

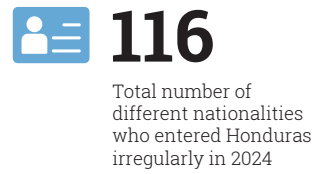
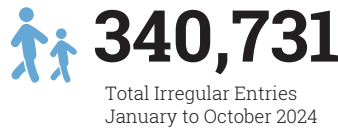
Mixed Movements Monitoring

Honduras | October 2024

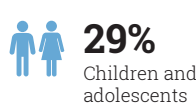
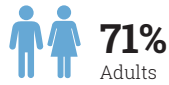
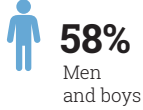


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Highlighted figures

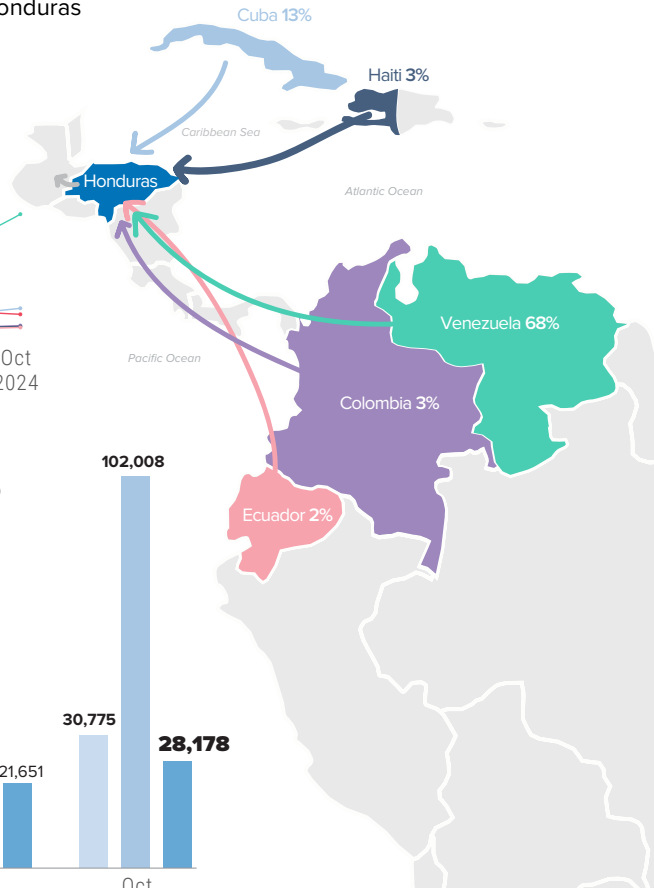
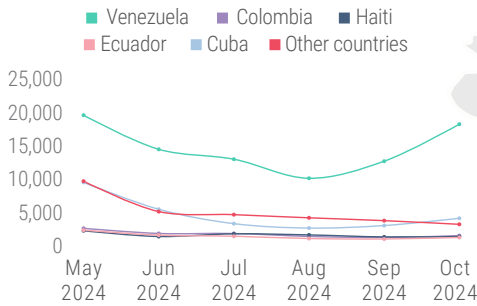


Irregular Entries October 2024

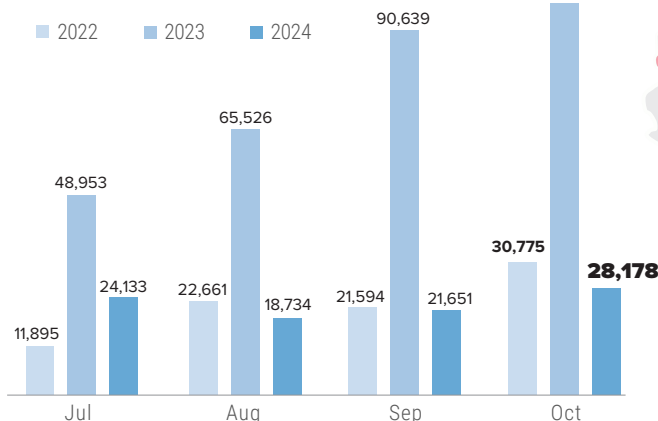


Nationalities

These **5 nationalities represent 89%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in October 2024.



Irregular entries July - October



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.

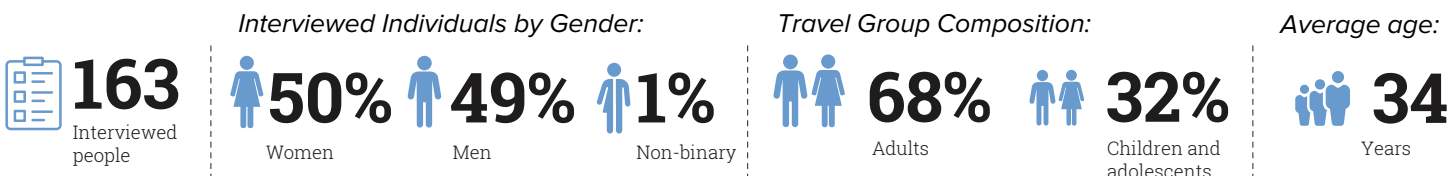
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Highlights October

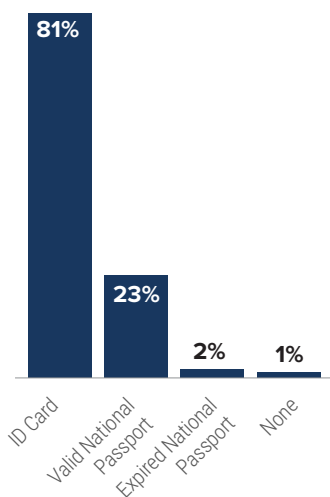
- 1** In October 2024, **28,178 refugees and migrants** entered Honduras according to INM, which is an increase of **30% in comparison to the previous month**.
- 2** **At least 35%** of the individuals in mixed movements interviewed reported having **international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.
- 3** **60%** 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. **19%** stated that they suffered mistreatment or abuse at the border or within Honduras.
- 4** **37%** of children of up to five years of age, have **incomplete vaccination schedules** according to their caregivers, which is an **increase in comparison to 12% from the previous month**.
- 5** **The main needs** of refugee and migrant children and adolescents, according to their caretakers, **are food (54%), clothing and footwear (38%), weight and height assessment (36%), and medical assistance and medicines (36%)**.

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.

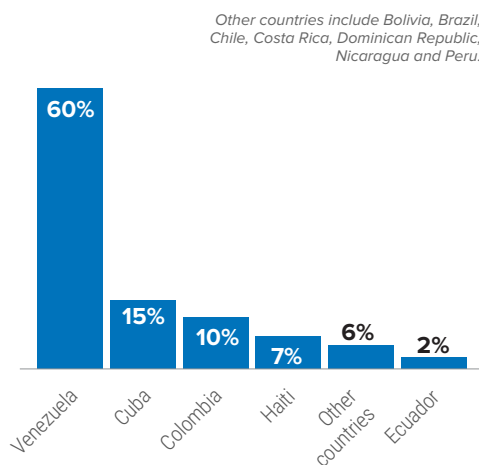


Documents Carried



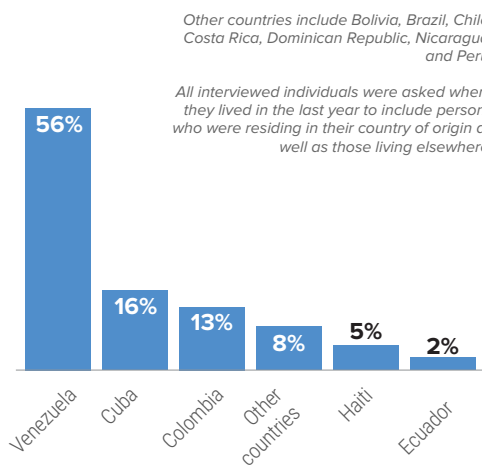
Some people indicated carrying more than one document.

Nationality



Since 60% 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 91% 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



6% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Colombia (40%), Chile (30%), Cuba (20%), and Brazil (10%).

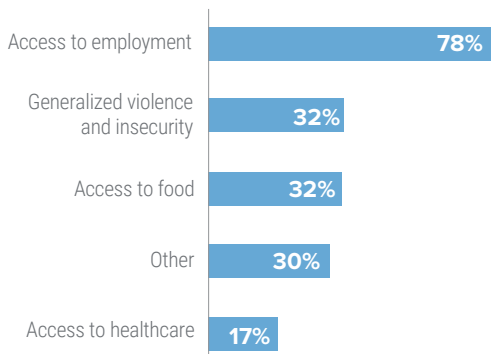


Some people experience accidents along their journey; having access to temporary shelter is essential for them to recover in safe and dignified conditions.

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Push factors

Reasons for leaving country of origin

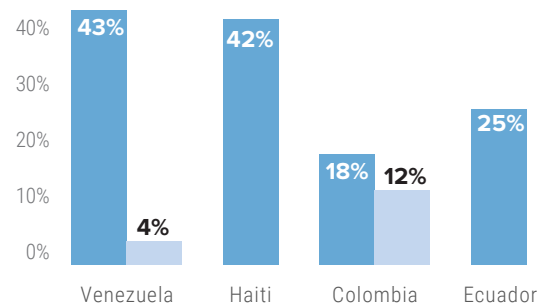


Other reasons include victims of violence and access to education, among others. Some people indicated various reasons for leaving their country of origin.

72% of the people that indicated leaving their country of origin because of "access to food" were women.

Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality

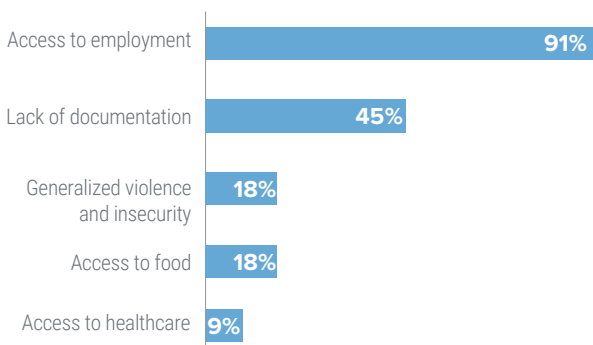
- Generalized violence and insecurity
- Victim of violence, threats or intimidation



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.



83%

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



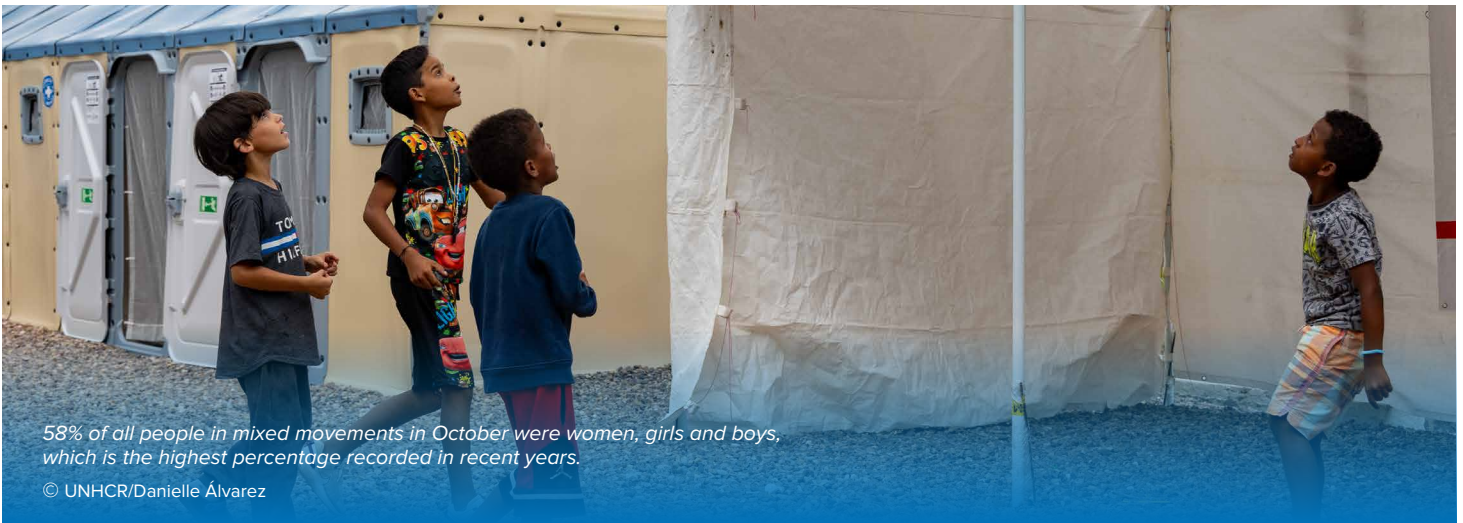
100%

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



82%

of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination, additionally, 15% indicated Canada and 3% Mexico as their intended final destination.

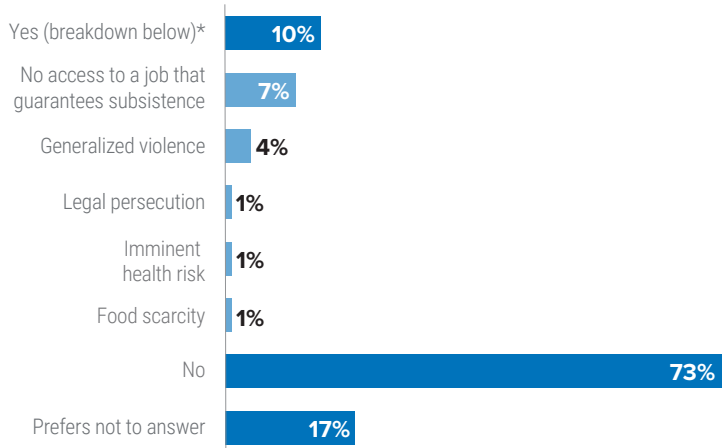


58% of all people in mixed movements in October were women, girls and boys, which is the highest percentage recorded in recent years.

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Return risks

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



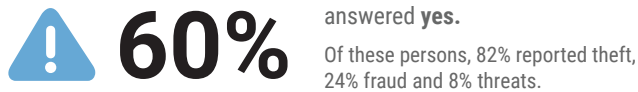
Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 3).

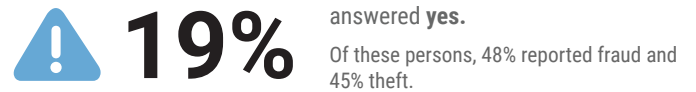
At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including legal persecution, life risk and forcible recruitment. In other words, even if people left their country for employment reasons, it does not mean that they would 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?



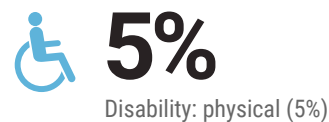
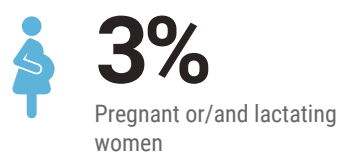
Did you experience any mistreatment or other forms of abuse at the border or within Honduras?



Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection concerns

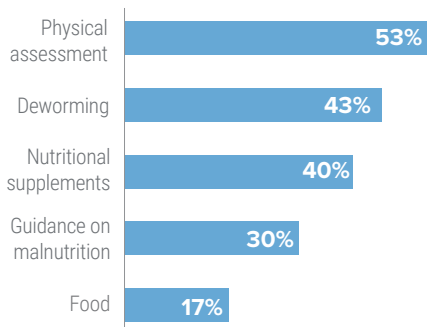
47% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, of these:



Children and adolescents on the move

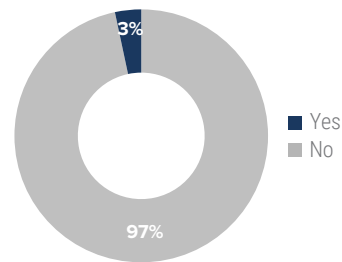
Since the start of your journey:

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



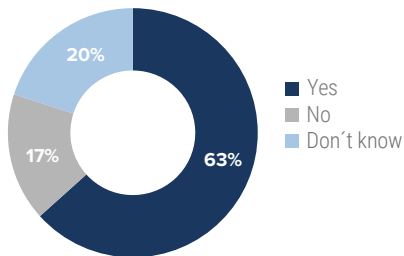
*Ages 0 months to 5 years

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



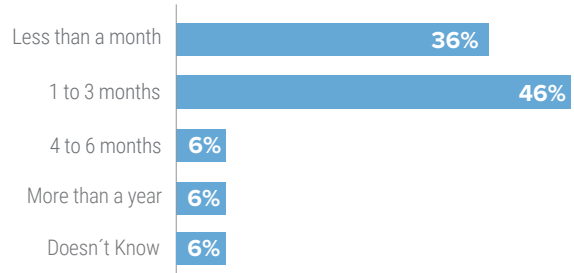
*Ages 0 months to 17 years

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



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

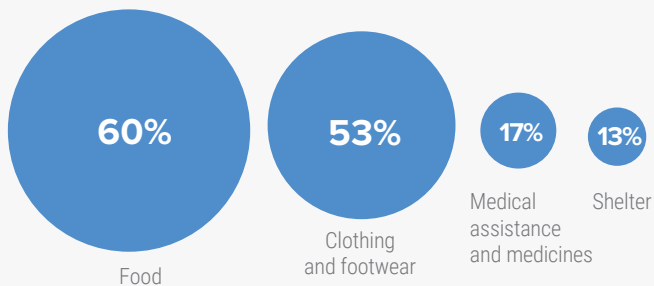
How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



*Ages 6 to 17 years

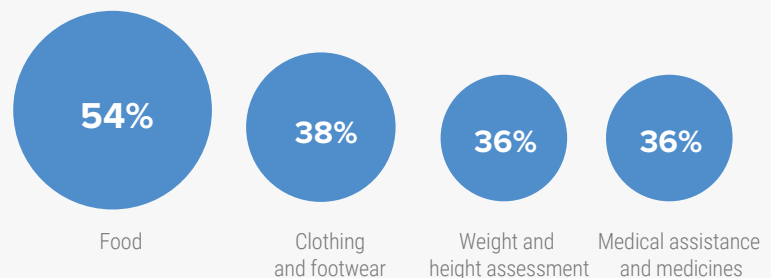
Main needs

Travel Group's Main Needs



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

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs According to Their Caretakers

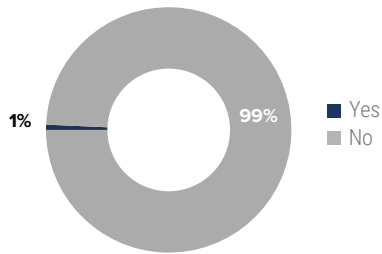


*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Other main needs reported: food supplements and vitamins, psychological support, educational or safe spaces, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

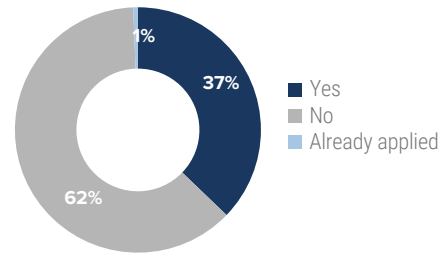
Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government

Have you previously applied for asylum?

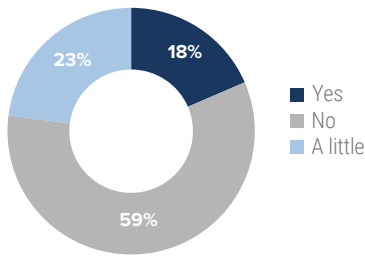


The individual previously applied in Honduras.

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

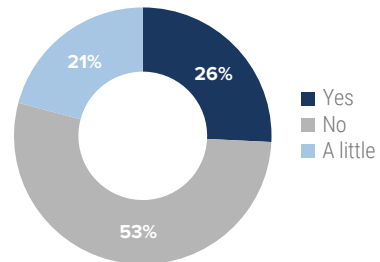


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



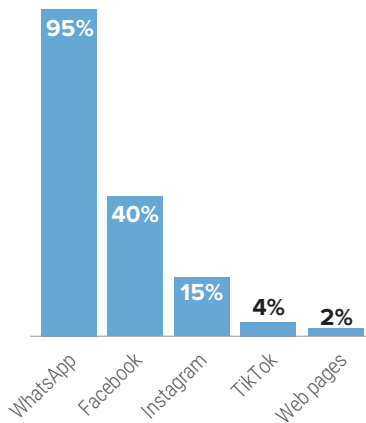
Only citizens of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these nationalities.

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



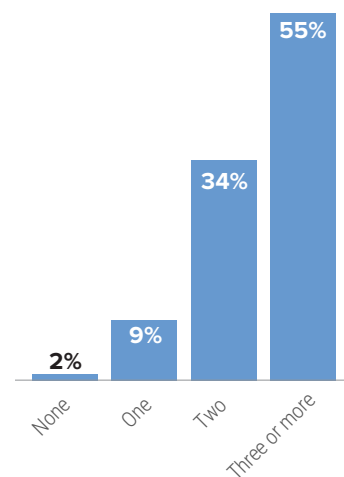
Access to information and food

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



Many people indicated using various digital platforms.

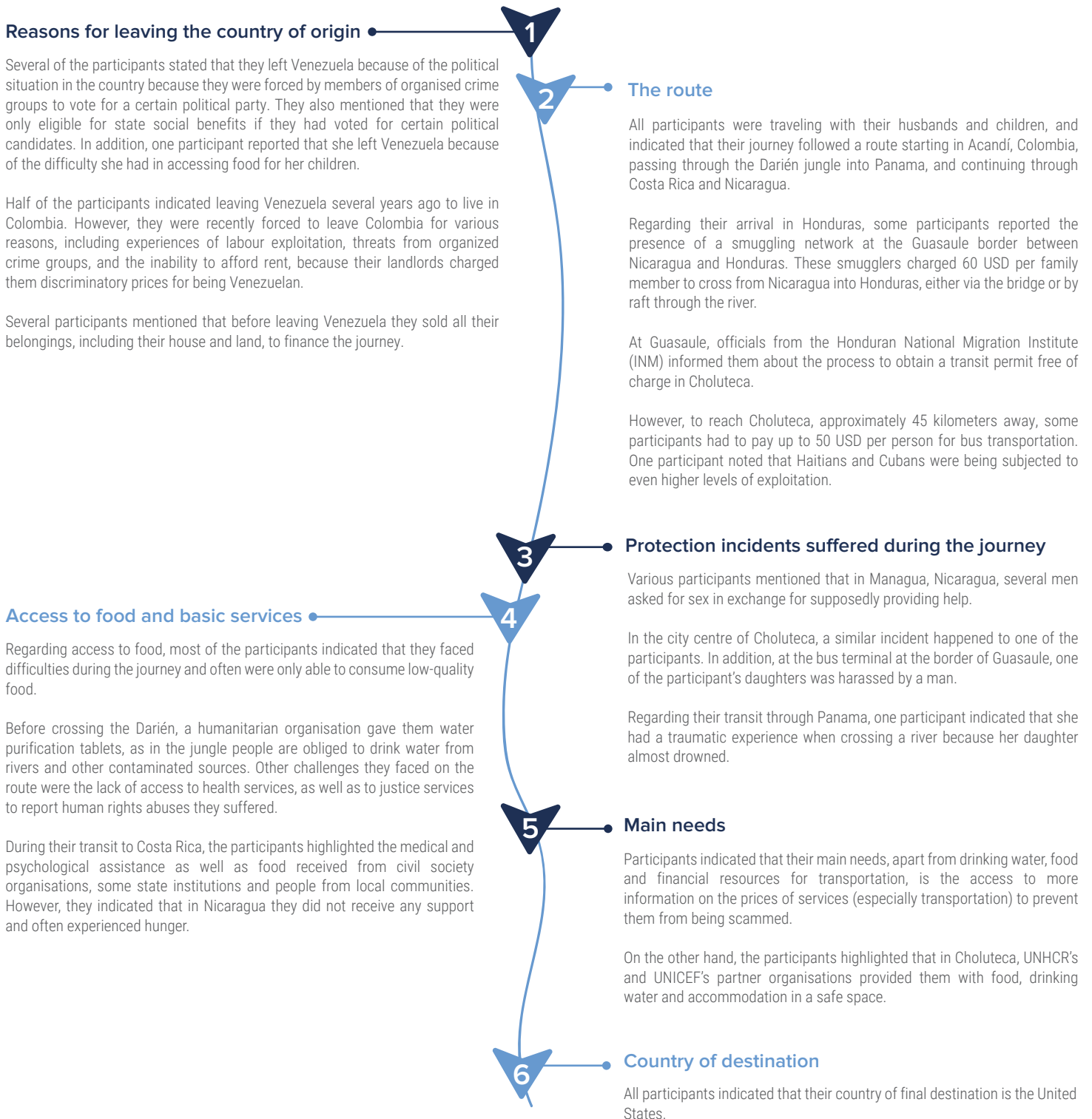
How many meals did you eat yesterday?



Considering the high energy demand due to the journey and the exertion of physical activity, it is worth noting that 1 in 10 people interviewed has deficient food consumption.

Main findings of the Focal Group Discussion with people on the move

With the objective to complement the information provided in the individual interviews (previous section), a focal group discussion was organized in Choluteca with women in mixed movements to obtain more information on their profiles and needs. All participants were Venezuelans. The main findings are:



Main findings of an interview carried out with a key informant

In addition to the individual interviews conducted with refugees and migrants on the move and the focal group discussion, a humanitarian actor was interviewed who is present in the humanitarian space located in the department of Ocotepeque, near the Agua Caliente border with Guatemala, obtaining the information detailed below:

Profiles of people in mixed movements

According to the key informant, the people arriving at the humanitarian space are mainly from Venezuela, followed by people from Ecuador, Haiti, Colombia, India, and some from Nicaragua. The most spoken languages after Spanish are English, Haitian Creole and Chinese. Non-Spanish speakers often use online translators on their mobile phones to communicate with humanitarian actors. The most common age range is 18 to 35 years old.

Among the most vulnerable profiles identified by the key informant are: children under 5 years of age; pregnant and/or breastfeeding women; elderly people walking with their cane; people with disabilities, including in wheelchairs; and people with chronic medical conditions such as hypertension or diabetes, among others. In addition, the key informant highlighted that the women who left their country of origin alone usually traveled in groups with people they met along the way, in order to reduce the protection risks that exist along the route, as stated by these women.

According to the key informant, after the number of people in mixed movements entering Honduras decreased in July and August, a significant increase was registered since September.

Among the factors that may have contributed to this trend, the key informant mentioned that individuals wanted to wait and analyse the impact of the change in migration policies in Panama, as well as the political situation in Venezuela, as some people expected a change with the elections that took place at the end of July 2024.



The route

Currently, the vast majority of refugees and migrants enter Honduras from Nicaragua through Las Manos border and to a lesser degree via the Trojes border (both located in the department of El Paraíso) and exit the country through the Agua Caliente border with Guatemala. They usually take buses from Danlí to Agua Caliente, following the routes established by bus companies that are authorised to transport people in mixed movements.

Protection incidents and risks

The key informant stated that persons in mixed movements shared with her accounts of protection incidents they had experienced during their journey, both in Honduras and in other countries.

The most frequently reported incidents were related to: robbery; scams related to overcharging for services; and extortion by law enforcement officers. Women and girls are especially at risk of suffering gender-based violence in the Darien jungle.

According to the key informant, some survivors who suffered gender-based violence in the Darién indicated that they received medical and psychological support in Panama. However, others mentioned that it was only until they arrived in Honduras that they were able to receive medical and psychological assistance.

Main needs

The key informant reported that among the main needs she identified among refugees and migrants were above all: food; drinking water; access to water, and sanitation and hygiene services, including menstrual hygiene products for women and girls.

She also highlighted the importance for refugees and migrants to have access to reliable information on available humanitarian assistance and protection services, as smugglers spread false information with the aim of persuading people in mixed movements to hire their services.

Country of destination

With regard to the country of destination, the key informant stated that most refugees and migrants on the move head towards the United States. When asked about their intended route, individuals usually stated that they planned to enter Guatemala via the Agua Caliente border area to reach Esquipulas, either by hiring a smuggler or traveling on foot independently.



In collaboration with:



Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 8 and 18 October 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](#).