Mixed Movements Monitoring
Honduras
March 2024

Every month, thousands of refugees and migrants of different nationalities enter Honduras, with Las Manos being their main entry point.

UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Highlights of the month

45,666

refugees and migrants entered, registered and transited through Honduras in March 2024 according to the National Migration Institute (INM), **which is an increase of 111% in comparison to the same month in 2023.**

In comparison to February 2024, in March the number of **people from India tripled, from China increased by 38%, from Cuba by 19% and Haiti by 3%.** In addition, for the third consecutive month in 2024, **Venezuelans remain in first place with the highest number of entries,** despite a **decrease of 18%** compared to the previous month.

At least **35%** of individuals in mixed movements interviewed by UNHCR and its partners reported having **international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.

33% of the people reported having suffered some form of **mistreatment or abuse** during their journey from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. **8%** stated that they suffered mistreatment or abuse in Honduras.

20% of the people indicated travelling with someone who has **specific needs,** including **people with disabilities or chronic medical conditions, elderly persons, and survivors of violence,** among others.

Official Data

Total Irregular Entries 2023:

545,043

Total Irregular Entries January to March 2024:

133,518

Total number of different nationalities who entered Honduras irregularly in 2024:

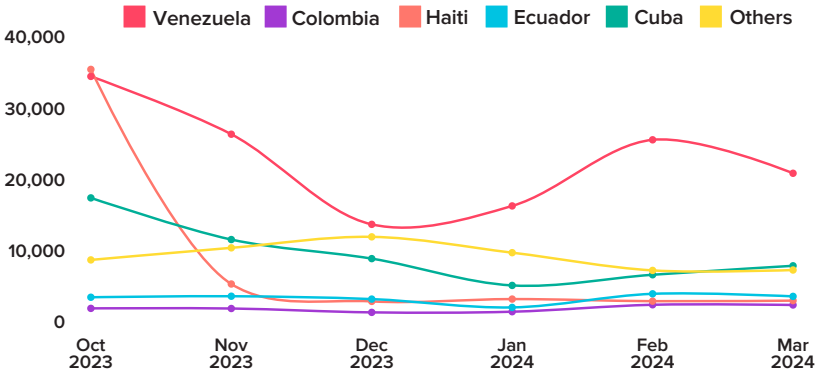
103

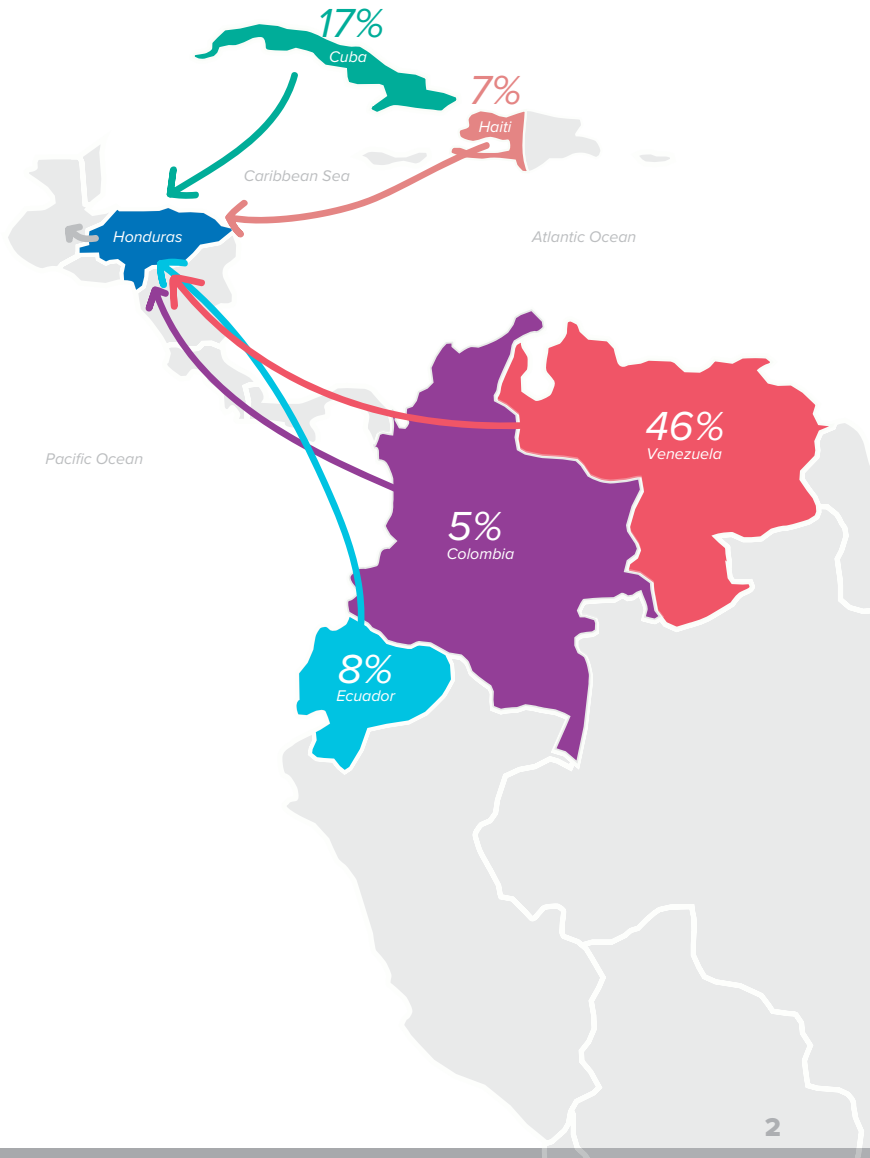
Irregular Entries March 2024:

↑38% Female | 62% Male | 75% Adults | ↑25% Children and adolescents

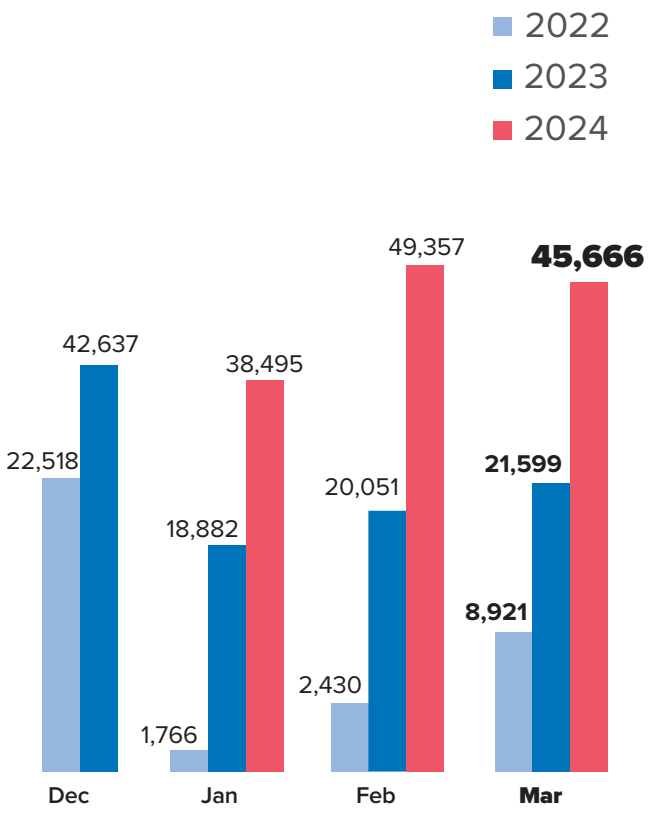
Nationalities:

*These **5 nationalities represent 83%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in March 2024.*





Irregular entries December - March:



Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

*UNHCR, the UN Agency for Refugees 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

156
Persons interviewed

Interviewed Individuals by Sex:

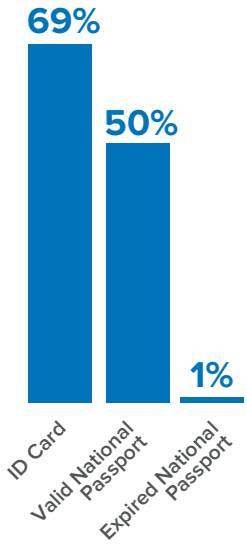
41% Female

59% Male

Average age:

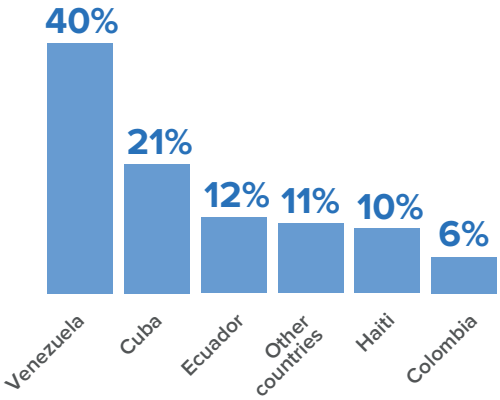
33 years

Documents Carried



Nationality

Other countries include Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Peru and Sudan.

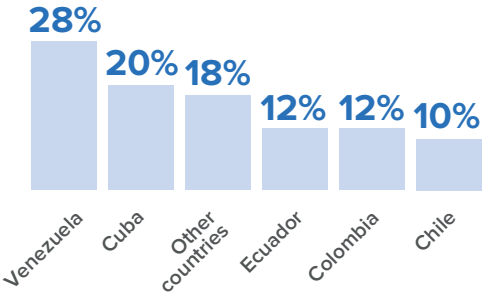


Note: since 40% of the respondents are from Venezuela, the report's results will be mostly weighed by answers from Venezuelans, as well as by spanish-speakers as they represent 82% of the respondents. Speakers of other languages were interviewed in smaller numbers due to their lower numbers, language barriers, and in some places, due to the presence of human traffickers.

Country of residence in the past year

Other countries include Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Sudan.

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.

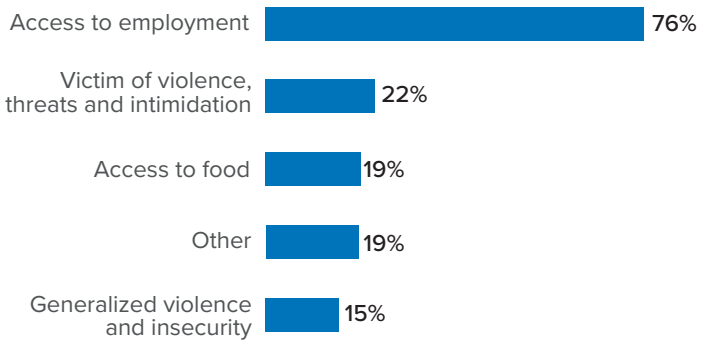


23% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Chile (42%), Colombia (28%), Brazil (14%), Peru (8%), Dominican Republic (3%), Costa Rica (3%), and Panama (3%).

In humanitarian spaces such as El Pescadero, people are cared for to meet their basic needs, and children have the opportunity to be in a recreational environment.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Push factors

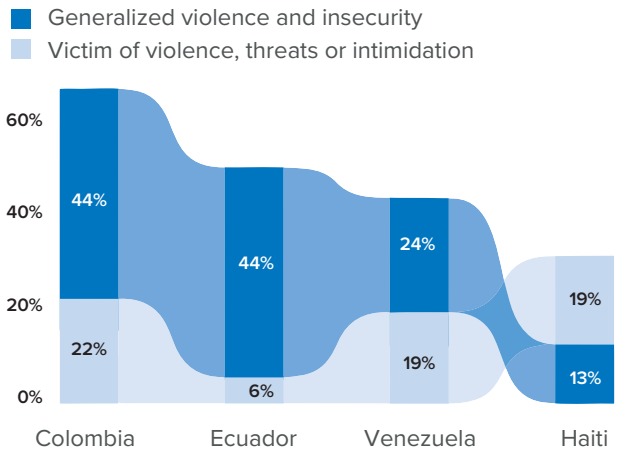
Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons include political persecution, political instability and armed conflict.

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

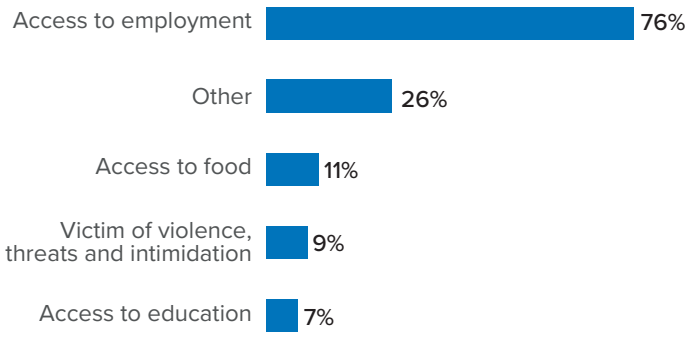
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



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)



Other reasons include armed conflicts, the family situation and to reach the United States.

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

74%

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

99%

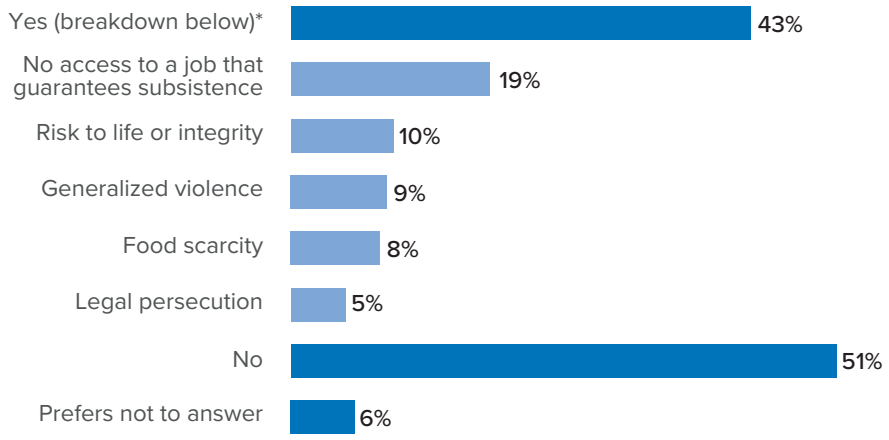
reported an intention to **stay in Honduras for less than a month** (usually, less than a week) to continue their journey to their destination.

98%

of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination. Additionally, 1% indicated Canada and 1% indicated Honduras as their intended destination.

Risks of return

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 4). At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including life risk, generalized violence, and legal persecution. 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.

Families access temporary shelter and food services in suitable spaces provided by non-profit organizations with the support of UNHCR at the southern border of Honduras.
UNHCR/Danielle Alvarez

Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?

33% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 69% reported theft, 38% fraud, 21% threats and 18% sexual or physical assault.

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

8% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 42% reported theft, 33% fraud, 17% sexual assault and 8% threats.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection Concerns

20% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, of these:

29% Survivors of violence in their group (sexual, physical, or psychological)

8% Pregnant or/and lactating women

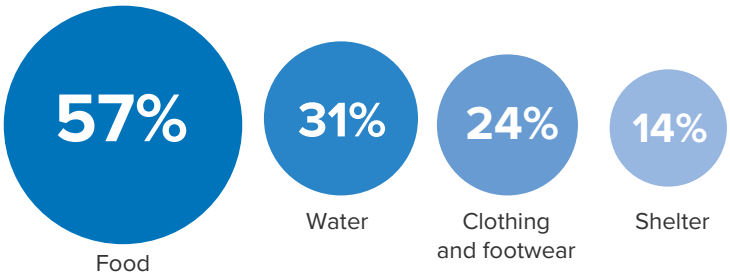
19% Single parent traveling with children

12% Critical or chronic medical condition

35% Elderly persons

31% Disability: physical (19%), visual (8%), and hearing (4%)

Main needs

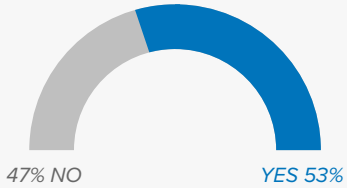


Other main needs reported by persons on the move include: **information on protection and migratory alternatives, internet and telephone access, medicines and healthcare, food and items for children, and legal assistance.**

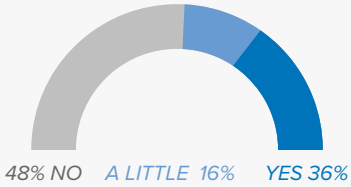
Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government.

Have you previously applied for asylum?

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

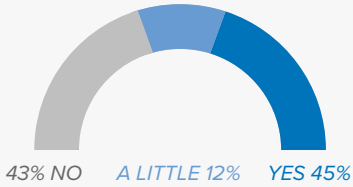


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



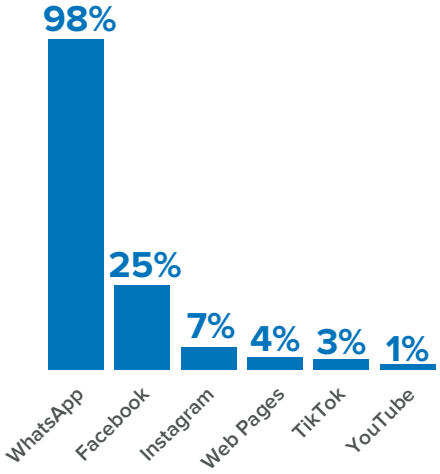
Only citizens of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Haiti and Cuba were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these nationalities.

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

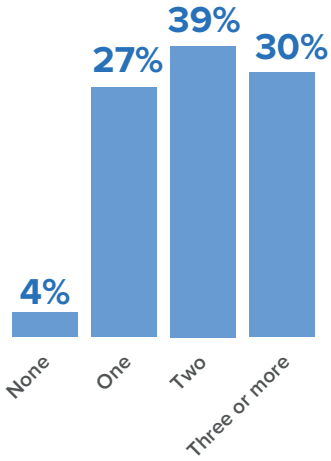


Access to information and food

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



How many meals did you eat yesterday?



Refugee family found basic medical care and other humanitarian assistance in a UNHCR-supported shelter.

UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

UNHCR
ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

UNHCR Honduras
Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 4 and 14 March 2024.
Feedback: Sara Naama, Associate Information Management Officer, naama@unhcr.org
Marco Baumgartner, Associate Protection Officer, baumgarm@unhcr.org

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

To obtain more information about the situation of mixed movements throughout the Central America region, **click here.**

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as of 31 March 2024

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