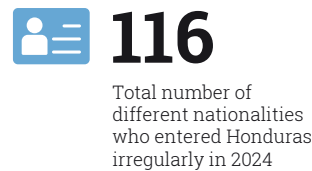
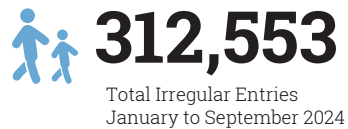
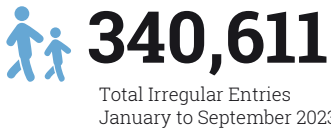


Mixed Movements Monitoring

Honduras | September 2024



Highlighted figures

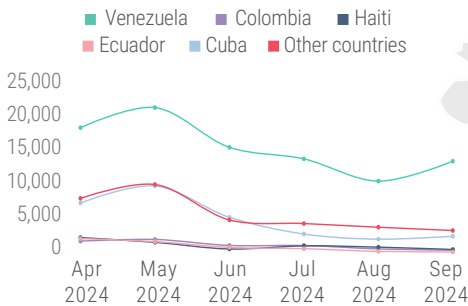


Irregular Entries September 2024

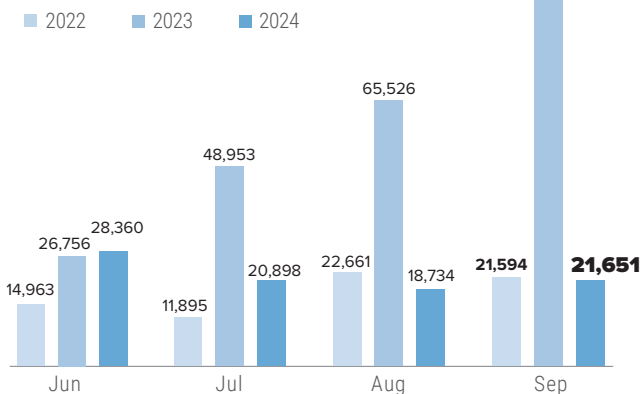


Nationalities

These **5 nationalities** represent **82%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in September 2024.



Irregular entries June - September



Note: The migration amnesty was introduced in August 2022, and therefore, before that, many people on the move did not register with the National Migration Institute (INM) to avoid paying the fine for irregular entry, so the figures are lower in 2022.

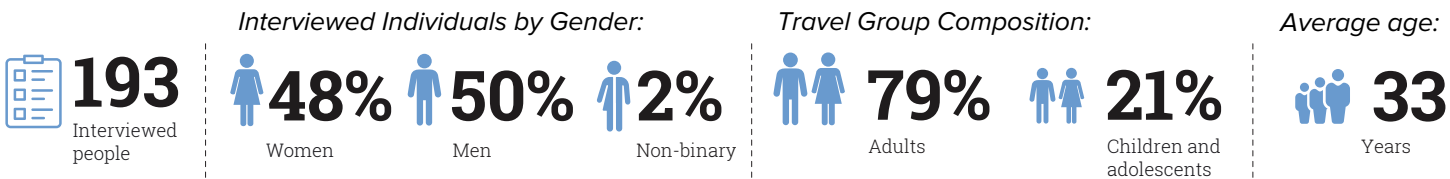
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Highlights August

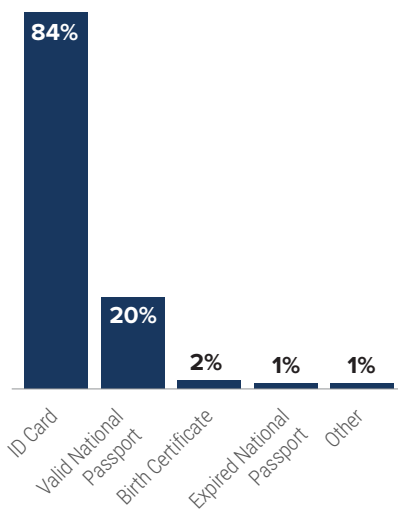
- In September 2024, **21,651** refugees and migrants entered Honduras according to INM, which is an **increase of 16% in comparison to the previous month**.
- 56%** of all people in mixed movements in September were **women, girls and boys**, which is the highest percentage recorded in recent years.
- At least 35%** of the interviewed individuals in mixed movements reported having **international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.
- 46%** of the interviewed persons reported **travelling with somebody with specific protection needs**, including survivors of violence, pregnant and/or lactating women, single parent travelling with children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, among others.
- The main needs** of refugee and migrant children and adolescents, according to their caretakers, are **food (71%), clothing and footwear (65%), food and vitamin supplements (32%), weight and height assessment (32%)**.

Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF collect monthly information on the **profiles and vulnerabilities, as well as humanitarian and protection needs** of refugees and migrants who enter Honduras through the border with Nicaragua and transit through the country towards the border with Guatemala. The information is compiled through individual interviews conducted at the main hotspots throughout Honduras, with a focus on the entry and exit borders. The preliminary results presented here are indicative only and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants who are part of mixed movements.

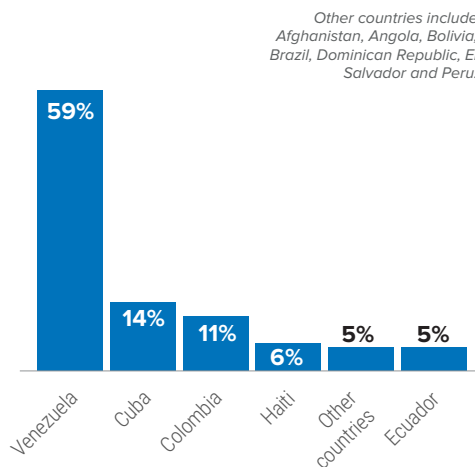


Documents Carried



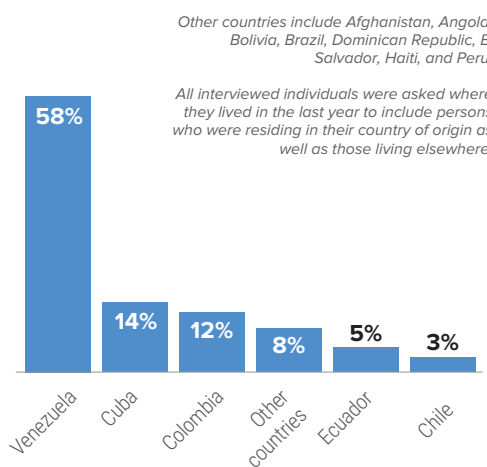
Some people indicated carrying more than one document.

Nationality



Note: since 59% of the respondents are from Venezuela, the report's results will be mostly weighed by answers from Venezuelans, as well as by Spanish-speakers as they represent 92% of the respondents. Speakers of other languages were interviewed in smaller numbers due to their lower numbers, language barriers, and in some places, due to the presence of smugglers.

Country of residence in the past year



5% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Chile (50%), Brazil (30%), and Colombia (20%).

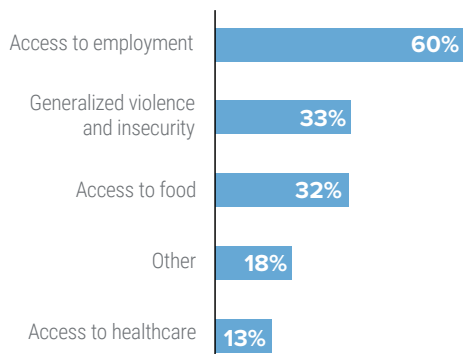


In September, 56% of all people in mixed movements were women, girls, and boys, which is the highest percentage recorded in recent years.

© UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Push factors

Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons include the political opinions and gender-based violence, among others.

Some people indicated various reasons for leaving their country of origin.

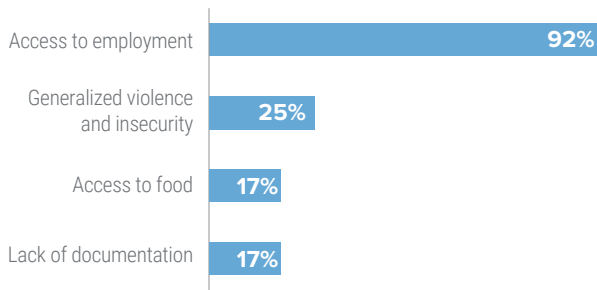
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



Note: as evidenced in the previous graph, there are several reasons why the persons left their countries of origin, including those related to violence and economic opportunities. This graph only shows the percentage of individuals by nationality who indicated fleeing their country due to violence-related incidents.

Reasons for leaving country of habitual residence

(only includes those who were living outside their country of origin in the past year)



Some people indicated various reasons for leaving their country of residence.



84%

of the interviewed individuals left their country of origin/residence less than four weeks ago.



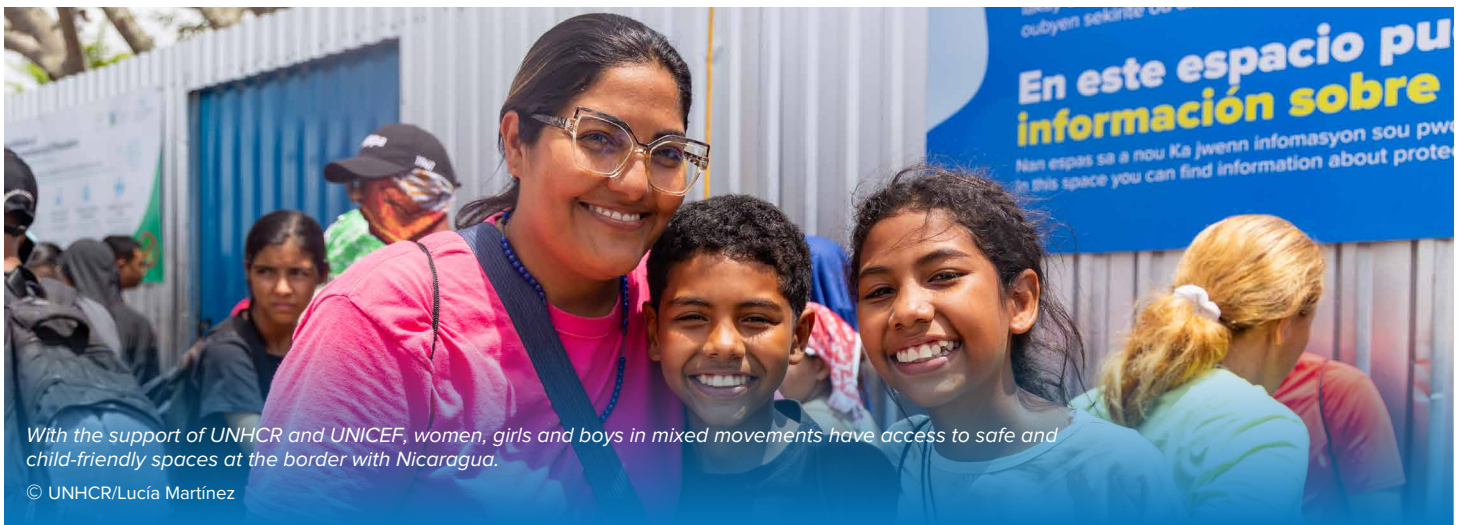
100%

reported an intention to stay in Honduras for less than a month (usually less than a week) to continue their journey to their destination.



59%

of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination, additionally, 40% indicated Canada, 0.5% Mexico and 0.5% Venezuela (reported by one Venezuelan) as their intended final destination.

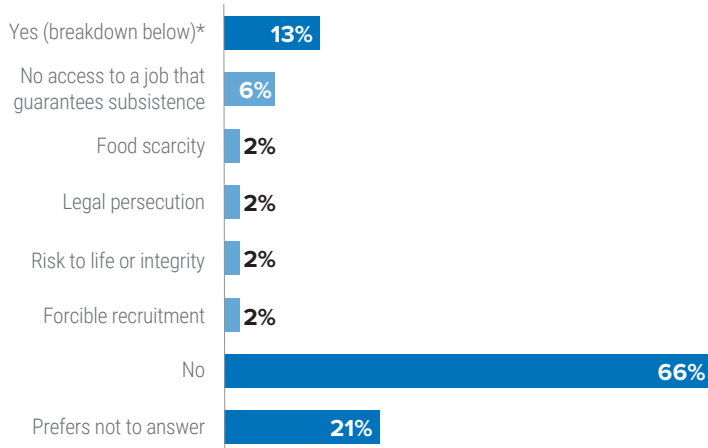


With the support of UNHCR and UNICEF, women, girls and boys in mixed movements have access to safe and child-friendly spaces at the border with Nicaragua.

© UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Return risks

Would you encounter any risks if you had to return to your country of origin?

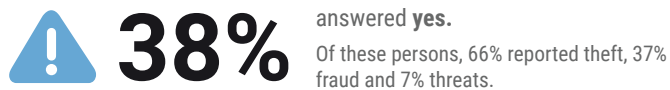


Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

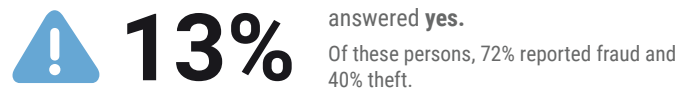
The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 3). At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including generalized violence, life risk, and extortion. In other words, even if people left their country for employment reasons, it does not mean that they would not face other risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

Another important factor to take into account is that people in mixed movements with protection needs tend to not disclose a lot of information about the reasons that forced them to flee their country of origin.

Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?



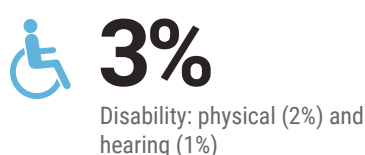
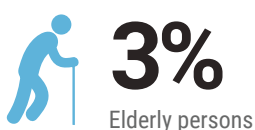
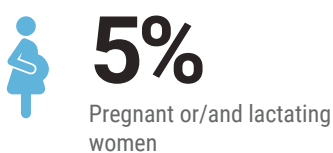
Did you experience any mistreatment or other forms of abuse at the border or within Honduras?



Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection concerns

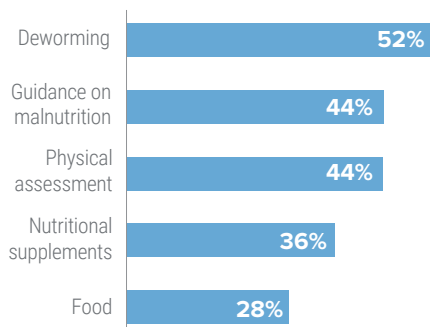
46% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, of these:



Children and adolescents on the move

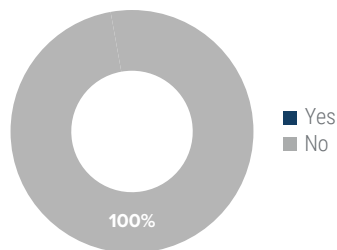
Since the start of your journey:

Which humanitarian aid services has the child below 5 years traveling with you received?



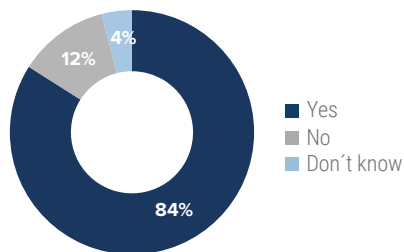
*Ages 0 months to 5 years

Has any child or adolescent in your group been separated from their parents or legal guardian?



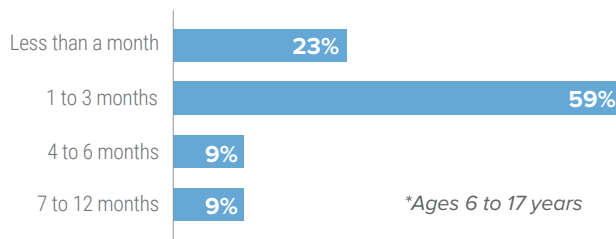
*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Do the children below 5 years traveling with you have a complete vaccination schedule?



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

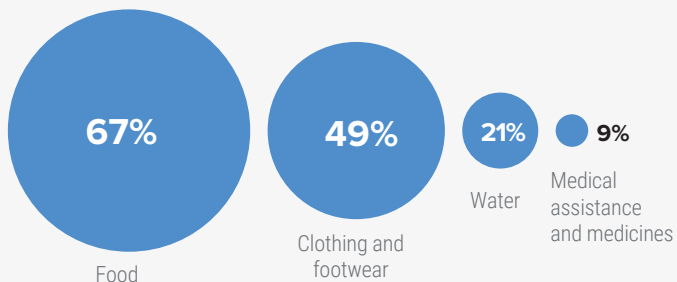
How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



*Ages 6 to 17 years

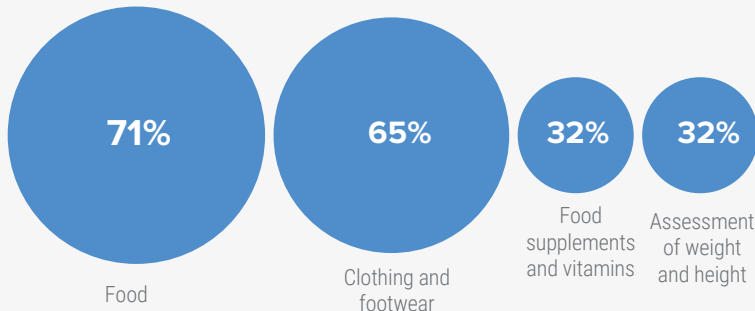
Main needs

Travel Group's Main Needs



Other main needs reported by persons on the move include: information on protection and migratory alternatives, internet and telephone access, shelter, and legal assistance.

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs According to Their Caretakers

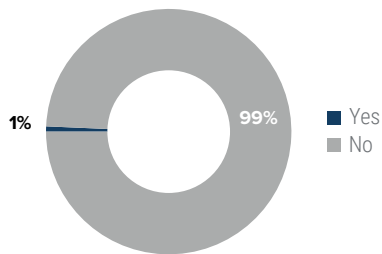


*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Other main needs reported: medical assistance and medicines, psychological support, educational or safe spaces, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

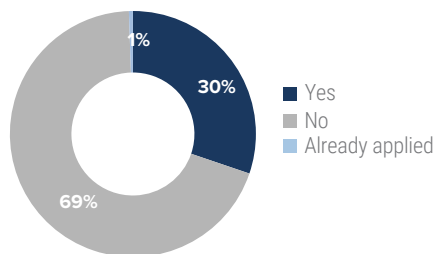
Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government

Have you previously applied for asylum?

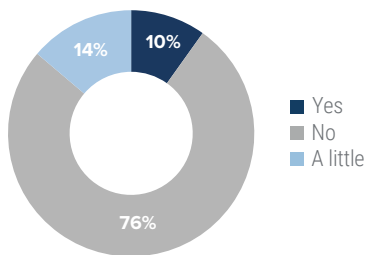


The individuals previously applied in Costa Rica.

Have you been informed of the opportunity to seek asylum in Honduras?

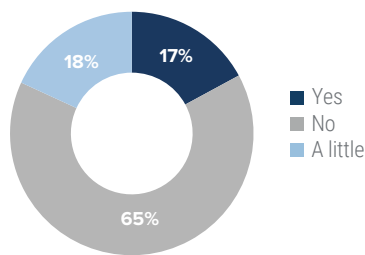


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



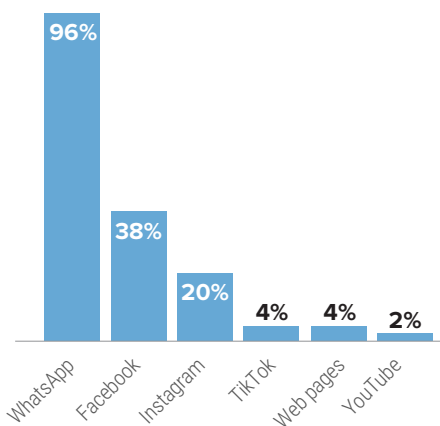
Only citizens of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these nationalities.

Do you know how the United States Government's CBP One application works?



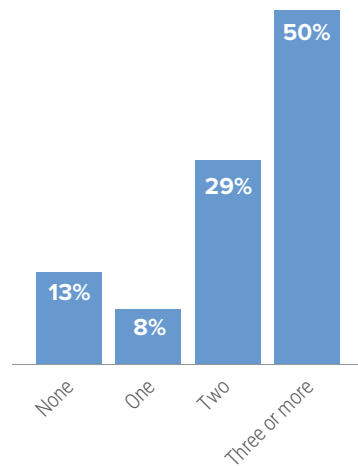
Access to information and food

Which digital platforms do you use to get information during the trip?



Many people indicated using various digital platforms.

How many meals did you eat yesterday?



Considering the high energy demand due to the journey and the exertion of physical activity, it is worth noting that 1 in 5 people interviewed has deficient food consumption.



In collaboration with:



Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 10 and 22 September 2024.
 Feedback: Sara Naama, Associate Information Management Officer, naama@unhcr.org
 Marco Baumgartner, Associate Protection Officer, baumgarm@unhcr.org

UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF publish a quarterly **regional mixed movement monitoring report** covering the route from Panama to Mexico. [Click here](#) to access the latest report.

For up-to-date information on the situation of mixed movements in the Darien crossing that impacts flows in Honduras, [please click here](#).