

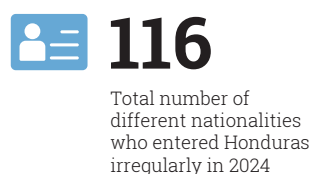
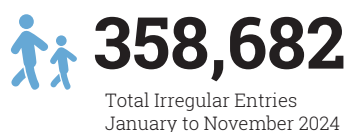
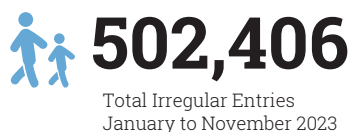
Mixed Movements Monitoring

Honduras | November 2024

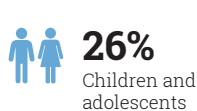
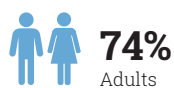
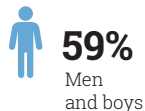
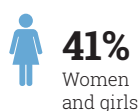


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Highlighted figures

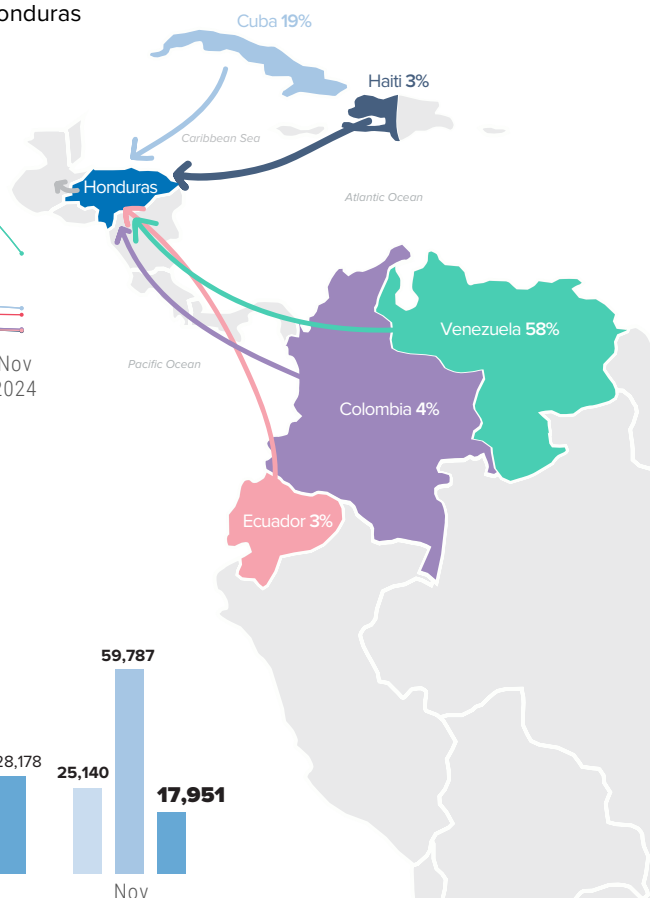
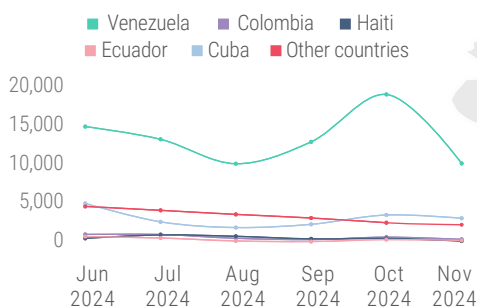


Irregular Entries November 2024

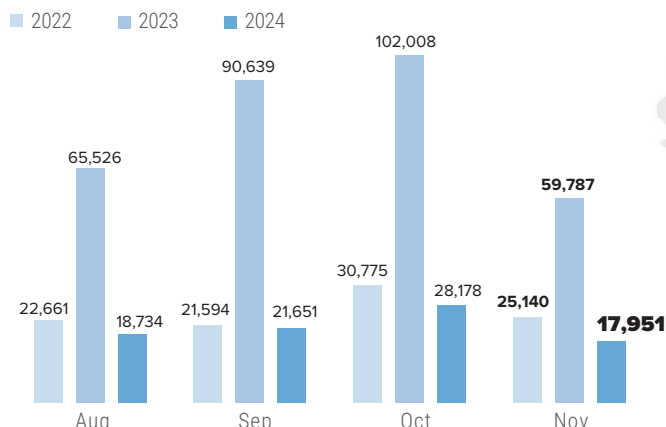


Nationalities

These **5 nationalities represent 87%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in November 2024.



Irregular entries August - November



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 November

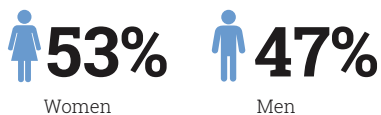
- In November 2024, **17,951 refugees and migrants on the move** entered Honduras according to INM, which is a **decrease of 36%** compared to the previous month.
- At least **30%** of the individuals in mixed movements interviewed reported having **international protection needs** because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution.
- 50%** of the interviewees reported having suffered some form of **mistreatment or abuse during their journey** from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. **21%** stated that they suffered mistreatment or abuse **at the border or within Honduras**.
- 99%** of the people who entered Honduras irregularly in November did so **through the department of El Paraíso (mainly through the Las Manos border and to a lesser extent through Trojes)**. The remaining **1%** entered through **Choluteca**.
- The **main needs** of refugee and migrant children and adolescents, according to their caretakers, **are food (37%), medical assistance and medicines (29%), clothing and footwear (27%), educational and safe spaces (22%)**.

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.



Interviewed Individuals by Gender:



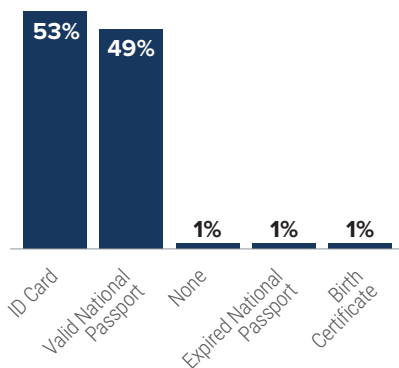
Travel Group Composition:



Average age:

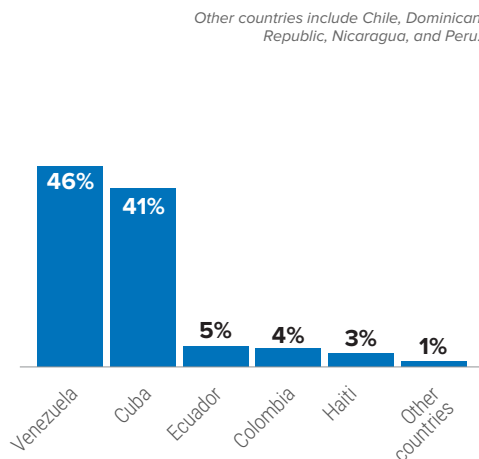


Documents Carried



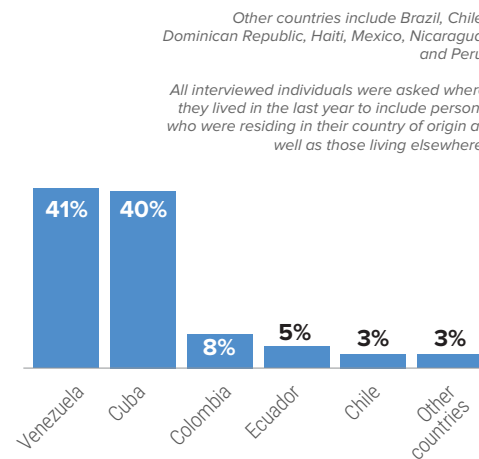
Some people indicated carrying more than one document.

Nationality



Since 46% 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 97% 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



9% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Colombia (43%), Chile (28%), Brazil (11%), Cuba (6%), Mexico (6%) and Ecuador (6%).

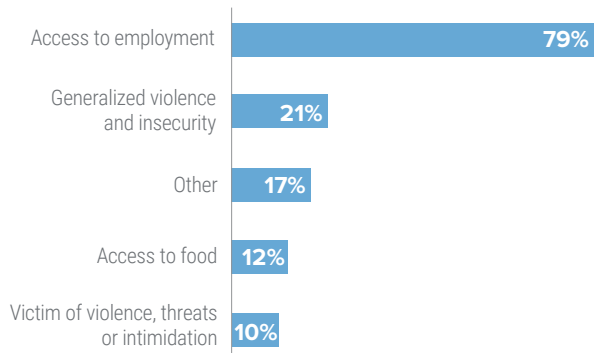


With UNHCR's and UNICEF's support, humanitarian actors provide assistance services in safe spaces to people in mixed movements in Machuca, near the Guatemalan border.

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Push factors

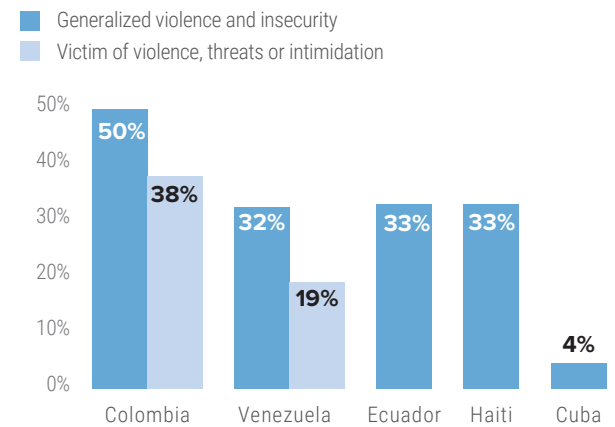
Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons include access to healthcare, education, and natural disasters, among others.

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

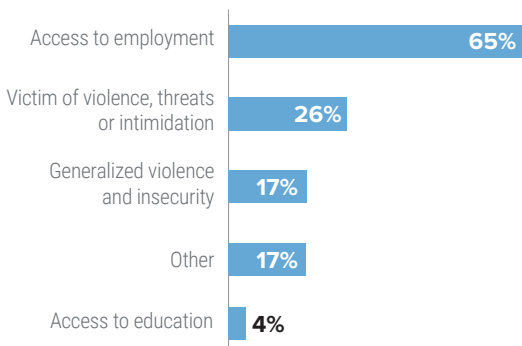
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



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 access to healthcare, food and to reach the United States.

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



87%

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.



100%

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

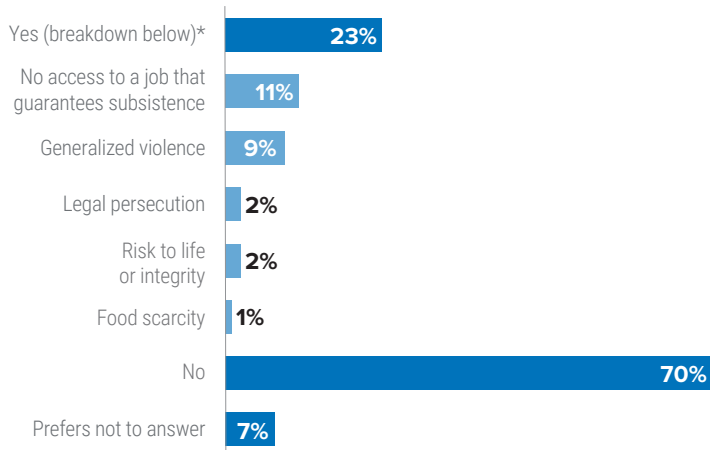


56% of the people in mixed movements in November were women, girls and boys, which is one of the highest percentages recorded in recent years.

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Return risks

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

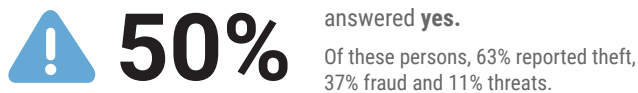


Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin. The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 3).

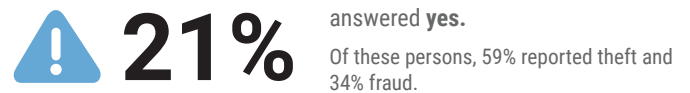
At the same time a significant percentage of people indicated that they would encounter risks if they had to return to their country, including generalized violence, legal persecution and life risk. In other words, even if people left their country for employment reasons, it does not mean that they would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



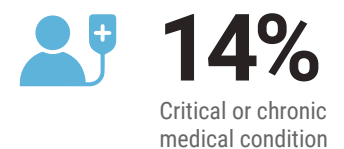
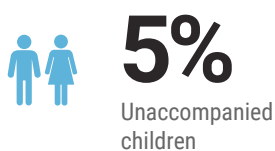
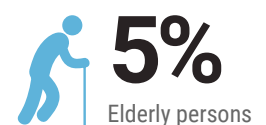
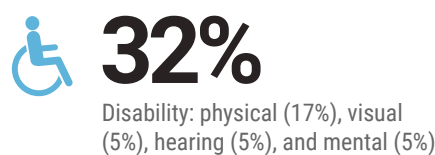
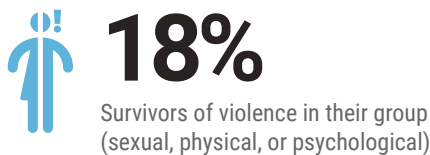
Did you experience any mistreatment or other forms of abuse at the border or within Honduras?



Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection concerns

11% of the individuals or families were observed as having specific protection needs. Of these:

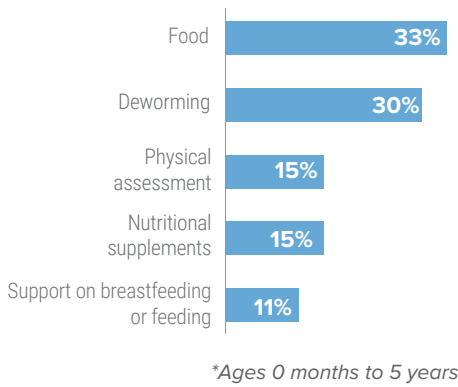


Several families were observed traveling with people who have more than one specific need.

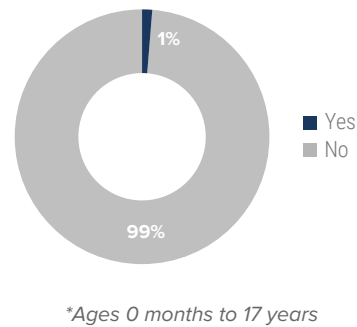
Children and adolescents on the move

Since the start of your journey:

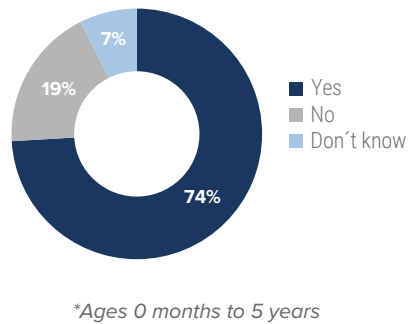
Which humanitarian aid services has the child under 5 years traveling with you received?



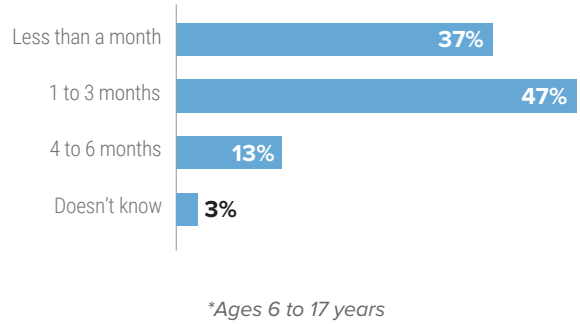
Has any child or adolescent in your group been separated from their parents or legal guardian?



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

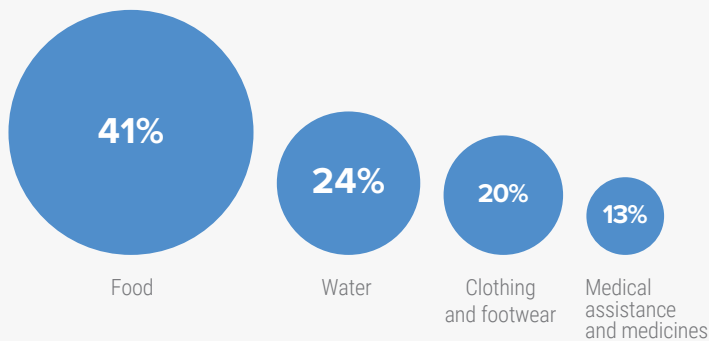


How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



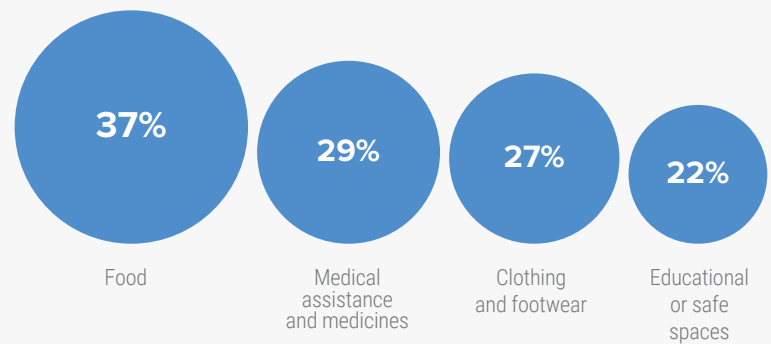
Main needs

Travel Group's Main Needs



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

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs According to Their Caretakers

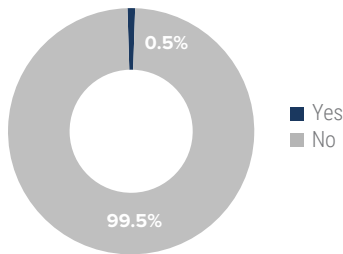


*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Other main needs reported: food supplements and vitamins, psychological support, weight and height assessment, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

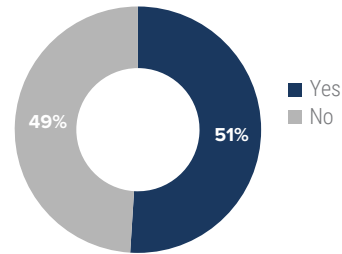
Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government

Have you previously applied for asylum?

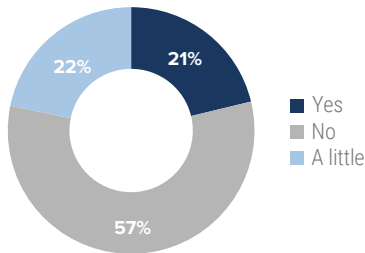


The individual previously applied in Brazil.

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

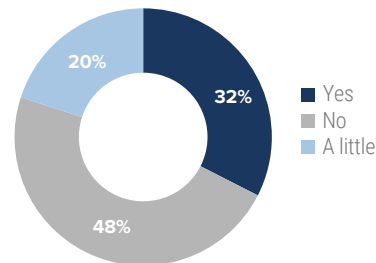


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



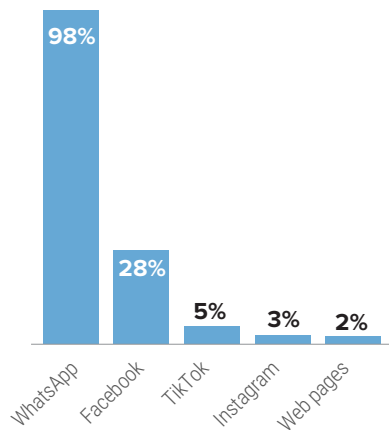
Only citizens of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these nationalities.

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



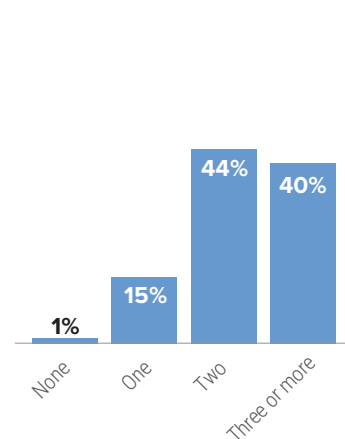
Access to information and food

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 almost 1 in 5 people interviewed has deficient food consumption.



In collaboration with:



Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 4 and 18 November 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](#).