Mixed Movements Monitoring
Honduras

September 2023

Highlights of the Month

With **90,639** persons, the Honduran National Migration Institute registered the largest number ever of refugees and migrants transiting through the country in a single month (September), an increase of **38%** in comparison to the previous month.

x10

The number of **Haitians** in mixed movements **increased tenfold** from July to September. The number of **Cubans tripled** and the number of **Venezuelans almost doubled** in the same period. In the month of September, **47%** of all persons in mixed movements were **Venezuelans.**

At least **48%** of the persons on the move interviewed by UNHCR and its partners stated to be in need of international protection as they were **forced to leave their country of origin due to violence and persecution.**

The main needs reported by refugees and migrants in transit are **food, medical assistance, clothes and shoes, shelter, legal assistance, water and internet.**

87% of the people on the move interviewed by UNHCR and its partners indicated that **WhatsApp** is the main communication platform they use to obtain information during their journey. In addition, **55% use Facebook** and **8% Instagram** to obtain information.

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Official Data:

Total Irregular Entries 2022:

188,858

Total Irregular Entries Jan-Sept 2023:

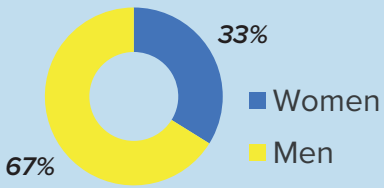
340,611

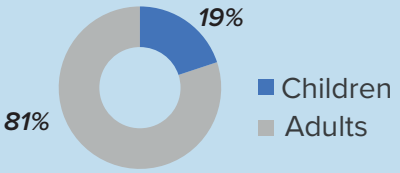
Total number of different nationalities who have entered Honduras irregularly in 2023:

114

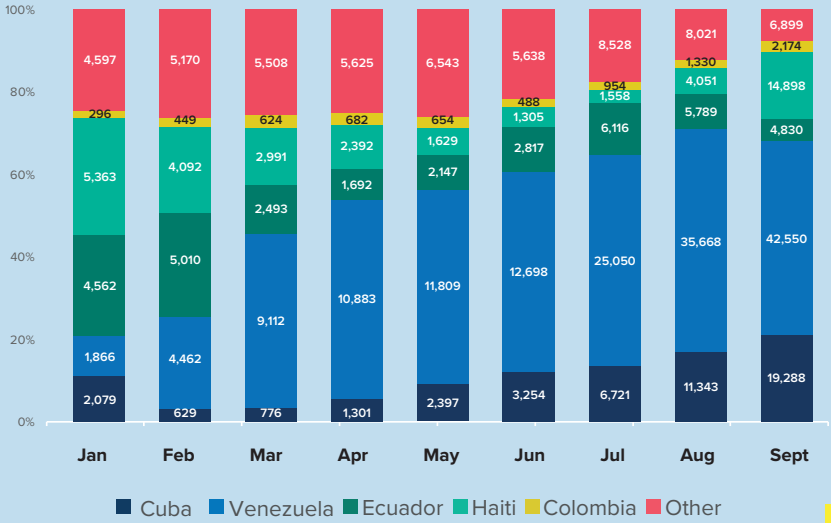
Source: Honduran National Migration Institute

Irregular Entries Jan-Sept 2023:

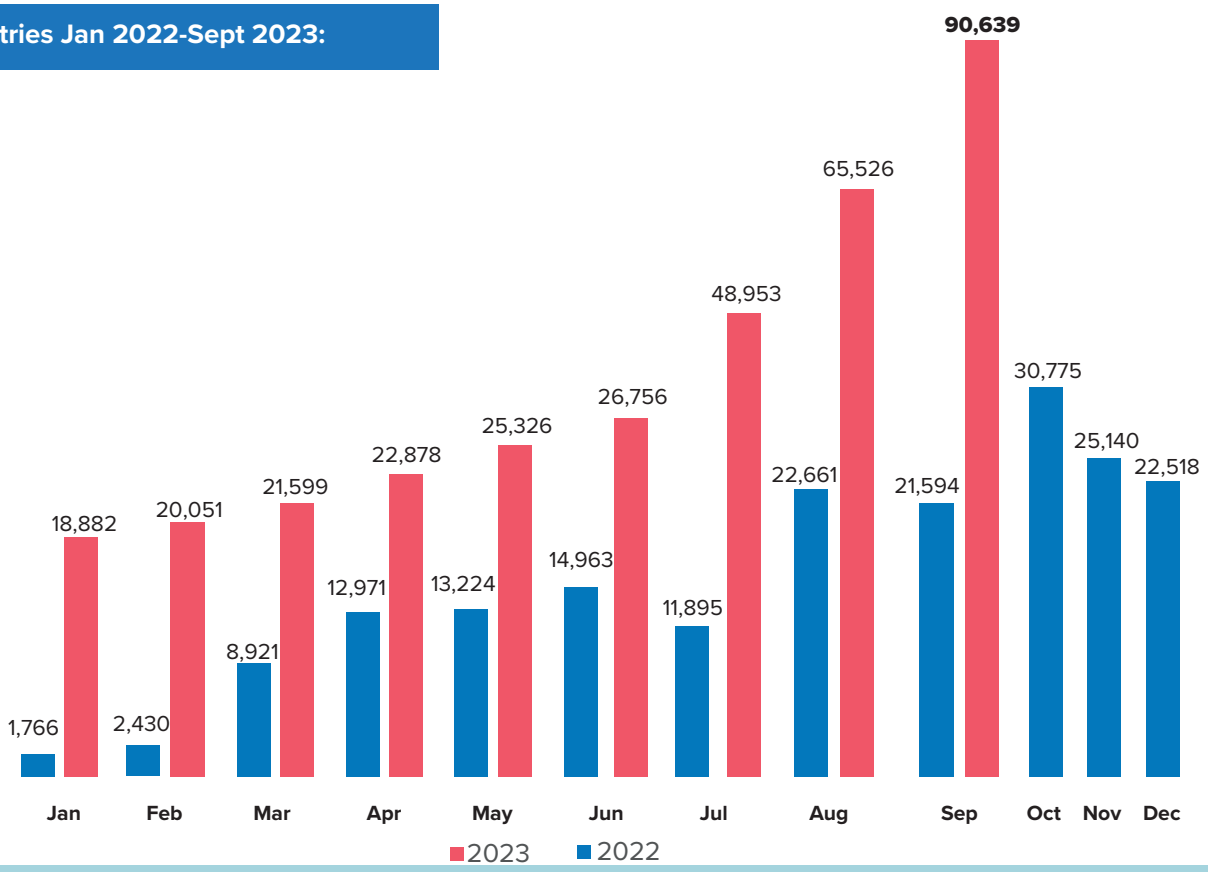




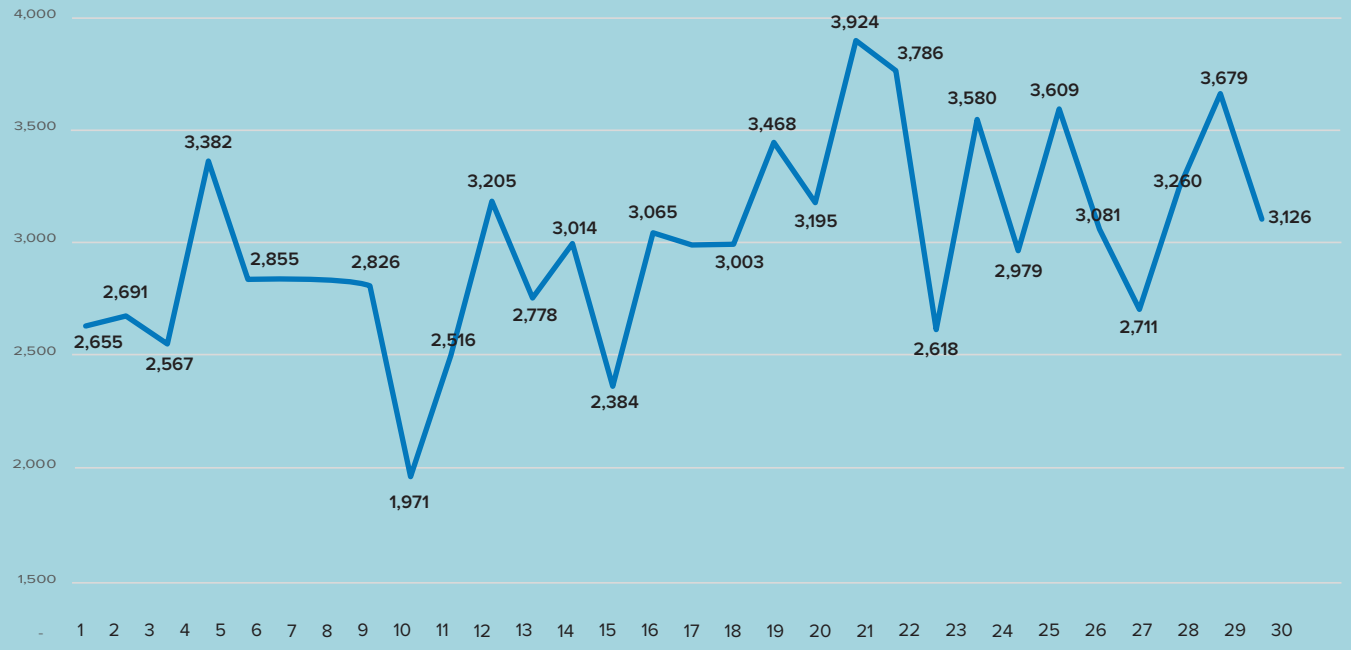
Monthly irregular entries by nationality in 2023:



Irregular entries Jan 2022-Sept 2023:



INM Daily Registry of Persons Entering Honduras Irregularly in September 2023:



Irregular arrivals of people in mixed movements happen through blind spots along the southeast border of Honduras, mainly through Danlí, Trojes and Choluteca. They can regularize their stay after registration with the National Migration Institute (INM) who grants them a five-day permit to transit the country, according to the amnesty approved in 2022, and renewed in June 2023 until 1 January 2024. The INM previously did not work on weekends, but as of June 2023 they expanded their work hours to include the weekend, resulting in a greater number of registrations. However, the flows of people have also continued to increase, therefore increasing registrations in September. ***The number of persons in mixed movements transiting through Honduras are likely to be higher than reflected in this report, as not all those who enter the country irregularly register themselves with INM.***

Source: Honduran National Migration Institute

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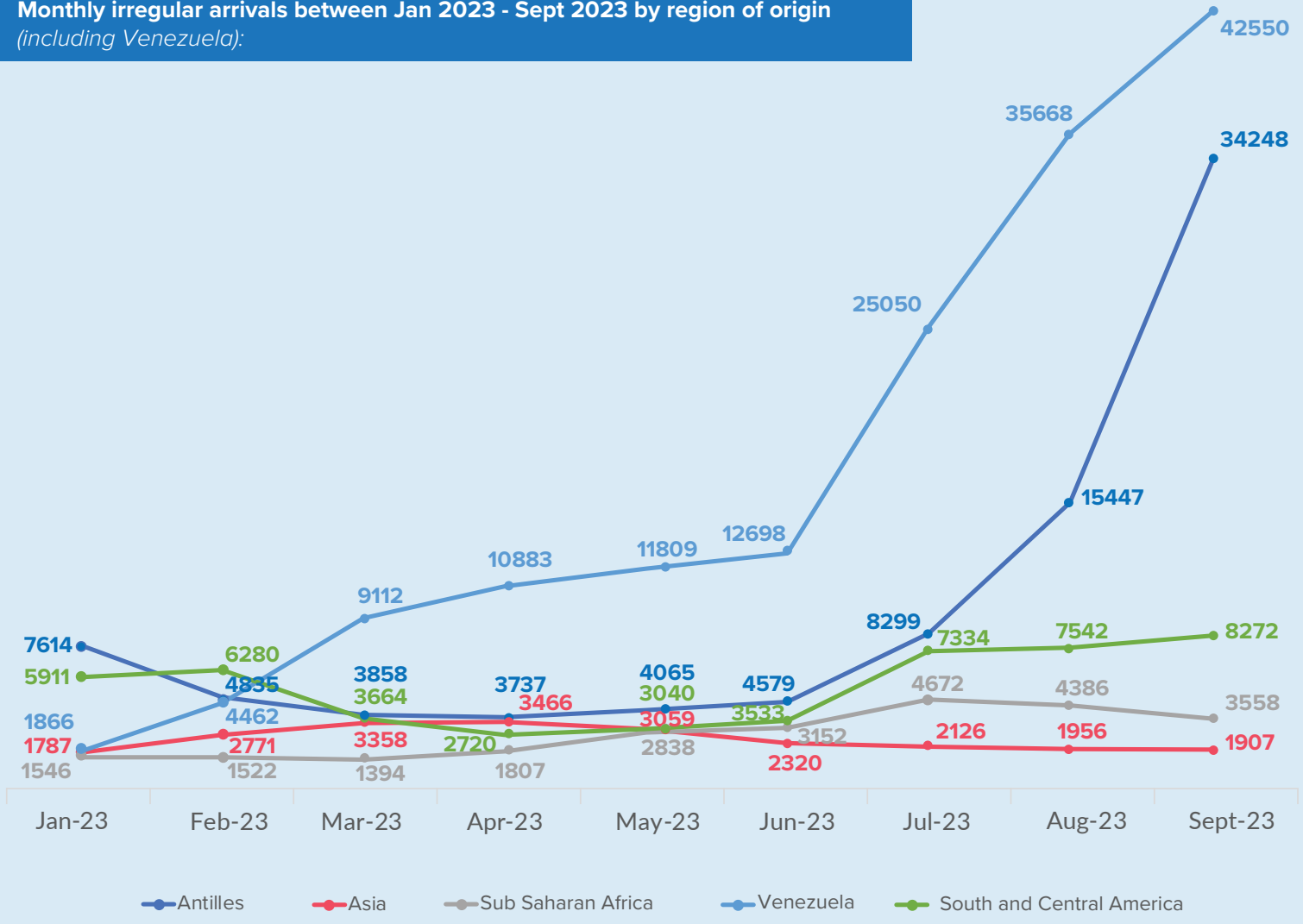
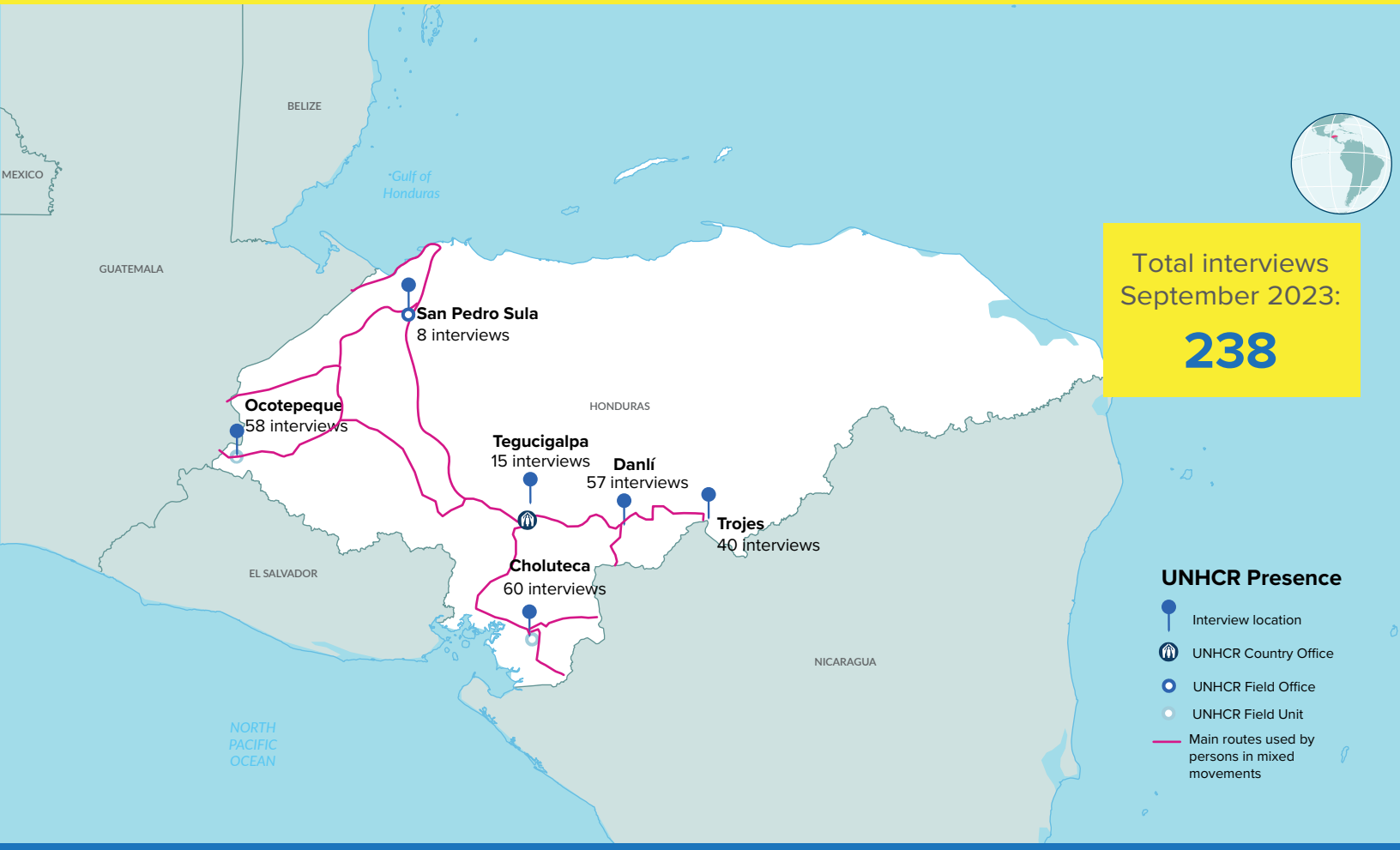
Monthly irregular arrivals between Jan 2023 - Sept 2023 by region of origin *(including Venezuela):*



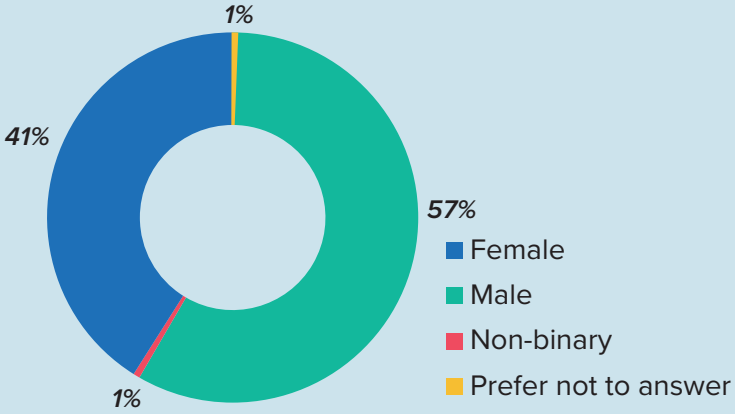
Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

*UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, collects monthly information on the **profiles, vulnerabilities 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.*



Interviewed Population Data

Interviewed Individuals by Sex



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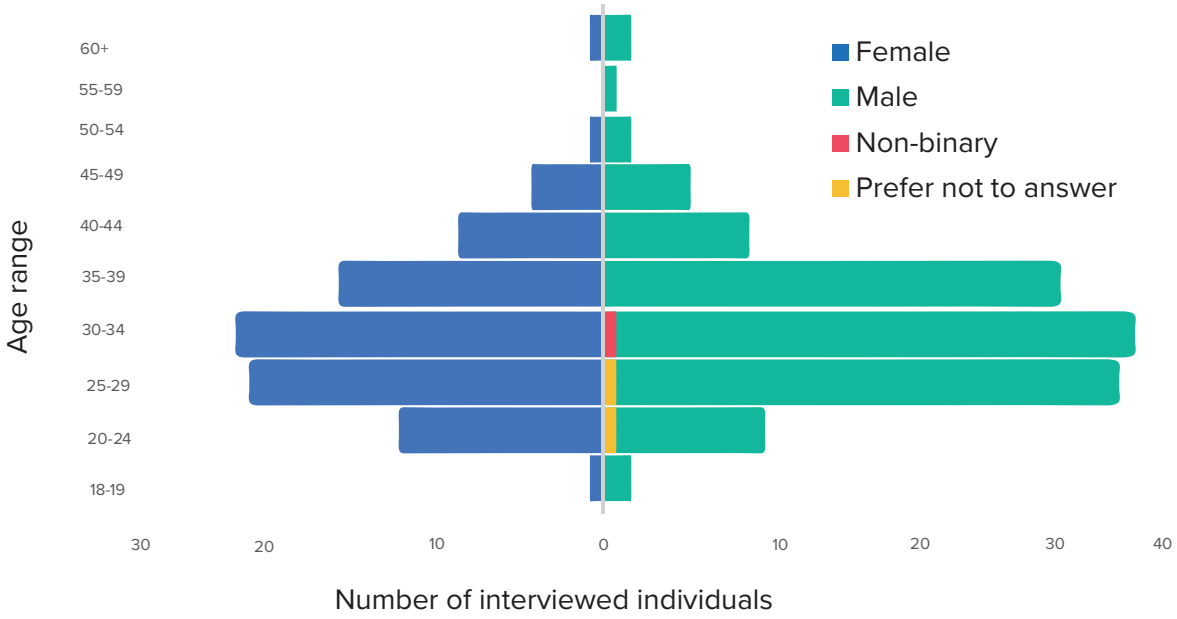
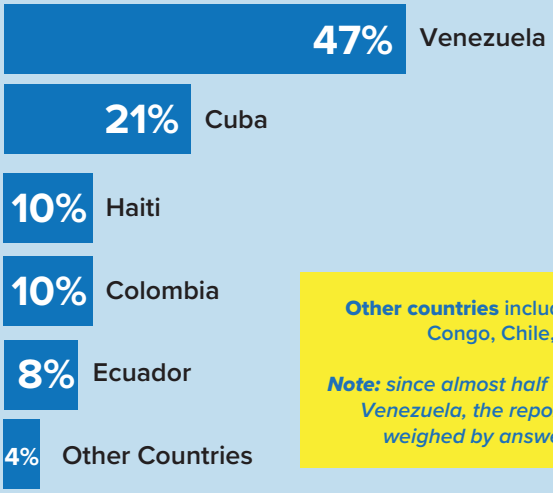
Interviewed individuals by age range



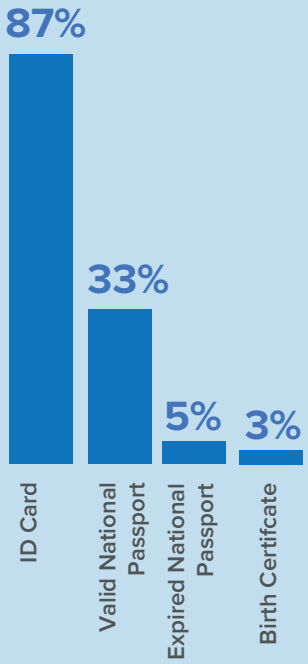
Nationality



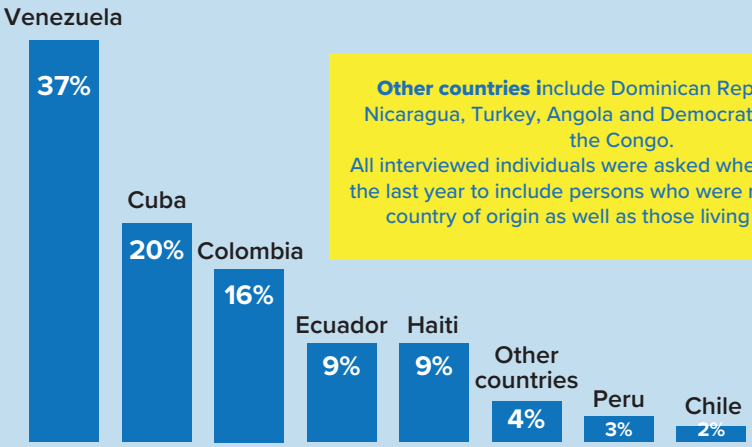
Other countries include Democratic Republic of Congo, Chile, Peru and Angola

Note: *since almost half of the respondents are from Venezuela, the report's results will be mostly weighed by answers from Venezuelans.*

Documents Carried



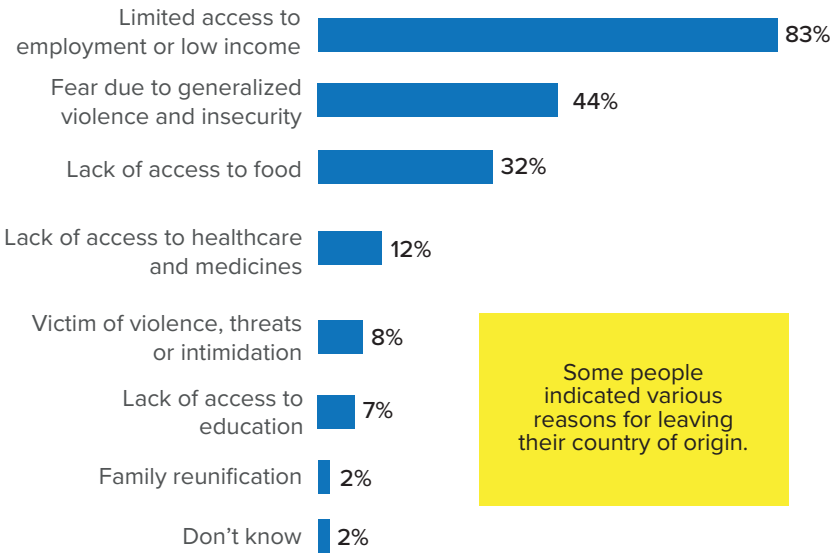
Country of residence in the past year



Other countries include Dominican Republic, Brazil, Nicaragua, Turkey, Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo.
All interviewed individuals were asked where they lived in the last year to include persons who were residing in their country of origin as well as those living elsewhere.

11% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Colombia (55%), Peru (15%), Chile (7%), Ecuador (7%), Turkey (4%), Nicaragua (4%), Brazil (4%) and Dominican Republic (4%).

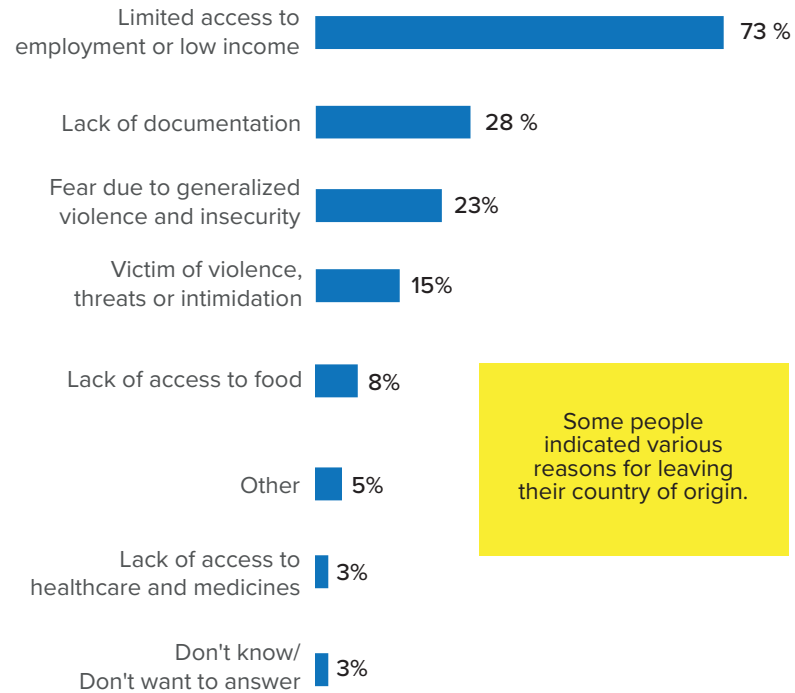
Reasons for leaving country of origin



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

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 origin.

85%

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) before continuing their journey to their destination.

96%

of the interviewed individuals reported **the United States as their intended final destination.**

4% indicated other countries as their final destination such as Canada, Mexico and Costa Rica.

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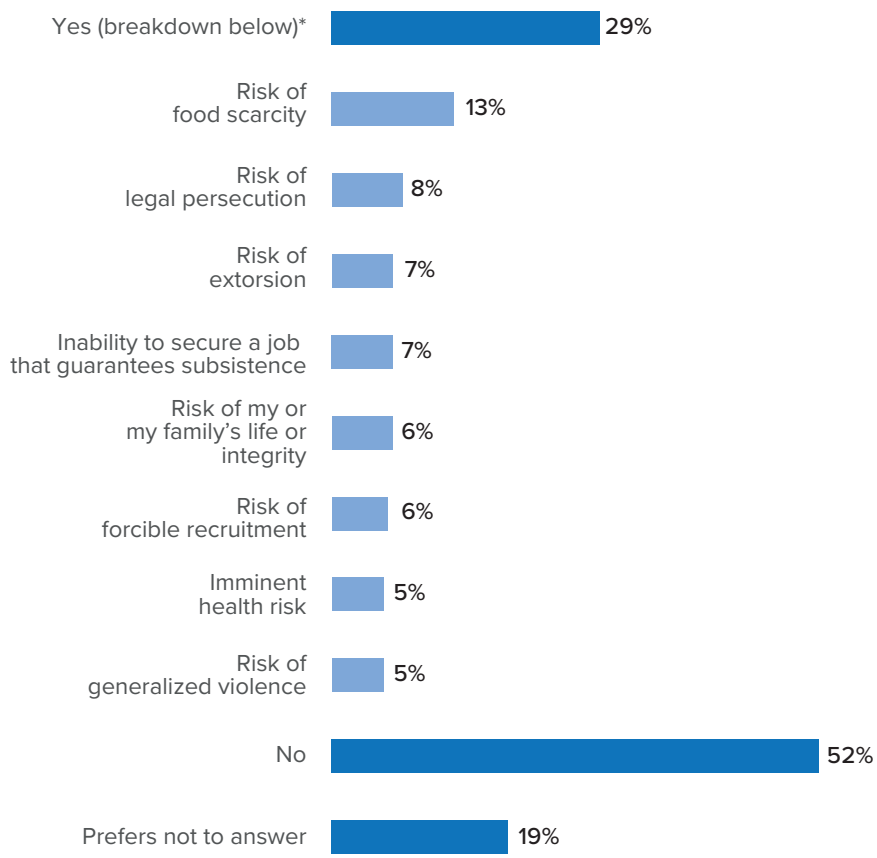
Would you encounter any risks if you had to return to your country of origin?



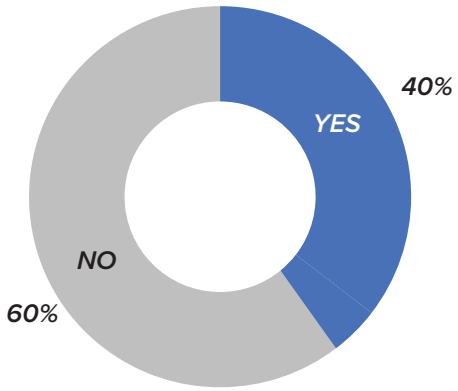
Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 6).

At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including legal persecution, extorsion, risk to their life or physical integrity, forcible recruitment, and generalized violence. 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. Furthermore, a significant percentage (19%) preferred not to answer the previous question: *Would you encounter any risks if you had to return to your country of origin?*

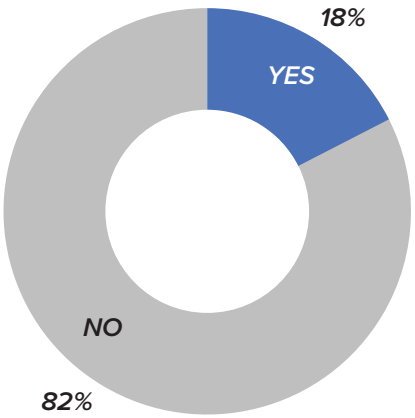
Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?



Of the individuals that responded "yes", 61% reported being victims of fraud and 48% of theft.

Additionally, 18% reported being victims of physical threat or intimidation. Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

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



Within Honduras, of the individuals that responded "yes", 55% reported being victims of fraud and 29% of theft. Additionally, 17% did not want to mention the type of abuse suffered.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment and more incidents occurred in the southwest border.

Protection Concerns

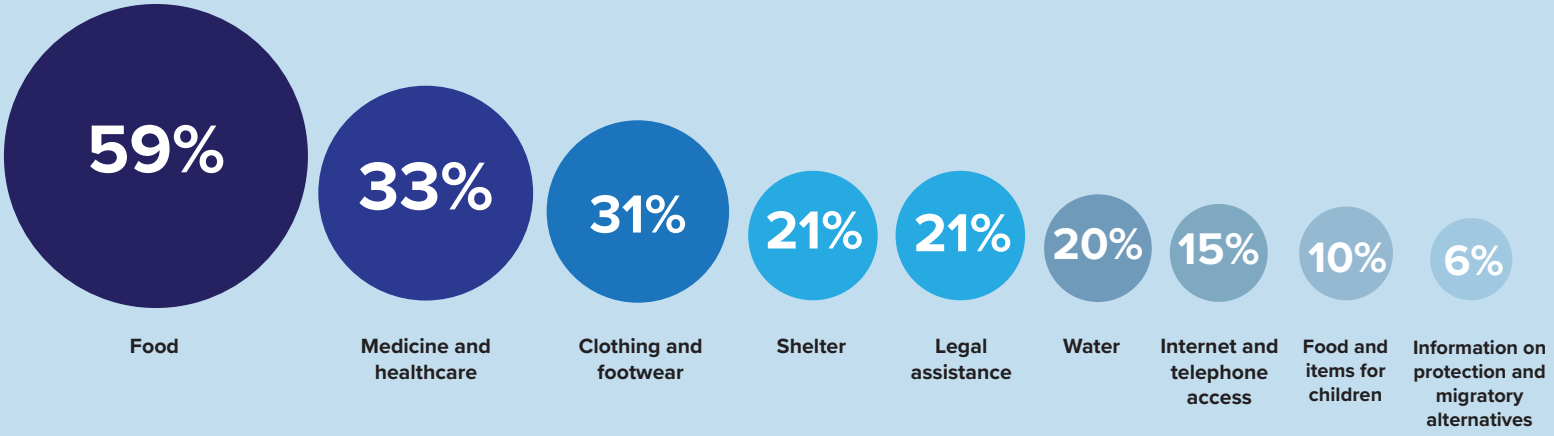
2% of interviewed individuals reported **traveling with a survivor of violence** in their group (sexual, physical, or psychological).

At least **4%** of interviewed individuals reported **traveling with pregnant or/and lactating women.**

Around **9%** of interviewed individuals reported having **a single parent traveling with children** in their group.

Around **4%** of interviewed individuals reported **traveling with someone with a disability:** physical (3%) and visual (1%).

Main Needs



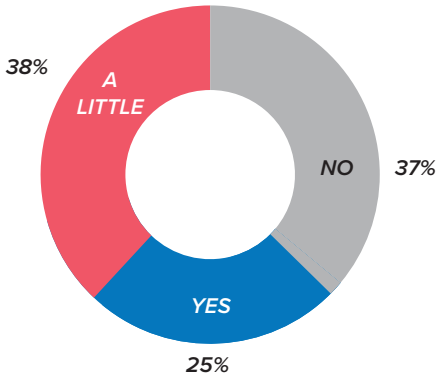
Have you previously applied for asylum?

100%

of the interviewees indicated that they have

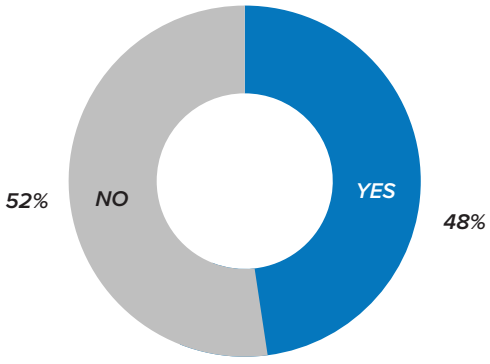
NOT sougth asylum previously.

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

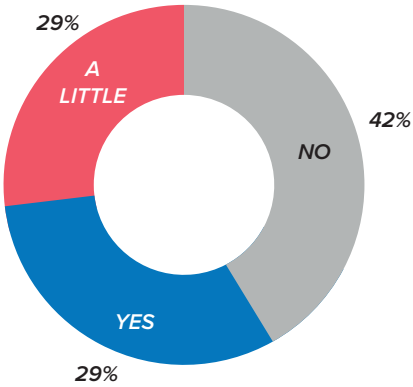


This question was applied to the four nationalities (Venezuelans, Nicaraguans, Haitians and Cubans) that could benefit from the Humanitarian Parole program.

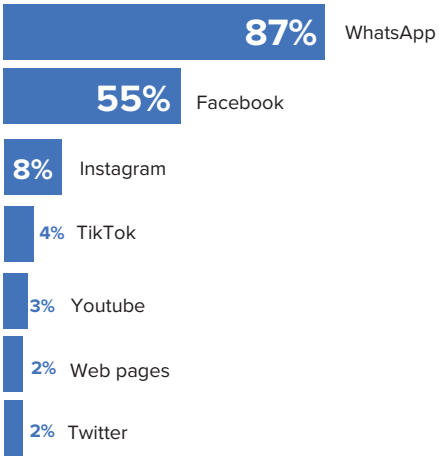
Have you been informed of the opportunity to seek asylum in Honduras?



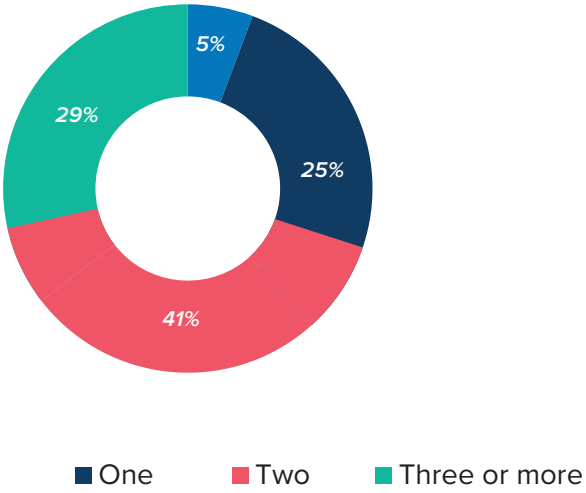
Do you know how the United States Government's CBP One application works?



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



How many meals did you eat yesterday?



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

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Data Sources:
UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 4 and 9 September 2023.

Feedback:
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