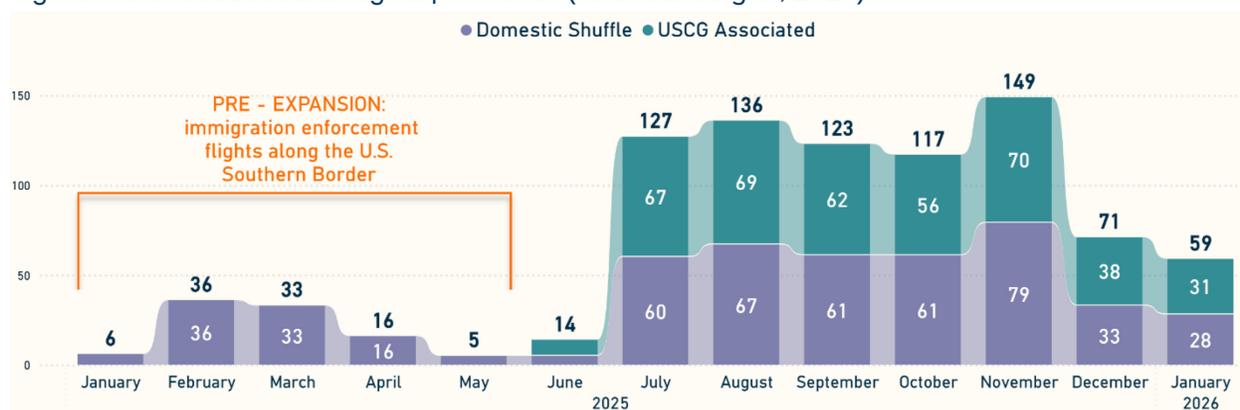
[centers with notoriously harsh conditions, primarily in El Paso](#). Of the 52 flights out of Minneapolis,⁷ at least 40 landed in El Paso and three in Houston. The remaining shuffle flights from Minneapolis landed in Omaha, Nebraska (six) and Milwaukee, Wisconsin (three).

II. Use of Coast Guard Aircraft for Shuffle Flights

Between June 2025 and January 2026, there were at least 394 domestic shuffles conducted on U.S. Coast Guard planes. In January 2026, at least 28 domestic shuffle flights were carried out using Coast Guard aircraft – down from the 33 domestic shuffle flights that took place in December and a 65 percent decrease from the 79 flights recorded in November. This decline is due to a drop in the number of days U.S. Coast Guard planes operated ICE flights. Coast Guard planes typically seat 27 passengers, and [according to a media report from mid-November](#), DHS had reportedly transported more than 7,300 individuals on U.S. Coast Guard planes in 2025.

Since June 2025, at least 796 Coast Guard flights have been redirected from core missions to support immigration enforcement within the United States. This includes flying empty planes on the way to pick up individuals for transport to ICE hubs or deportation staging locations. In January, there were 31 such flights – down from the 38 flights in the previous month and 70 flights in November.

Figure 7: U.S. Coast Guard Flights per Month (As of January 31, 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The Trump administration started using limited Coast Guard support for ICE operations at the beginning of the year, [issuing press releases](#) that stated the agency’s involvement. Between January and May 2025, the project tracked Coast Guard aircraft conducting ICE flights, primarily between border cities in Texas and California. During this time period, U.S. Coast Guard planes were involved in transporting individuals along the southern border.

By June 2025, there was a noticeable shift in the use of Coast Guard planes for U.S. immigration enforcement, expanding operations to support small-scale domestic transfers between interior detention centers and deportation staging facilities, primarily in Alexandria, Louisiana, and Harlingen, Texas. In August 2025, DHS referenced the expanded operations in a single [X post](#).

⁷ These figures were revised subsequent to the release of data to media outlets, in which 45 flights were reported. On February 4, ICE Flight Monitor verified and recorded a newly identified charter airline, documented as operating eight flights out of Minneapolis beginning mid-January, five of which landed in El Paso.

Deportation (“Removal”) Flights

I. Overview

ICE Flight Monitor defines removal flights as instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop. Some flights go to a single destination, while other removal flights are part of multi-country routes that include multiple removal stops.

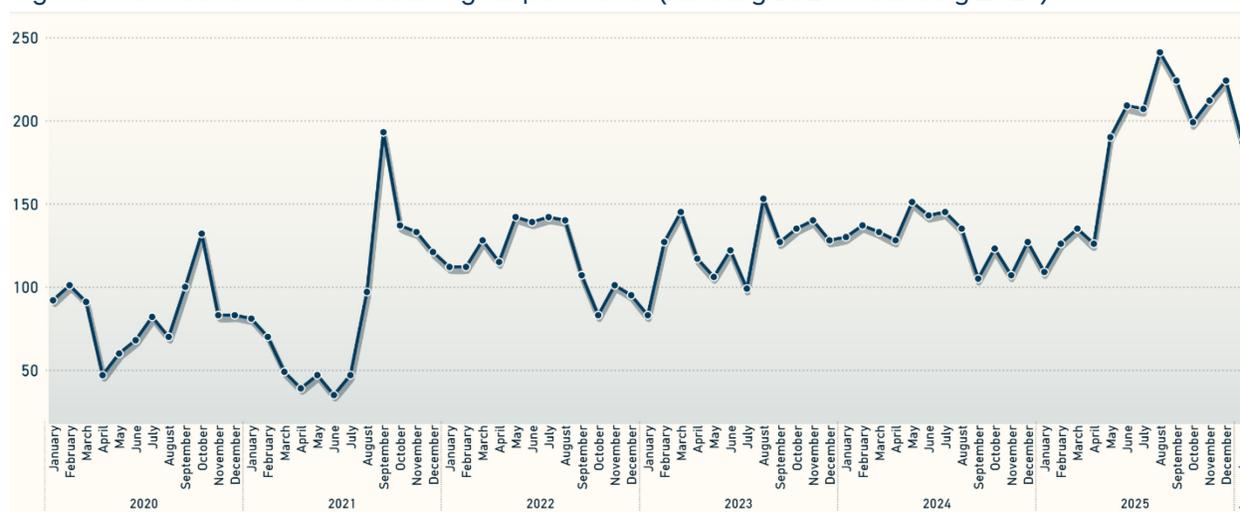
These removals often do not comply with U.S. law, constitutional law, and international human rights and refugee law. Many of the individuals removed on these flights do not have deportation (“removal”) orders under U.S. law. The administration has carried out removals of people whose immigration case had not yet been decided by a judge, people who arrived to seek asylum and were expelled without even a screening of their claims, and people who ostensibly accepted “voluntary” departure or return—often under coercion, threats by immigration agents, or pressure stemming from abusive and prolonged detention conditions. The administration has also put individuals on planes in violation of court orders.

Additionally, individuals face both physical and psychological harm during removal flights. The WRAP—[reportedly](#) used as punishment when individuals request to speak with their attorney or express fear of deportation—has caused lasting injuries. One man, who was tightly bound from his shoulders to his feet on a [military flight to Ghana](#), reported being traumatized and sustaining a leg injury that has left him walking with a limp.

The number of removal flights has steadily increased under the first year of the second Trump administration, totaling a staggering 2,253 removal flights through January 20, 2026 – a 46 percent increase from the 1,544 removal flights conducted during the same period under Biden’s last year in office. While the number of total removal flights increased during the first year of the Trump administration, some countries (e.g. Guatemala and Ecuador) saw a decrease in the number of individuals removed compared to the last year of the Biden administration. In the full month of January, there were at least 187 total removal flights – a decrease of 17 percent from the previous month, and a decrease of 22 percent from the record 241 flights in August 2025 (see Figure 8). Of the 187 removal flights, 45 percent originated from Alexandria, Louisiana; 26 percent from Harlingen, Texas; 17 percent from Phoenix, Arizona; and 11 percent from El Paso, Texas.

The Trump administration has also expanded its deportation campaign to include more destination countries. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the administration conducted removals to a total of 79 countries – an increase of 76 percent over the same period in 2024-2025 when there were 45 removal destinations. During the first year of the Trump administration, removal flights were carried out to 25 countries that had not received any U.S. deportation flights since flight tracking began in 2020 (see Figure 9). In the full month of January 2026, removal destinations totaled 36 countries, below the record monthly total of 48 removal destinations in September 2025.

Figure 8: Number of U.S. Removal Flights per Month (January 2020 – January 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Figure 9: New Removal Flight Destinations in the First Year of Trump (As of January 2026)⁸

Country	1st Occurrence	Country	1st Occurrence	Country	1st Occurrence
Benin	February	Antigua and Barbuda	June	Armenia	September
Jordan	February	Argentina	June	Iran (via Qatar)	September
Mali	February	Marshall Islands	June	Kyrgyzstan	September
Pakistan	February	Russia (via Egypt)	June	Mozambique	September
Saint Lucia	March	Eswatini	July	Saint Kitts and Nevis	September
Greece	April	Azerbaijan	August	Morocco	October
Kosovo	April	England	August	Sri Lanka	October
Chile	May	Kazakhstan	August	Poland (carrying Ukrainians)	November
		Rwanda	August	Total	25

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

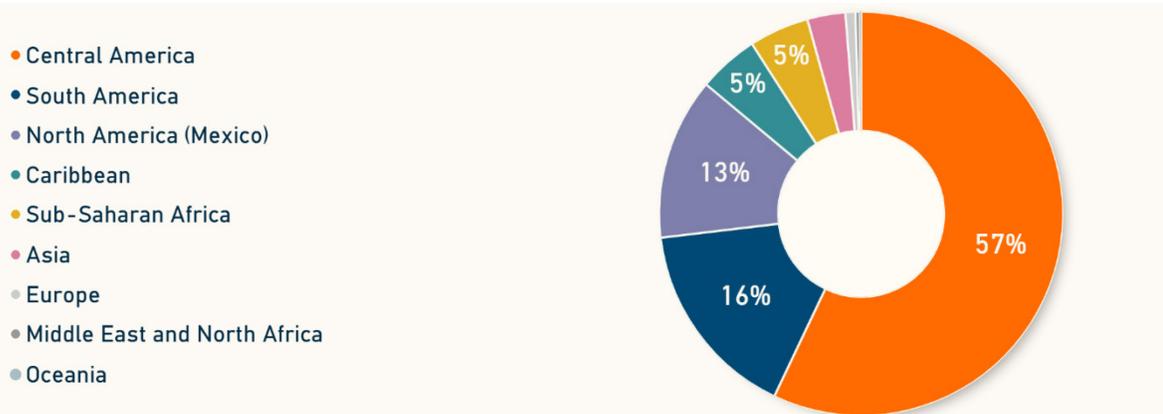
From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration expanded its geographical reach to regions where removal flights were historically low. Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia have seen the highest year-over-year percent increase in removal flights, as well as significant expansion in the number of destination countries within each region. This includes removal flights to an unprecedented 25 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa—an increase of 32 percent from 2024—including record numbers of removal flights to Kenya, Nigeria, Ghana, and Liberia, as well as first-time flights to Benin, Mali, Mozambique, Eswatini, and Rwanda. During the first year of Trump, removal flights to Sub-Saharan African totaled 108, compared to the 35 flights over the same period under Biden’s last year.

Similarly, the number of removal destination countries in Asia increased by 75 percent from the previous year, totaling 14 destinations. Across Asia, there were record numbers of removal flights to India, Bangladesh, Laos, and Vietnam, as well as first-time flights to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Azerbaijan. Europe also saw a significant increase in U.S. removal flights—totaling 10 destination countries—compared to the three over the previous year. These included removal flights to Georgia, Poland (carrying Ukrainians), and Russia (via Egypt layover-transfer). The Middle East and North Africa also saw an increase in removal flights this year, with first-time flights to Morocco and Iran.

⁸ First time removal flight destination countries since flight tracking began in 2020.

Of all regions, Central America continues to account for the highest proportion of removal flights received, followed by South America. There were nine removal destinations in South America during the first year of the Trump administration, compared to the five over Biden’s last year in office, including first-time removal flights to Argentina and Chile. Across Central America, there were record removal flights to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala. The Caribbean also saw increased removal flights to the Bahamas, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, as well as first-time flights to Saint Lucia and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Figure 10: Proportion U.S. Removal Flights by Region in the First year of Trump 2.0



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Under the first year of the second Trump administration, layover-transfer removal flights have been used to send back nationals of countries with which the United States has strained diplomatic ties: Russia, Iran, and Venezuela. In June and August, ICE Air flights to Russia included stops in Egypt, where Russian nationals [were subsequently forcibly returned by Egyptian authorities to Moscow, Russia](#). In September, the first transfer to Iran was conducted via Qatar, where Iranians were transferred by authorities to the custody of Iranian authorities in Tehran, Iran. December 2025 saw a single ICE Air charter carrying both Iranian and Russian nationals: in Egypt, Russian nationals were transferred to Moscow on an Egyptian charter and reportedly [interrogated by Russian authorities upon arriving](#), while in Kuwait, Iranians boarded a Kuwaiti charter to Tehran. Additionally, from February to mid-August 2025, Venezuelans were flown from the United States to Soto Cano Air Base in Honduras, then transferred to a Venezuelan plane for the final leg to Venezuela.

On January 25, 2026, another layover-transfer removal flight [departed Phoenix, Arizona](#), again carrying Iranians and Russians. After landing in Egypt, Russian nationals continued to Moscow, and in Kuwait, Iranians were transferred to Iran. The January flight to Iran took place amid the violent crackdown by the Iranian regime against protestors, leading to a [death toll that could top 30,000](#). To date, there have been four layover-transfer removal flights to Russia and three to Iran.

Notably, on January 21, a small ICE Air jet carrying eight Palestinians departed Phoenix, Arizona and landed in Tel Aviv, Israel where the Palestinians were subsequently [transferred to the occupied West Bank](#). On February 1, 2026, the project [tracked](#) the same jet following the same route to Israel, carrying a second group of Palestinians. *See below for a full breakdown of country-specific removals.*

Figure 11: Number of U.S. Removal Flights by Region and Country | Year-over-Year Comparison
 Full year reflect flights between January 20th to January 20th of the respective presidential terms. “YoY Change” blank values indicate that there were no inbound removal flights in the period of comparison.

CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO			
Removal Country	Biden's Last Year	Trump's 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	1121	1578	41%
Guatemala	491	542	10%
Honduras	309	466	51%
El Salvador	115	181	57%
Nicaragua	26	72	177%
Costa Rica		19	...
Belize		3	...
Panama		3	...
Mexico	180	292	62%

SOUTH AMERICA			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	293	361	23%
Ecuador	120	96	-20%
Colombia	130	83	-36%
Venezuela	1	78	7700%
Peru	25	46	84%
Brazil	17	38	124%
Chile		9	...
Argentina		6	...
Trinidad and Tobago		4	...
Guyana		1	...

CARIBBEAN			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	63	109	73%
Dominican Republic	31	46	48%
Jamaica	12	18	50%
Bahamas		15	...
Haiti	8	13	63%
Cuba	12	12	0%
Saint Lucia		3	...
Antigua and Barbuda		1	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis		1	...

ASIA			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	19	69	263%
India	2	15	650%
Vietnam		10	...
Bangladesh	1	7	600%
Laos		7	...
Nepal	2	7	250%
Pakistan		5	...
Uzbekistan	3	5	67%
Azerbaijan		3	...
Cambodia		3	...
China	6	2	-67%
Kazakhstan		2	...
Kyrgyzstan		1	...
Sri Lanka		1	...
Tajikistan	1	1	0%
South Korea	3		...
Turkmenistan	1		...

SUBSAHARAN AFRICA			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	35	108	209%
Ghana		11	...
Kenya	2	10	400%
Mauritania	5	9	80%
Liberia	3	8	167%
Nigeria	2	8	300%
Senegal	3	8	167%
Cameroon	2	6	200%
Guinea	1	6	500%
Angola	2	5	150%
Sierra Leone	1	5	400%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	4	33%
Benin		3	...
Chad	2	3	50%
Mali		3	...
Togo	1	3	200%
Burkina Faso		2	...
Dem Rep of Congo	2	2	0%
Equatorial Guinea		2	...
Eswatini		2	...
Gambia		2	...
Rwanda		2	...
Mozambique		1	...
South Sudan		1	...
Zambia	1	1	0%
Zimbabwe	1	1	0%
Burundi	1		...
Congo	1		...
Gabon	1		...
Tanzania	1		...

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	4	8	100%
Egypt	4	3	-25%
Iran		2	...
Jordan		2	...
Morocco		1	...

EUROPE			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Total	9	18	100%
Georgia	3	5	67%
Russia		3	...
Albania	3	2	-33%
Armenia		2	...
Bulgaria		1	...
England		1	...
Greece		1	...
Kosovo		1	...
Poland		1	...
Romania	3	1	-67%

OCEANIA			
Removal Country	# Biden Last Year	# Trump 1st Year	YoY Change
Marshall Islands		2	...

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights

ICE Flight Monitor has tracked flights carrying third-country nationals conducted by the Trump administration to at least 14 countries: Cameroon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Poland. (See appendix for list of confirmed flights). Reportedly, in December 2025, [the first third-country migrant arrived in Kosovo](#); however, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any flights to Kosovo in December, suggesting the individual was likely deported on a commercial flight. Additionally, third-country transfers to Mexico take place over the US-Mexico land border. This is part of the Trump administration’s effort to pursue agreements with countries to facilitate [forced third-country transfers](#) – which send individuals to countries of which they are not citizens and often have no ties. The legality of these transfers, particularly without notice or an opportunity to contest the transfer based on fear of persecution, is currently being challenged in U.S. federal courts.

In January 2026, the Trump administration conducted flights carrying third-country nationals to at least two countries: Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. On January 14, 2026, an Omni charter flight carrying [nine third-country nationals](#) departed Alexandria, Louisiana and [landed in Cameroon](#), the first such flight to Cameroon under an opaque agreement between the United States and Cameroon. January also saw the [second flight](#) carrying third-country nationals to Equatorial Guinea. Additionally, in January, the Trump administration conducted flights carrying [non-Hondurans to Honduras](#) and [non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador](#) under the Asylum Cooperative Agreements. However, the exact flight information for these transfers is unclear. In addition, Hondurans continued to be periodically deported on U.S. deportation flights to Guatemala.

III. Use of Military Aircraft for Removal Flights

Figure 12: U.S. Military Removal Flights and Their Destinations (January 2025 - January 2026)



Country	# Flights	Country	# Flights	Country	# Flights
Guatemala	23	Mauritania	2	Cameroon	1
Honduras	12	Marshall Islands	2	Chad	1
El Salvador	6	Ghana	2	Vietnam	1
Ecuador	5	Brazil	2	England	1
Peru	4	Sierra Leone	2	Angola	1
Panama	3	Haiti	1	Nicaragua	1
India	3	Nigeria	1	Romania	1
Mali	2	Eswatini	1	Pakistan	1
				South Sudan	1
				Total	88

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Removal flights on U.S. military aircraft have been paused since mid-September 2025. The Trump administration used U.S. military planes to carry out a total of 88 removal flights between January and September 2025. On his first day in office, President Trump signed an [executive order](#) authorizing U.S. military involvement in border enforcement. Soon after, on January 24, the administration began using military aircraft, primarily C-17 Air Force cargo planes, to carry out ICE Air removal flights. These planes are significantly more expensive to use for immigration enforcement than standard ICE Air charter operations, reportedly costing [\\$28,500 per flight hour](#).

In addition, Colombian Air Force planes have been used to conduct removals of Colombian nationals to Colombia, following objections from the Colombian government regarding the treatment of its citizens on ICE Air removal flights. There were 54 such removal flights to Colombia under the first year of the Trump administration, including one flight in January 2026. The January flight took place after a seven-week pause on U.S. deportation flights carried out on Colombian Air Force planes. These flights resumed on January 29, ahead of [President Petro's visit to the White House](#).

IV. Additional Country Specific Removals

An estimated 91 percent of U.S. removal flights were to Latin America and the Caribbean under the first year of the second Trump administration. The remaining nine percent of removal flights occur to other regions, particularly destinations in Africa and Asia, often involving multi-country stops and grueling long flight times, with individuals remaining physically restrained the entire journey. The highlights below are not comprehensive; for a full country-by-country breakdown, see the appendix table, *U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (YTD 2025)*.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Mexico: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted 17 removal flights to Mexico, a notable decrease from the 31 flights recorded in December 2025, but comparable to the 18 flights in November and 17 flights in October 2025. Under the second Trump term, removal flights to Mexico were at their highest in August 2025 with 72 flights. The spike in the monthly number of removal flights likely corresponds to the Trump administration's temporary pause on deportations at the U.S.-Mexico land border. Deportations over the land border were paused in August, resumed from September through November, before pausing again from December 2 to 17, 2025. From January 20, 2025 to January 20, 2026, there have been a total of 292 removal flights to Mexico – a 62 percent increase from the 180 flights conducted over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. Under the first year of the Trump administration, removal flights to Mexico landed in Mexico City; Tapachula, Chiapas; and Villahermosa, Tabasco, with flights to Tapachula and Villahermosa accounting for 93 percent of the total flights to Mexico. Of the January 2026 total, nine flights landed in Tapachula, Chiapas, while the remaining eight landed in Villahermosa, Tabasco.

Between January and December 2025, a reported 15,178 individuals were removed by air to Villahermosa, 12,365 to Tapachula, and 3,712 to Mexico City.⁹ These removals by ICE Air account for 20 percent of the total 160,192 Mexican nationals removed in 2025, with the remaining 80 percent

⁹ Mexico's Unidad de Política Migratoria maintains a record of removed individuals. Data updated through December 2025. [Source](#).

removed by land. In 2024, of the 206,232 total removals, only 10 percent were removed by air, wherein the majority of individuals were flown to Mexico City.

U.S. removal flights to Mexico are understood to carry only Mexican nationals, while third-country nationals have been sent to Mexico via the U.S.-Mexico land border. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents hand over most third-country nationals directly to Mexican officials at the land border, who then buses the vast majority 1,000 to 2,000 miles south to Villahermosa, Tabasco or to Tapachula, Chiapas. From January 20, 2025, to December 31, 2025, 12,983 non-Mexicans were sent to Mexico, according to the Mexican government's response to a transparency request from the Institute of Women in Migration (IMUMI).

Guatemala: In January 2026, U.S. officials removed 4,749 Guatemalans on 45 flights – an average of 106 individuals per flight. January's figure was down from December 2025 when 5,542 Guatemalans were removed on a record 58 flights.¹⁰ From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 542 removal flights to Guatemala, the highest yearly total since tracking began in 2020 and a 10 percent increase from the 491 flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. While the number of removal flights increased under the second Trump administration, the number of Guatemalans removed was 21 percent lower from the previous year; 48,500 Guatemalans were removed in 2025 compared to the 61,680 removed in 2024.¹¹ Additionally, Hondurans continued to be periodically deported on U.S. deportation flights to Guatemala during the first year of the second Trump administration. U.S removal flights to Guatemala typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and El Paso, Texas. All U.S. removal flights to Guatemala in the last 12 months have landed at La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City.

Honduras: In January 2026, U.S. officials removed 3,451 Hondurans on 41 flights - an average of 84 individuals per flight. January's total was down from the previous month when 3,755 Hondurans were removed on 50 flights. Additionally, a small number of non-Hondurans were sent to Honduras in January under the [Asylum Cooperative Agreement](#). From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 466 removal flights to Honduras, the highest yearly total since tracking began in 2020 and a 50 percent increase from the 309 flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. The number of Hondurans removed also increased significantly under the first year of the second Trump administration; from January 20, 2025 to January 20, 2026, 37,027 Hondurans were removed compared to the 15,834 removed over the same period during Biden's last year – a 134 percent increase.¹² Removal flights to Honduras typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen and El Paso, Texas; and Mesa, Arizona. All U.S. removal flights to Honduras in the last 12 months have landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula.

El Salvador: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted 14 removal flights to El Salvador – one more than the number of flights in December 2025 and a 36 percent decrease from prior monthly highs of

¹⁰ The Guatemalan government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights IFM tracked to Guatemala. [Source](#).

¹¹ The Guatemalan government publishes monthly statistics. Therefore, the number of individuals removed in a total year between a January 20-January 20 time period cannot be estimated.

¹² The Honduran government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights tracked to Honduras. [Source](#).

22 flights in June and July 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 181 flights compared to the 115 flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. While the number of flights increased by 57 percent under the second Trump administration, [14,794 Salvadorans were removed in 2025 compared to the 14,189 Salvadorans in 2024](#) – only a four percent increase. Removal flights to El Salvador typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana, Harlingen and El Paso, Texas. All U.S. removal flights to El Salvador in the last 12 months have landed at El Salvador International Airport in San Salvador.

Nicaragua: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted 10 removal flights to Nicaragua – one more than the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 72 removal flights to Nicaragua, the highest yearly total since tracking began in 2020 and a staggering 177 percent increase from the 26 flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. Removal flights to Nicaragua significantly increased beginning in September 2025 when [DHS ended Temporary Protected Status for Nicaraguans living in the United States earlier that month](#). According to [local reporting](#), in 2025, U.S. officials removed a total of 7,431 Nicaraguans – an 87 percent increase from the [3,996](#) Nicaraguans removed in 2024. In addition to flights to Nicaragua, between January 20 and December 31, 2025, 694 Nicaraguans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.¹³ Removal flights to Nicaragua typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana. All U.S. removal flights to Nicaragua in the last 12 months have landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua.

Cuba: In January 2026, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any removal flights to Cuba. Under the first year of the second Trump administration, there were 12 removal flights to Cuba – matching the number of flights conducted over the last year of the Biden administration. Removal flights to Cuba have taken place at a pace of one flight per month since they resumed in April 2023 following a pause during the pandemic. In 2025, the Trump administration removed at least 1,379 Cuban nationals on U.S. deportation flights.¹⁴ In addition to flights, between January 20 and December 31, 2025, 3,753 Cubans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border. According to [local reporting](#), 4,883 Cubans were removed from the United States in 2025. While the number of removal flights remained the same from 2024, the number of Cubans removed in 2025 increased by a staggering 630 percent from 2024 when the Biden administration removed [669](#) Cuban nationals. Notably, between December 2025 and January 2026, [55 Cuban nationals were transferred from U.S. detention centers to Guantanamo Bay](#) on ICE Air shuffle flights. On February 2, 2026, they were returned to detention centers in the United States, and on February 9, [they were removed to Cuba](#) on the scheduled monthly removal flight. In 2025, all U.S. removal flights to Cuba originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, 58 percent of which connected through Miami, Florida prior to removal; all flights landed at José Martí International Airport in Havana.

Haiti: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Haiti. Removal flights to Haiti have continued at a pace of one per month since December 2023, following the mass deportation of Haitians that occurred between September 2021 and May 2022, which was prompted by increased

¹³ Figures sourced from the Mexican government’s response to a transparency request from the Institute of Women in Migration (IMUMI).

¹⁴ This figure was corrected from the December 2025 ICE Flight Monitor report. Additionally, the 1,379 Cubans removed account for 11 U.S. deportation flights as there was no reporting on the number of Cubans removed on the January 2025 U.S. deportation flight. [Source](#).

encounters at the U.S.-Mexico border. This monthly pace was briefly interrupted by a three-month pause on removal flights between January and March 2023. In addition to flights, between January 20 and December 31, 2025, 222 Haitians were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.¹⁵ Most U.S. removal flights to Haiti in the last 12 months have landed at Cap-Haïtien International Airport in Cap-Haïtien, though previously removal flights landed at Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince.

Dominican Republic: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to the Dominican Republic – one lower than the number of flights conducted in December 2025. From January 20, 2025 to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 46 removal flights to Nicaragua, a 48 percent increase from the 31 flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. During the first year of the second Trump administration, 4,164 Dominican nationals were removed – a 14 percent increase from the 3,639 Dominicans removed over the same period during Biden’s last year.¹⁶ Removal flights to the Dominican Republic typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and Miami, Florida. All U.S. deportation flights to the Dominican Republic in the last 12 months have landed at Las Américas International Airport in Punta Caucedo.

Bahamas: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to The Bahamas. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 15 removal flights to The Bahamas, compared to the same period over the last year of the Biden administration when there were no removal flights to The Bahamas. Prior to 2025, two removal flights were carried out to The Bahamas in 2020. U.S. removal flights to The Bahamas typically originate in Miami, Florida and Alexandria, Louisiana, involving multi-country routes that include stops in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. All U.S. deportation flights to The Bahamas have landed at Lynden Pindling International Airport in Nassau.

Venezuela: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted seven removal flights to Venezuela, removing 1,509 Venezuelans. The twice-weekly removal flights to Venezuela were [suspended](#) on December 10, 2025, resuming on January 16, 2026 and continuing at a pace of three times per week. Since tracking began in 2020, removal flights to Venezuela started in October 2023 and continued through January 2024, after which they were paused until February 2025. From February 2025 to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 78 removal flights to Venezuela, removing a total of 14,744 Venezuelans, including families and children. In addition to flights, between January 20 and December 31, 2025, 3,563 Venezuelans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.¹⁷ U.S. removal flights to Venezuela have originated in Harlingen, El Paso, and Laredo, Texas; but exclusively originated in Phoenix, Arizona since late November 2025. The majority of removal flights have been direct flights from the United States to Simón Bolívar International Airport in Maiquetia. Beginning in February 2025, some removal flights to Venezuela were carried out via a transfer at the U.S. Soto Cana military base in Honduras; however, these transfers were paused in mid-August 2025.

¹⁵ Figures sourced from the Mexican government’s response to a transparency request from the Institute of Women in Migration (IMUMI).

¹⁶ The government of the Dominican Republic maintains a record of returned individuals. [Source](#).

¹⁷ Figures sourced from the Mexican government’s response to a transparency request from the Institute of Women in Migration (IMUMI).

Colombia: In January 2026, there were five removal flights to Colombia, one of which took place on a Colombian Air Force plane after a seven-week pause on U.S. deportation flights carried out by the Colombian government. These flights resumed on January 29, 2026 ahead of [President Petro's visit to the White House](#), bringing the total U.S. deportations on Colombian Air Force planes to 54. In late January 2025, Colombian aircraft started being used for removals of Colombian nationals from the United States after President Gustavo Petro criticized inhumane U.S. deportation practices, particularly the use of shackles on removal flights. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, there were 83 (30 on ICE Air planes) total U.S. deportation flights to Colombia. The removal flights to Colombia under the first year of the second Trump administration represent a 36 percent decrease from the 130 removal flights conducted over the same period under the last year of the Biden administration. Over the last 12 months, the majority of U.S. removal flights to Colombia originated in Alexandria, Louisiana, while a small number departed from Harlingen and El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California. All U.S. removal flights to Colombia in the last 12 months have landed at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota.

Ecuador: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted eight removal flights to Ecuador, three less than the number of flights in December 2025. Additionally, in January, the Trump administration conducted the first flights carrying non-Ecuadorans to Ecuador under the [Asylum Cooperative Agreement](#). From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 96 removal flights to Ecuador – a 20 percent decrease from the 120 flights conducted during the same period under the Biden administration's last year. In 2025, [9,351 Ecuadorians were removed from the United States compared to the 13,681 removed in 2024](#) – a 32 percent decrease. Prior to 2024, the highest number of removal flights to Ecuador and Ecuadorians removed was in 2023 when there were 149 flights with a total of [18,449](#) Ecuadorians removed. Since mid-December 2025, removal flights to Ecuador typically occur twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays. U.S. removal flights to Ecuador typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas with all flights landing at José Joaquín de Olmedo International Airport in Guayaquil.

Peru: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted four removal flights to Peru – one fewer than the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025 to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 46 removal flights to Peru, an 84 percent increase from the 25 flights conducted over the same period under the Biden administration's last year. Prior to 2025, the highest number of removal flights to Peru took place in 2023 (55 flights), which occurred amid elevated encounters of Peruvians at the U.S.-Mexico border. Removal flights to Peru typically involve multi-country removal routes that include Ecuador or Honduras, with flights typically originating in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain shackled throughout the entire journey. All U.S. removal flights to Peru in the last 12 months have landed at New Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.

Chile: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Chile – matching the number of flights in December 2025. Prior to 2025, there had been no previous removal flights to Chile since tracking began in 2020, until they started in May 2025. Removal flights to Chile have continued at a pace of one per month since September 2025. The majority of these flights have taken place on charter planes, while the first two flights of the year took place on GlobalX planes. All U.S. removal

flights to Chile have involved multi-country routes, which result in long flight times in which individuals remain physically restrained the entire journey, including layovers and fuel stops. Removed flights to Chile typically originate in Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas; all flights have landed at Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport in Santiago.

Brazil: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted three removal flights to Brazil – one fewer than the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 38 removal flights to Brazil, a 124 percent increase from the 17 flights conducted over the same period under the Biden administration’s last year. According to [local reporting](#), 3,012 Brazilian nationals were removed from the United States in 2025 – representing a 29 percent increase from the [2,336](#) Brazilians removed in 2024. Removal flights to Brazil have taken place on multi-country routes that, since August 2025, have all originated in Alexandria, Louisiana and conduct removals to Colombia before stopping to Brazil. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the entire journey. U.S. removal flights to Brazil initially landed at Pinto Martins–Fortaleza International Airport in Fortaleza, but since August 2025, removal flights have been landing at Confins–Tancredo Neves International Airport in Belo Horizonte.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nigeria: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Nigeria – one fewer than the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted eight removal flights to Nigeria – a 300 percent increase from the two flights conducted over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. Removal flights to Nigeria have been conducted on small, 14-seat Journey or Gryphon jets, as well as large Omni charter planes that involve multi-country removal stops. Additionally, a July removal flight to Nigeria took place on a C-17 military aircraft. U.S. removal flights to Nigeria typically originate in Mesa, Arizona and Harlingen, Texas; all flights have landed at Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos.

Ghana: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Ghana – one fewer than the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 11 removal flights to Ghana compared to the same period in 2024 when there were no removal flights to Ghana. Of the 11 removal flights, five took place on small 14-seat jets (Journey and Gryphon), four on Omni charter planes, and two on C-17 military aircraft. Additionally, at least four removal flights to Ghana were forced third-country transfers – carrying [an estimated 60 non-Ghanaians to the country](#). However, there were no confirmed third-country transfers to Ghana in December 2025 or January 2026. The majority of U.S. removal flights to Ghana have originated in Phoenix, Arizona, while around 30 percent originated from Alexandria, Louisiana and Harlingen, Texas; all flights landed at Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

Liberia: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Liberia – matching the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted eight removal flights to Liberia – an increase of 167 percent over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. These flights have been understood to be carrying Liberian

nationals. Prior to 2025, the previous yearly high was in 2023 when there were six removal flights. Typically, removal flights to Liberia are carried out on small Journey or Gryphon planes, which have capacity for 14 passengers. However, a July removal flight to Liberia took place on a C-17 military aircraft that stopped at the Guantanamo Naval Base prior to landing in Liberia. The majority of U.S. removal flights to Liberia originated in Phoenix, Arizona, while the most recent flight departed from Harlingen, Texas; all flights landed at Roberts International Airport near Monrovia.

Cameroon: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Cameroon. The [January flight](#) took place on an Omni charter plane carrying [nine third-country nationals](#) from Alexandria, Louisiana, the first such flight to Cameroon under an [opaque agreement between the United States and Cameroon](#). From January 20, 2025 to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted six removal flights to Cameroon – a 200 percent increase over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. Of the 2025 total, three removal flights took place on Omni charter planes, one on a small, 14-seat Gryphon jet, and one on a C-17 military aircraft. Removal flights to Cameroon typically originate in Harlingen, Texas and Mesa, Arizona; all flights landed at Yaoundé Nsimalen International Airport in Yaoundé.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

India: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to India – matching the number of flights that took place in December, but down from the three in November 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 15 removal flights to India – a staggering 650 percent increase from the two flights that took place over the same period during the last year of the Biden administration. According to [local media reports](#), over 3,800 Indian nationals were removed from the United States in 2025, compared to 2024 when [as many as 1,368](#) Indians were removed. The majority of removal flights to India took place on Omni charter planes, while three of the flights occurred on C-17 military aircraft. Removal flights to India typically originate in El Paso, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona. Since late February 2025, U.S. removal flights to India have landed at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi.

Laos: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Laos, matching the number of flights in December 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted seven removal flights to Laos, compared to the same period during the Biden administration's last year when there were no removal flights to Laos. Of the seven removal flights, six took place on Omni charter planes, while one occurred on a C-17 military aircraft. The [January 13 flight](#), which took place on an Omni charter plane, involved a multi-country route lasting a grueling 31 hours. These routes often result in long journeys where individuals remain in shackles for an extended period of time throughout flight times, layovers, and fuel stops. Prior to 2025, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Laos on a small jet in September 2022. U.S. removal flights to Laos originated in El Paso, Texas; Alexandria, Louisiana; and Phoenix, Arizona – all landing at Wattay International Airport in Vientiane.

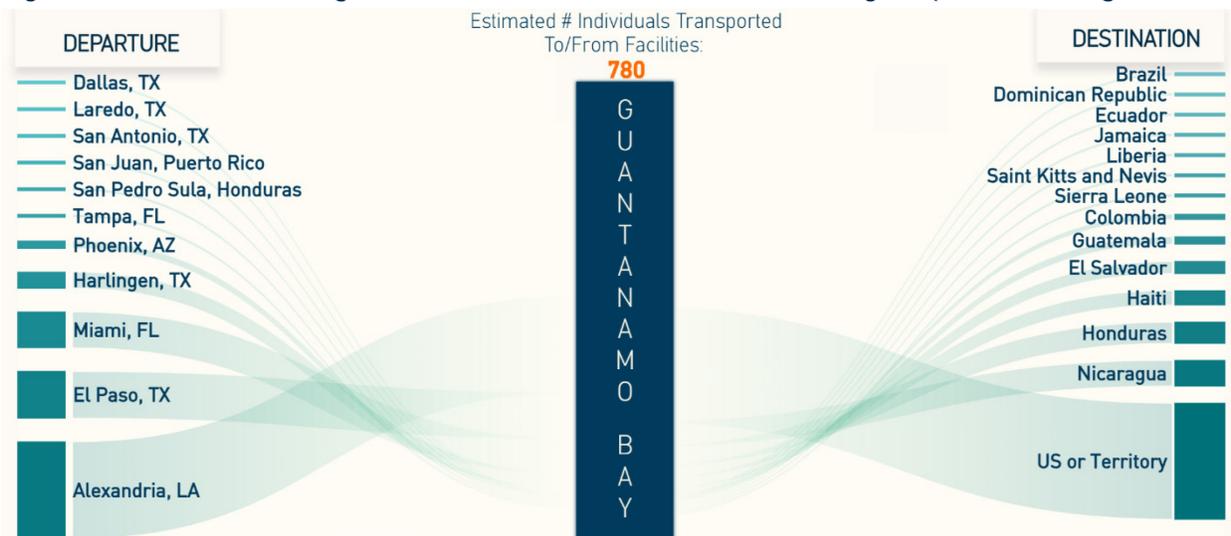
Vietnam: In January 2026, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Vietnam, matching the number of flights in December but down from the three flights in November 2025. From January 20, 2025, to January 20, 2026, the Trump administration conducted 10 removal flights to Vietnam,

compared to the same period during the Biden administration’s last year when there were no removal flights to Vietnam. Of the 10 removal flights, eight took place on Omni charter planes, one on a small (14-passenger) Journey jet, and one on a C-17 military aircraft. The removal flight on [January 13](#) took place on an Omni charter plane, involving a multi-country route that lasted a grueling 31 hours. These routes often result in long journeys where individuals remain in shackles for an extended period of time throughout flight times, layovers, and fuel stops. Prior to 2025, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to Vietnam in 2021 and 2023. During the last 12 months, U.S. removal flights to Vietnam originated in El Paso, Texas; Alexandria, Louisiana; and Phoenix, Arizona – all landing at Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi.

Guantanamo Naval Base: Hub for Removal and Shuffle Flights

In February 2025, the Trump administration began to transfer migrants and asylum seekers—many of whom were previously in immigration detention on U.S. soil—to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO). Since then, the Trump administration has conducted at least 96 flights to GTMO. Of this total, 48 of flights have continued on to removal destinations after stopping at the naval base, while others have returned to the United States, serving as shuffle flights (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Guantanamo Bay Inbound and Outbound Enforcement Flights (As of January 31, 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In mid-December 2025, ICE Air flights to GTMO resumed after a two-month pause, marking the first transfer of migrants to the GTMO offshore detention facilities since October 17. During that month, a flight to GTMO carried 22 Cubans to be detained at GTMO, despite ICE Flight Monitor tracking a deportation flight to Cuba four days later. ICE Flight Monitor has documented multiple other instances in which nationals were transferred to GTMO despite routine deportation flights to their countries of origin. There were three shuffle flights to GTMO in January 2026. Following these flights, our understanding is that the GTMO census of detained migrants was 73 at the end of January – the

highest level since May 2025, when it also stood at 73 detained migrants. Another two flights to GTMO on February 1 and 5, 2026, reduced the census to 15.

At GTMO, individuals have often been held by military guards, with no access to in-person legal counsel, and under punitive conditions that raise significant human rights concerns. GTMO facilities reportedly have a capacity for around [200 individuals and are staffed by approximately 670 personnel](#) – most of whom are uniformed officials. The financial cost of detention at GTMO is estimated at [\\$100,000 per person, per day](#). Since February, only a total of 780 people have been transferred to the naval base. Despite the extensive personnel, fewer than 40 people have been detained at GTMO at any given time over the past three months.

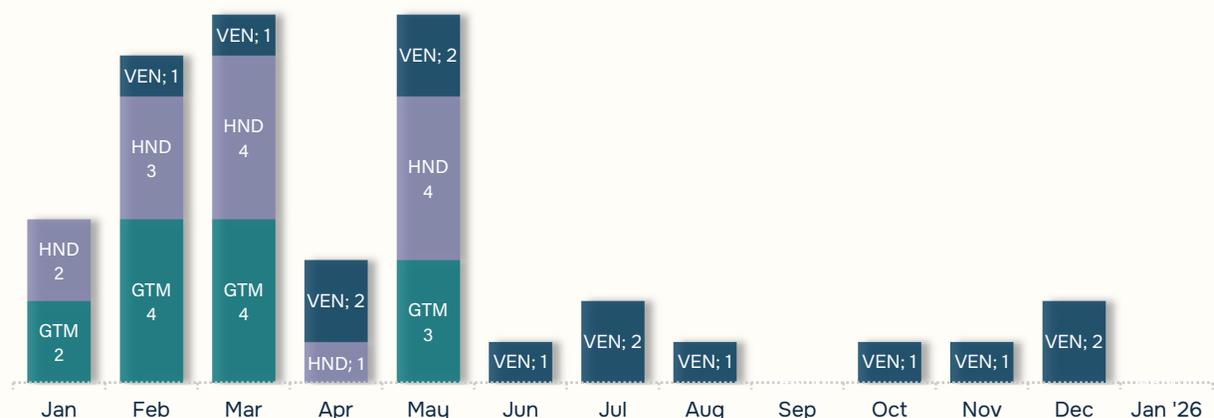
Mexican and Panamanian Governments' Deportation Flights

ICE Flight Monitor also tracks deportation flights from Mexico and Panama, both of which carry out routine flights that are relevant to the regional context.

I. Mexican Government's Repatriation Flights

The Mexican government carries out removal flights (referred to as “repatriation” flights by the Mexican government, which include both forced removals and voluntary returns) to various countries in Latin America, currently operated by the airline VivaAerobus. Tracking of these flights began in mid-2021, and the scale and frequency of these operations have varied over time. In March 2023, a deadly fire at a detention center in Ciudad Juárez prompted the Mexican government to significantly reduce the number of repatriation flights. Prior to the incident, Mexico operated 30 to 40 flights per month to five countries. Since then, flight numbers have dropped to the single digits, with flights primarily carried out to Guatemala, Honduras, and Venezuela. Additionally, the Venezuelan government sends their own Conviasa planes to facilitate repatriations of Venezuelan nationals from Mexico.

Figure 14: Mexico's Repatriation Flights and Destinations per Month (2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In January 2026, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any repatriation flights conducted by the Mexican government. In 2025, Mexico conducted 13 repatriation flights to Venezuela, removing a total of 4,177 Venezuelans.¹⁸ These are assisted voluntary return flights, primarily carrying Venezuelan nationals who wish to return home. Demand for these flights remains high, with many Venezuelans currently waiting for available seats at times for many months. Decisions to return are likely driven by security risks and repeated detention by Mexican authorities, which particularly affect Venezuelans lacking legal status in Mexico. Mexican deportation flights to Central America stopped in May 2025, yet the Mexican government [continues to repatriate individuals](#) to South and Central America via commercial planes and to deport Central Americans by land.

II. Panamanian Government’s Deportation Flights

The government of Panama conducts deportation flights under a [July 2024 Memorandum of Understanding with the United States](#) – the first known agreement in which the U.S. directly funds another country’s removal operations. These flights are currently operated by Panama Air. Between August 2024 and January 2026, Panama carried out 64 U.S.-funded deportation flights (see Figure 15), primarily to Colombia and Ecuador, with a small number of flights to India (2), Vietnam (1), and Cameroon (1).

In January 2026, Panama carried out two removal flights – one to Nicaragua ([carrying 21 Nicaraguans](#)) and the other to Colombia ([carrying 108 Colombians](#)). The number of flights in recent months mark a significant decrease from the 12 flights conducted in October 2024. This decline closely mirrors the sharp drop in irregular crossings through the Darién Gap, which fell from [25,111 in September 2024](#) to just [41 people in September 2025](#).

Figure 15: U.S. Funded Panama Deportation Flights per Month (August 2024 - January 31, 2026)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

¹⁸ The number of Venezuelans returned is sourced from Venezuelan local reporting on the Vuelta a la Patria (Return to the Homeland) program.



About Human Rights First: Human Rights First is a nonprofit, nonpartisan international human rights organization founded in 1978 to address the lack of legal protection for refugees and asylum seekers. We work alongside human rights defenders, hold human rights abusers accountable, fight for the conditions that uphold democracy, and provide tools that bring the power of AI and advanced technologies to justice and human rights movements.

Human Rights First is based in Los Angeles, New York, and Washington D.C.

Methodology

Data is collected using several open-source flight tracking platforms that provide real-time and historical information about aircraft movements, allowing for the independent identification of flights potentially associated

with immigration enforcement. Identifying flights as ICE-related or otherwise associated with immigration enforcement requires a multi-layered process. ICE Flight Monitor analyzes aircraft registration numbers, recurring flight routes, patterns of operation, and known ICE detention center and destination locations. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, and observations from trusted partner organizations.

Data Revisions and Corrections: Following the publication of each report, corrections may be made as new findings arise. This report includes some retroactive updates to data from the previous month. For the most updated versions of our data, please see ICE Flight Monitor's most recent report.

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Appendix

Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (January 1, 2025 - January 31, 2026)

Date	Plane	Carrier	Origin City	Destination
Wednesday, February 12, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Friday, February 14, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Saturday, February 15, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Thursday, February 20, 2025	A320	GlobalX	San Diego, CA	Costa Rica
Tuesday, February 25, 2025	B737	Eastern Air Express	Yuma, AZ	Costa Rica
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Monday, March 31, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Sunday, April 13, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Wednesday, April 30, 2025	B788	Uzbekistan Airways	New York, NY	Uzbekistan
Friday, July 04, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	Ambouli, Djibouti	South Sudan ¹
Tuesday, July 15, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	El Paso, TX	Eswatini ²
Saturday, August 16, 2025	GLF5	Journey	San Antonio, TX	Rwanda
Sunday, August 17, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Miami, FL	Rwanda
Friday, September 05, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Thursday, September 11, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Sunday, October 05, 2025	GLF4	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Eswatini
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Guatemala
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Alexandria, LA	Honduras
Monday, October 13, 2025	B762	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Friday, November 7, 2025	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Tuesday, November 18, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
Monday, November 24, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea
Wednesday, January 14, 2026	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Cameroon
Thursday, January 22, 2026	B763	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea

1. Individuals were held at a U.S. military base in Djibouti for more than a month before being transferred to South Sudan.

2. Individuals on this route departed El Paso on a Journey GLF5, July 14th. The aircraft connected first in Ireland and then Djibouti, wherein a military aircraft completed the last removal flight leg to Eswatini.

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by ICE Carrier (Last 12 Months)

In addition to regular enforcement flight categories, this data includes "relocation" flights, wherein carriers relocate from a hub to facilitate a transfer or removal.

Carrier	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26
GlobalX	418	542	549	644	703	610	621	610	506	510	567	485
Eastern Air Express	80	199	225	264	192	293	277	256	309	423	432	422
Avelo				116	214	238	291	318	314	244	213	194
Key Lime								83	192	162	177	258
OMNI	2	3	7	17	38	21	25	56	51	52	54	74
Eastern		3	5		7	8	34	41	40	34	34	35
Journey					3	2	21	27	11	38	29	14
Gryphon	24	4	15	21	6	3						
World Atlantic		4			1							
Air Charter Express					5							

Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 1, 2020 – January 31, 2026)

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
2026	1100	187	284	1571
January	1100	187	284	1571
2025	8520	2202	3039	13761
January	273	109	152	534
February	358	126	154	638
March	495	135	180	810
April	501	126	200	827
May	598	190	295	1083
June	700	209	282	1191
July	779	207	282	1268
August	804	241	337	1382
September	966	224	274	1464
October	1017	199	264	1480
November	1026	212	302	1540
December	1003	224	317	1544
2024	3975	1564	2183	7722
January	345	130	164	639
February	307	137	187	631
March	303	133	184	620
April	349	128	181	658
May	380	151	208	739
June	347	143	185	675
July	339	145	204	688
August	359	135	185	679
September	320	105	155	580
October	313	123	187	623
November	299	107	157	563
December	314	127	186	627
2023	4436	1482	2135	8053
January	340	83	121	544
February	366	127	192	685
March	389	145	233	767
April	440	117	188	745
May	436	106	167	709
June	354	122	194	670
July	315	99	151	565
August	476	153	227	856
September	397	127	178	702
October	361	135	157	653
November	283	140	171	594

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
December	279	128	156	563
2022	4785	1416	1779	7980
January	362	112	137	611
February	275	112	132	519
March	331	128	169	628
April	362	115	157	634
May	455	142	215	812
June	331	139	171	641
July	308	142	167	617
August	399	140	147	686
September	436	107	121	664
October	492	83	110	685
November	523	101	130	754
December	511	95	123	729
2021	3659	1049	1416	6124
January	149	81	123	353
February	127	70	111	308
March	270	49	78	397
April	368	39	58	465
May	245	47	57	349
June	255	35	49	339
July	344	47	66	457
August	458	97	138	693
September	352	193	224	769
October	364	137	180	681
November	321	133	176	630
December	406	121	156	683
2020	2225	1009	1611	4845
January	191	92	149	432
February	210	101	159	470
March	264	91	134	489
April	152	47	81	280
May	192	60	106	358
June	204	68	114	386
July	178	82	143	403
August	164	70	120	354
September	192	100	158	450
October	175	132	192	499
November	149	83	124	356
December	154	83	131	368
Grand Total	28700	8909	12447	50056

U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (Last 12 Months)

Removal Country	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26
Guatemala	24	35	23	48	51	54	43	56	54	55	58	45
Honduras	22	34	16	35	43	49	37	55	39	48	50	41
Mexico	13	22	32	30	17	17	72	9	17	18	31	17
El Salvador	11	14	13	17	22	22	12	13	16	14	13	14
Ecuador	7	6	5	6	9	9	9	9	8	7	11	8
Venezuela	3	3	6	10	8	9	9	7	10	8	3	7
Colombia	7	6	5	5	5	9	7	6	10	9	7	5
Nicaragua	2	2	3	5	5	6	5	10	8	10	9	10
Peru	4	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	4
Dominican Republic	2	2	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
Brazil	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	3
Costa Rica	2				2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Bahamas				2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
India	4	1	1				1	1	1	3	2	2
Haiti	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghana					1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	
Vietnam				1			1	1	2	3	1	1
Kenya	1		1		1	1				2	4	
Chile				1	2		2	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	1			1	1	1		1	1		2	1
Mauritania	1		1	3	1	1	1	1				
Liberia	1		1		1	1		1		2	1	1
Senegal				3	1		3					1
Nepal		1	1		1			1		1	1	1
Bangladesh			1		1		1	1		1	1	1
Laos				1			1	1	1	1	1	1
Argentina					2			3			1	
Guinea	1		1		1	1		1		1		
Pakistan	1		1				1	1	1			1
Uzbekistan			1	1			1	1	1			1
Cameroon	1				1	1		1			1	1
Georgia	1						1	1	1	1		
Sierra Leone				1		1		2				1
Angola	1			1	1	1			1			
Cote d'Ivoire					1			1		1	1	
Russia					1		1				1	1
Trinidad and Tobago		1		1	2							
Saint Lucia		1		1	1							

Removal Country	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	May 25	Jun 25	Jul 25	Aug 25	Sep 25	Oct 25	Nov 25	Dec 25	Jan 26
Cambodia								1	1			1
Chad	1			1		1						
Azerbaijan							1	1		1		
Mali	1			1				1				
Armenia								1	1			1
Egypt	1				1		1					
Togo	1			1	1							
Belize				1	2							
Equatorial Guinea						1				1		1
Benin	1			1				1				
Panama	3											
Iran								1			1	1
Albania	1									1		
Burkina Faso	1							1				
Gambia			1				1					
Marshall Islands					1		1					
China					1						1	
Rwanda							2					
Eswatini						1			1			
Kazakhstan							1	1				
Dem Rep of Congo					1			1				
Jordan	1						1					
Kyrgyzstan								1				1
Zambia								1				
Guyana					1							
Tajikistan				1								
Bulgaria										1		
Kosovo			1									
Morocco									1			
Romania							1					
Saint Kitts and Nevis								1				
Greece			1									
Mozambique								1				
England							1					
Israel												1
Poland										1		
Antigua and Barbuda					1							
Zimbabwe								1				
South Sudan						1						
Sri Lanka									1			
Grand Total	126	135	126	190	209	207	241	224	199	212	224	187

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Departure City

Totals include outbound Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections. Values in “Jan 2026” column reflect the full month of January (January 1 – January 31, 2026). Values in “Trump 1st Year” reflect January 20, 2025 – January 20, 2026.

Departure City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026	Departure City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Alexandria, LA	2556	280	Albuquerque, NM	17	
Harlingen, TX	2026	211	San Salvador, El Salvador	16	
El Paso, TX	1196	150	Charleston, WV	15	8
Phoenix, AZ	827	113	Yuma, AZ	15	
Miami, FL	457	32	Bakersfield, CA	14	
Youngstown, OH	426	43	Oklahoma City, OK	13	
San Antonio, TX	405		Knoxville, TN	11	
San Diego, CA	279	26	Bucharest, Romania	10	1
Jacksonville, FL	234	22	Tuscaloosa, AL	10	
Newark, NJ	225	30	Accra, Ghana	9	1
Dallas, TX	170	21	Brownsville, TX	9	1
Houston, TX	156	17	Universal City, TX	9	
Columbus, GA	155	14	Yakima, WA	9	
Killeen, TX	145	50	Callao, Peru	8	
Denver, CO	144	13	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	7	1
Victorville, CA	140	15	Cairo, Egypt	7	2
Richmond, VA	136	13	Doha, Qatar	7	2
Kansas City, MO	135	13	Nassau, Bahamas	7	
Bedford, MA	132	13	New Orleans, LA	7	
Minneapolis, MN	129	52	Vientiane, Laos	7	1
Las Vegas, NV	128	10	Boise, ID	6	1
Seattle, WA	122	14	Cincinnati, OH	6	
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	110	7	Delhi, India	6	
Salt Lake City, UT	107	12	Guam	6	2
Baltimore, MD	98	14	Milwaukee, WI	6	16
Ypsilanti, MI	97	12	Mission, TX	6	
Buffalo, NY	91	9	Tirana, Albania	6	
Gary, IN	90		Dhaka, Bangladesh	5	1
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	86	3	Everglades City, FL	5	
Omaha, NE	85	9	Ikeja, Nigeria	5	1
Tampa, FL	73	15	Kingston, Jamaica	5	2
Indianapolis, IN	70	14	Los Angeles, CA	5	
Gadsden, AL	63		Monrovia, Liberia	5	1
Ochopee, FL	55	10	Nouakchott, Mauritania	5	
Lake City, FL	52	12	Nsimalen, Cameroon	5	
Mercer, NJ	48		Orlando, FL	5	
Guatemala City, Guatemala	47	1	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	4	
San Juan, Puerto Rico	47	2	New York, NY	4	
Harrisburg, PA	43	1	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	4	1
Springfield, MO	43	9	Tucson, AZ	4	
Reno, NV	42	6	Belize City, Belize	3	
Nashville, TN	37	11	Cap-Haitien, Haiti	3	
Diass, Senegal	35	2	Chaklala, Pakistan	3	
Abilene, TX	31		Chicago, IL	3	
Guayaquil, Ecuador	30	4	Clearwater, FL	3	
Portsmouth, NH	28	1	Conakry, Guinea	3	
Bogotá, Colombia	27	3	Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	
Laredo, TX	27		Kathmandu, Nepal	3	
Toledo, OH	26		Lungi, Sierra Leone	3	
Charlotte, NC	22		N'Djamena, Chad	3	
Comayagua, Honduras	22		Phnom Penh, Cambodia	3	1
Atlanta, GA	18		Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	3	
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	18	2	Saint Croix	3	
			Simal, Azerbaijan	3	

Departure City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Sofia, Bulgaria	3	1
State College, PA	3	1
Tallahassee, FL	3	
Tbilisi, Georgia	3	
Yerevan, Armenia	3	1
Ambouli, Djibouti	2	
Angola	2	
Cancun, Mexico	2	
Detroit, MI	2	
Fort Worth, TX	2	
Fortaleza, Brazil	2	
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lome, Togo	2	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	2	
Mexico City, Mexico	2	
Niagra Falls, NY	2	
Philadelphia, PA	2	1
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Portland, ME	2	
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Lucia	2	
San Jose, Costa Rica	2	
Villahermosa, Mexico	2	
Wichita, KS	2	
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Anchorage, AK	1	
Banjul, Gambia	1	
Barbados/Bridgetown, Barbados	1	
Birmingham, AL	1	
Boston, MA	1	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	
Columbus, OH	1	
Cotonou, Benin	1	
Dover, DE	1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	1	
Eugene, OR	1	

Departure City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	
Hot Springs, AR	1	
Huntsville, AL	1	1
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	1	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lincoln, NE	1	1
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Marshall Islands	1	
Memphis, TN	1	
Mobile, AL	1	
Monroe, LA	1	
North Platte, NE	1	
Ontario, CA	1	
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1	
Panama City, Panama	1	
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Santiago, Chile	1	
Seoul, South Korea	1	
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	
Suffolk, England	1	
Topeka, KS	1	
Traverse City, MI	1	
Warsaw, Poland	1	
Washington, DC	1	
Wrightstown, NJ	1	
Austin, TX		1
Bishkek, Kyrgystan		1
Newport News, VA		1
Windsor Locks, CT		1

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Destination City

Totals include inbound Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections. Values in “Jan 2026” column reflect the full month of January (January 1 – January 31, 2026). Values in “Trump 1st Year” reflect January 20, 2025 – January 20, 2026.

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Alexandria, LA	2101	225
Harlingen, TX	1494	171
El Paso, TX	1098	139
Phoenix, AZ	678	91
Guatemala City, Guatemala	542	45
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	466	41
Miami, FL	418	28
Youngstown, OH	414	43
San Diego, CA	271	26
San Antonio, TX	229	
Newark, NJ	224	30
Jacksonville, FL	210	22
San Salvador, El Salvador	181	14

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Dallas, TX	167	16
Houston, TX	155	17
Columbus, GA	151	14
Villahermosa, Mexico	150	8
Denver, CO	143	12
Victorville, CA	141	15
Killeen, TX	139	50
Richmond, VA	136	13
Las Vegas, NV	130	11
Bedford, MA	129	13
Minneapolis, MN	128	52
Seattle, WA	122	13
Tapachula, Mexico	122	9

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Kansas City, MO	110	10
Salt Lake City, UT	107	12
Guayaquil, Ecuador	96	8
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	93	3
Gary, IN	92	
Buffalo, NY	91	9
Ypsilanti, MI	88	12
Omaha, NE	85	9
Bogotá, Colombia	83	5
Maiquetia, Venezuela	78	7
Managua, Nicaragua	72	10
Indianapolis, IN	69	15
Lake City, FL	52	12
Tampa, FL	50	15
Baltimore, MD	49	14
Mercer, NJ	49	
Callao, Peru	46	4
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	46	4
Harrisburg, PA	43	1
Reno, NV	42	6
Springfield, MO	40	9
Nashville, TN	36	11
San Juan, Puerto Rico	32	3
Abilene, TX	30	
Ochopee, FL	26	3
Portsmouth, NH	25	
Toledo, OH	25	
Comayagua, Honduras	24	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	23	3
Laredo, TX	23	
Charlotte, NC	21	
Mexico City, Mexico	20	
Atlanta, GA	19	
San Jose, Costa Rica	19	2
Albuquerque, NM	18	
Kingston, Jamaica	18	2
Nassau, Bahamas	15	2
Yuma, AZ	15	
Bakersfield, CA	14	
Fortaleza, Brazil	13	
Oklahoma City, OK	13	
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	12	1
Delhi, India	12	2
Havana, Cuba	12	
Accra, Ghana	11	1
Detroit, MI	11	
Hanoi, Vietnam	10	1
Nairobi, Kenya	10	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	9	
Santiago, Chile	9	1
Yakima, WA	9	
Diass, Senegal	8	1
Ikeja, Nigeria	8	1
Monrovia, Liberia	8	1
Brownsville, TX	7	1
Charleston, WV	7	8
Dhaka, Bangladesh	7	1
Kathmandu, Nepal	7	1
Vientiane, Laos	7	1
Boise, ID	6	1

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Buenos Aires, Argentina	6	
Knoxville, TN	6	
Milwaukee, WI	6	15
New Orleans, LA	6	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	6	1
Angola	5	
Chaklala, Pakistan	5	1
Conakry, Guinea	5	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	5	1
Mission, TX	5	
Orlando, FL	5	
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	5	1
Tbilisi, Georgia	5	
Cairo, Egypt	4	1
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	4	
Amritsar, India	3	
Bamako, Mali	3	
Belize City, Belize	3	
Cotonou, Benin	3	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	
Lome, Togo	3	
Moscow, Russia	3	1
N'Djamena, Chad	3	
New York, NY	3	
Panama Pacifico, Panama	3	
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	3	1
Port Bouet, Cote d'Ivoire	3	
Saint Lucia	3	
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
State College, PA	3	1
Tucson, AZ	3	
Wrightstown, NJ	3	
Amman, Jordan	2	
Banjul, Gambia	2	
Doha, Qatar	2	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	2	
Everglades City, FL	2	
Fuzhou, China	2	
Kigali, Rwanda	2	
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	2	
Lafayette, LA	2	
Little Rock, AR	2	
Manuas, Brazil	2	
Marshall Islands	2	
Mswatini	2	
Niagra Falls, NY	2	
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2	
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Portland, ME	2	
Riverside, CA	2	
Tallahassee, FL	2	
Tehran, Iran	2	1
Tirana, Albania	2	
Wichita, KS	2	
Yerevan, Armenia	2	1
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	1	
Athens, Greece	1	
Bangor, ME	1	
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Birmingham, AL	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	1	1
Bissau, Guinea	1	
Boston, MA	1	
Bucharest, Romania	1	
Casablanca, Morocco	1	
Chicago, IL	1	1
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	
Dover, DE	1	
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	1	
El Centro, CA	1	
Fayetteville, AR	1	
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	
Huntsville, AL	1	1
Jasionka, Poland	1	
Juba, South Sudan	1	
Kuwait City, Kuwait	1	1
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	1	1
Maputo, Mozambique	1	
Memphis, TN	1	
Monroe, LA	1	
North Platte, NE	1	

Destination City	Trump 1st Year	Jan 2026
Ontario, CA	1	
Philadelphia, PA	1	1
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1	
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Punta Europa, Equatorial Guinea	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Saint Croix	1	
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	
Sofia, Bulgaria	1	
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	
Suffolk, England	1	
Timehri, Guyana	1	
Topeka, KS	1	
Washington, DC	1	
Austin, TX		1
Lod, Israel		1
Newport News, VA		1

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights in the Contiguous U.S. by Departure Airport

Totals include outbound Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections from U.S. airports. Values in "January 2026" column reflect the full month of January (January 1 – January 31, 2026). Values in "Trump 1st Year" reflect January 20, 2025 – January 20, 2026.

State	Departure Airport	Trump 1st Year	January 2026
Alabama	Birmingham-Shuttlesworth Intl (KBHM)	1	
Alabama	Huntsville Intl (KHSV)	1	1
Alabama	Mobile Rgnl (KMOB)	1	
Alabama	Northeast Alabama Rgnl (KGAD)	63	
Alabama	Tuscaloosa National Airport (KTCL)	12	
Arizona	Phoenix-Mesa Gateway (KIWA)	687	87
Arizona	Tucson Intl (KTUS)	2	
Arkansas	Meml Fld (KHOT)	1	
California	Brown Fld Muni (KSDM)	1	
California	Halsey Field (KNZY)	23	
California	Hollywood Burbank (KBUR)	5	
California	March Arb (KRIV)	1	
California	Meadows Fld (KBFL)	14	
California	Miramar Mcas (Joe Foss Fld) (KNKX)	36	8
California	Ontario Intl (KONT)	1	
California	San Diego Intl (KSAN)	92	2
California	So California Logistics (KVCV)	135	15
Colorado	Centennial (KAPA)	3	
Colorado	Denver Intl (KDEN)	141	13
Connecticut	Bradley Intl (KBDL)		1
District of Columbia	Washington Dulles Intl (KIAD)	1	
Florida	Clearwater Intl (KPIE)	3	
Florida	Dade-Collier Training (KTNT)	54	10
Florida	Jacksonville Intl (KJAX)	217	17
Florida	Lake City Gateway (KLCQ)	53	12
Florida	Miami Intl (KMIA)	120	
Florida	Oasis Ranger Station-U S Government (9FL7)	5	
Florida	Opa-locka Executive (KOPF)	238	23

State	Departure Airport	Trump 1st Year	January 2026
Florida	Orlando Intl (KMCO)	5	
Florida	Tallahassee Intl (KTLH)	3	
Florida	Tampa Intl (KTPA)	73	15
Georgia	Columbus (KCSG)	92	3
Georgia	Hartsfield-Jackson Intl (KATL)	15	
Georgia	Lawson AAF (Fort Benning) (KLSF)	56	11
Idaho	Gowen Field (KBOI)	6	1
Illinois	Dupage (KDPA)	3	
Indiana	Gary/Chicago Intl (KGYG)	90	
Indiana	Indianapolis Intl (KIND)	70	14
Kansas	Topeka Rgnl (KFOE)	1	
Kansas	Wichita Eisenhower (KICT)	3	
Louisiana	Alexandria Intl (KAEX)	1613	198
Louisiana	Alvin Callender Fld (KNBG)	2	
Louisiana	Lafayette Rgnl/Paul Fournet Fld (KLFT)	2	
Louisiana	Lakefront (KNEW)	1	
Louisiana	Monroe Rgnl (KMLU)	1	
Louisiana	New Orleans Intl (KMSY)	2	
Louisiana	Shreveport Rgnl (KSHV)	1	
Maine	N Maine (KPQI)	1	
Maine	Portland Intl Jetport (KPWM)	2	
Maryland	Baltimore/Washington Intl (KBWI)	94	14
Massachusetts	Boston Logan Intl (KBOS)	1	
Massachusetts	Laurence G Hanscom Fld (KBED)	132	13
Michigan	Cherry Capital (KTVC)	1	
Michigan	Detroit Metro Wayne Co (KDTW)	2	
Michigan	Willow Run (KYIP)	97	12
Minnesota	Minneapolis/St Paul Intl (KMSP)	129	52
Missouri	Kansas City Intl (KMCI)	135	13
Missouri	Springfield (KSGF)	42	9
Missouri	Springfield (KSGF)	1	
Missouri	St Louis Downtown (KCPS)	1	
Nebraska	Eppley Airfield (KOMA)	85	9
Nebraska	Lincoln (KLNK)	1	1
Nebraska	N Platte Rgnl (LBF)	1	
Nevada	Harry Reid Intl (KLAS)	128	10
Nevada	Reno/Tahoe Intl (KRNO)	42	6
New Hampshire	Portsmouth Intl At Pease (KPSM)	26	
New Jersey	Newark Liberty Intl (KEWR)	224	30
New Jersey	Trenton Mercer (KTTN)	48	
New Mexico	Albuquerque Intl Sunport (KABQ)	17	
New York	Buffalo Niagara Intl (KBUF)	91	9
New York	John F Kennedy Intl (KJFK)	3	
New York	Niagara Falls Intl (KIAG)	2	
New York	Plattsburgh Intl (KPBG)	2	
North Carolina	Charlotte/Douglas Intl (KCLT)	22	
North Carolina	Piedmont Triad Intl (KGSO)	3	
North Carolina	Raleigh-Durham Intl (KRDU)	1	
Ohio	Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Intl (KCVG)	6	
Ohio	Eugene F Kranz Toledo Express (KTOL)	25	
Ohio	John Glenn Columbus Intl (KCMH)	1	
Ohio	Toledo Express (KTOL)	1	
Ohio	Youngstown/Warren Rgnl (KYNG)	411	43
Oklahoma	Okl Will Rogers Intl (KOKC)	13	
Oregon	Mahlon Sweet Fld (KEUG)	1	
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg Intl (KMDT)	43	1
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Intl (KPHL)	2	1
Pennsylvania	State College Rgnl (KUNV)	3	1
Tennessee	McGhee Tyson (KTYS)	11	
Tennessee	Memphis Intl (KMEM)	1	
Tennessee	Nashville Intl (KBNA)	37	11
Texas	Abilene Rgnl (KABI)	26	

State	Departure Airport	Trump 1st Year	January 2026
Texas	Austin-Bergstrom Intl (KAUS)		1
Texas	Biggs Aaf (Fort Bliss) (KBIF)	30	
Texas	Brownsville Intl (KBRO)	4	
Texas	Conroe/North Houston Rgnl (KCXO)	17	
Texas	Dallas Love Field (KDAL)	144	21
Texas	El Paso Intl (KELP)	823	137
Texas	Fort Worth Alliance (KAFW)	1	
Texas	Houston Bush Intl (KIAH)	51	6
Texas	Laredo Intl (KLRD)	10	
Texas	Mc Allen Miller Intl (KMFE)	6	
Texas	Randolph Afb (KRND)	9	
Texas	Robert Gray Aaf (Fort Cavazos) (KGRK)	145	50
Texas	San Antonio Intl (KSAT)	232	
Texas	Valley Intl (KHRL)	1244	149
Texas	William P Hobby (KHOU)	3	
Utah	Salt Lake City Intl (KSLC)	107	12
Virginia	Newport News/Williamsburg Int'l (KPHF)		1
Virginia	Richmond Intl (KRIC)	136	13
Washington	Boeing Field Intl (KBFI)	121	14
Washington	Yakima Air Terminal (KYKM)	9	
West Virginia	West Virginia Intl Yeager (KCRW)	15	8
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Mitchell Intl (KMKE)	6	16