



# PROTECTION BRIEF

## HONDURAS

SEPTEMBER 2024

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## Operational Context & Analysis

Honduras faces a **multifaceted crisis** stemming from a context of fragile law and order, pervasive organized crime, gang violence, widespread poverty and inequality, and high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and environmental hazards.

With one of the world's highest murder rates,<sup>1</sup> violence in Honduras is generalized, chronic, structural, and indiscriminate, making it a primary driver of displacement. Access to protection and assistance remains a significant challenge, particularly for those facing heightened risks due to their vulnerability.

Certain groups are disproportionately affected, including children, women, indigenous people, people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, political activists, schoolteachers, transportation workers, and human rights and environmental defenders. These population often require urgent and tailored protection responses and alternatives to address their specific needs effectively.

More than 247,000 people are currently internally displaced, with many more at risk of displacement. **Internal displacement** in Honduras stems from generalized violence and rights violations, including (i) social and territorial control by gangs, drug trafficking or organized crime groups, (ii) extortion, (iii) forced recruitment, use and association, particularly targeting youth; (iv) dispossession and destruction of housing, land, and property; (v) gender-based violence; and (vi) political violence.

This multifaceted challenges faced by the Honduran population are starkly reflected in the significant number of **Hondurans seeking asylum** in Mexico in 2023 and continuing in 2024. Between January and August 2024 alone, over 21,500 asylum applications were filed,<sup>2</sup> placing Honduras as the leading country of origin for asylum requests this year. These figures underscore the life-threatening situations that force people to flee Honduras. Additionally, in 2023, 54,332 **Hondurans were returned** to their country of origin in 2023, 5,915 of whom (9%) were identified as having international protection needs.<sup>3</sup>

Since 2022, Honduras has also been a transit country for an unprecedented number of **refugees and migrants in mixed movements**. In 2023, according to the Honduran National Migration Institute, more than 545,000 people entered the country irregularly,<sup>4</sup> which was almost three times as many as in 2022. Between January and August 2024, 290,000 people from more than 100 different countries entered Honduras irregularly, which is again a record and represents an increase of 16% compared to the same period in 2023. Available data shows that the five main nationalities by country of origin, representing 81% of the total, are: Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Ecuador and Colombia.

<sup>1</sup> Igarapé Institute, *Homicide Monitor*, 2023, available at <https://homicide.igarape.org.br/>

<sup>2</sup> Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance, *La COMAR en numeros agosto 2024*, 2024, available at <https://www.gob.mx/comar/es/articulos/la-comar-en-numeros-376688>

<sup>3</sup> Social Development Observatory of the Ministry of Social Development of Honduras, *Sistema de atencion al Migrante Retornado*, 2024, available at <http://redatam.ods.sedesol.gob.hn/redbin/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=SIAMIR&lang=esp>

<sup>4</sup> National Migration Institute of Honduras, *Migracion irregular*, 2010-2024, available at <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>

## Key Trends & Figures

 **1.3 Million** in 2024

people have protection needs according to the HNRP 2024. As noted in the latest Global Protection Update, "Ongoing political instability, widespread violence, and environmental hazards continue to constrain efforts to mitigate the risks faced by over one million people in Honduras."

 **+247,000** in 2024

people have been **internally displaced** in Honduras as a result of violence. Numbers are estimated to be higher, as triggers of internal displacement persist.

 **545,043** in 2023

people in mixed movements **entered Honduras** irregularly in 2023 and registered with the National Migration Institute (INM), a record number almost 3 times higher than that of 2022. As not all people register with INM, UNHCR estimates that over **800,000** people entered Honduras in 2023.

 **54,332** in 2023

**Hondurans returned** in 2023, mainly from the United States of America, Mexico, Guatemala, and Spain.

 **194** in 2024

**recognised refugees** are currently living in Honduras. Refugees are mainly from Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Venezuela.

 **226** in 2024

out of 298 municipalities are currently under a **state of emergency** declared by the government as part of its plan to combat organized crime in the country.

 **21,529** Jan-Aug 2024

Honduran nationals accounted for the highest number of asylum applications in Mexico from Jan. to Aug. 2024. Similarly, in 2023 Honduras ranked as second-highest nationality for asylum applications in Mexico.

 **290,902** Jan-Aug 2024

people in mixed movements **entered Honduras** irregularly from Jan. to Aug. 2024 and registered with the INM, 16% more than in the same period in 2023. As not all people register with INM, UNHCR estimates that over **370,000** people have entered Honduras in 2024.

 **167** Jan-Aug 2024

**women have been violently killed** between Jan. and Aug. 2024. According to official figures, more than 2,100 were **missing** between 2018 and 2023, and 120 were reported missing during 2024.

 **104** Jan-Aug 2024

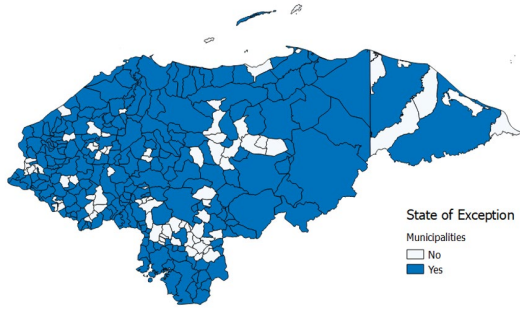
**people sought asylum** in Honduras from Jan. to Aug. 2024, which is a 28% increase in comparison to the same period in 2023. Applications were made mainly by people from Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, Cuba and El Salvador.

# Protection brief in graphics

## Internal Displacement

### State of Exception Map

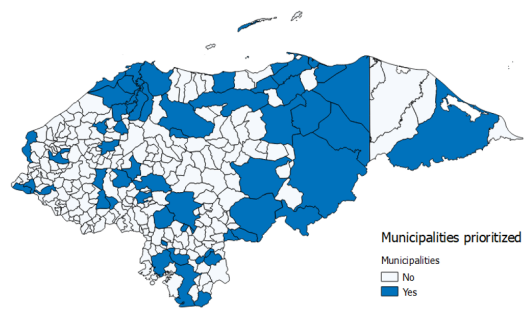
On 19 August, the State of Exception was extended for an additional 45 days, until 2 October, in 226 municipalities across the country. Initially enacted to address escalating gang violence and crime, the exception has been continuously renewed aiming to sustain security and control.



Source: available at [https://www.sep.gob.hn/\\_files/ugd/ce1f7a\\_edeb9b9de7b04bd79d1317bfba011a4d.pdf](https://www.sep.gob.hn/_files/ugd/ce1f7a_edeb9b9de7b04bd79d1317bfba011a4d.pdf)

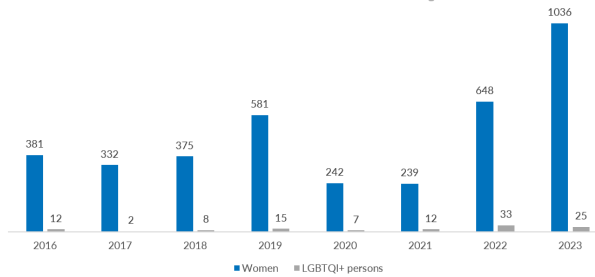
### Municipalities prioritized by the Humanitarian Country Team

58 municipalities were prioritized for facing the higher impacts of violence, according to the Protection Cluster.



### Number of complaints of women and LGBTIQ+ persons who were internally displaced or at risk of displacement 2016-2023

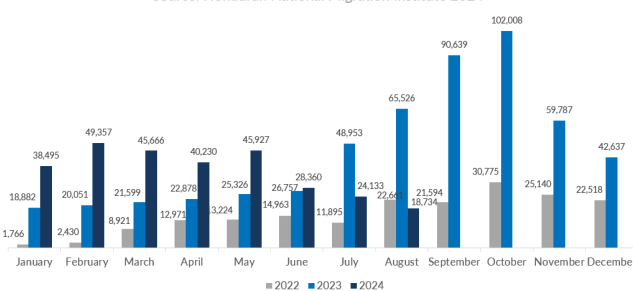
Source: National Commissioner for Human Rights



## Refugees and migrants in mixed movements

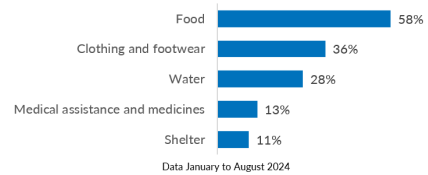
### Monthly irregular entries 2022-2024

Source: Honduran National Migration Institute 2024



### Travel Group's Main Needs

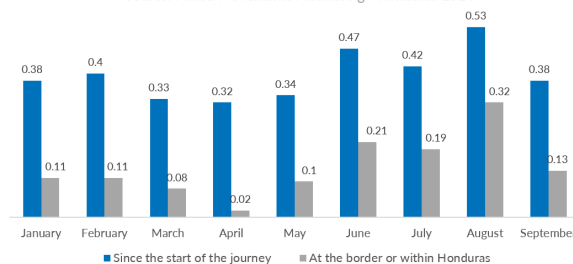
Other main needs reported by persons on the move include: information on protection and migratory alternatives, internet and telephone access, food and items for children, and legal



Source: UNHCR, Honduras Mixed Movement Monitoring, August 2024, available at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/111373>

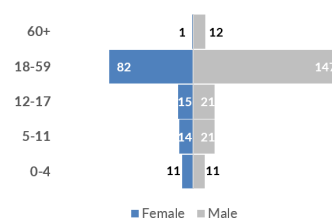
### People in mixed movements who reported to UNHCR that they have suffered mistreatment or abuse during their journey

Source: Mixed Movements Monitoring - Honduras 2024



### Populations by age groups

Refugees and Asylum Seekers



Source: Honduran National Migration Institute - June 2024



The incidence of violence against children and adolescents has risen by 9% in 2024. Child friendly spaces are a mechanism to protect and mitigate protection risks. In this picture, a UNHCR colleague engages with children in Danlí, El Paraiso, a border municipality where the causes of internal displacement and the entry of people in mixed movements converge, and the risks to children are exacerbated. ©UNHCR/Lucía Martínez.

## Protection risks

### Protection Risk I

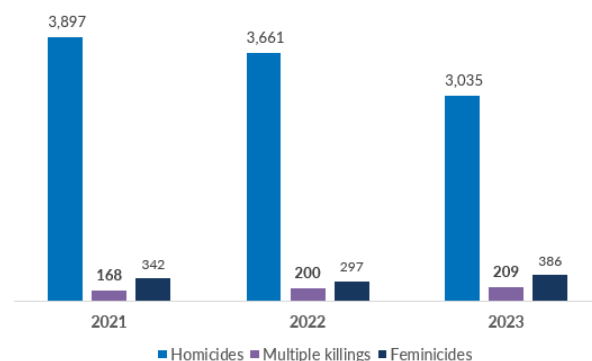
**Forced displacement, restrictions to freedom of movement and other human rights violations in a context of pervasive violence.** In 2024, Honduras continues to grapple with escalating generalized violence, leaving its population at severe risk of forced displacement. The main perpetrators of this violence are criminal groups such as drug trafficking groups, organized crime groups, and gangs.

Since 2022, the threats posed by these organized crime structures have intensified, marked by a surge in multiple killings, feminicides, and extortion threats.

The gravity of the situation is underscored by the government's decision to declare a State of Exception in December 2022, a measure still in force in 2024. This declaration underscores the dire security situation and the State's recognition of the significant challenges in safeguarding the population.

Despite a continuous decrease in murder rates since 2013, in 2023 Honduras continued to be the second most violent country in Latin America, with a homicide rate of 31.1 out of 100.000 inhabitants.<sup>5</sup>

Number of homicides 2021-2023



<sup>5</sup> Insight Crime, 2023 Homicide Round-Up, 2023, available at <https://insightcrime.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/InSight-Crimes-2023-Homicide-Round-Up-Feb-2024-2.pdf>

Furthermore, the number of multiple homicides, femicides and violent deaths of children and youth continued to rise.

In Honduras, criminal groups exert social and territorial control through violence, intimidation and by imposing restrictions to freedom and mobility such as curfews, dress codes, invisible borders, and extortion, particularly targeting vulnerable groups such as children, young people, women, human rights defenders, informal business owners, merchants, transportation service personnel, and LGBTQI+ people. The gangs, with an estimated membership ranging from 5,000 to 40,000, are primarily composed of young people from impoverished backgrounds, with some forcibly recruited as young as six years old.<sup>6</sup>

Those living in areas controlled by gangs face persecution or serious harm if perceived as a threat, as informants to the police or enemy groups, or if they fail to comply with the gangs' rules. Women and girls residing in gang-controlled areas are at heightened risk of experiencing sexual violence, sexual exploitation, human trafficking and forced marriages.

The impact on the population is evident, with tens of thousands of people displaced both internally and externally. Forced displacements are concentrated mainly in urban areas, which also register the highest violence rates. The main cities are both expulsion and reception sites, creating barriers to integration efforts for internally displaced people and Honduran returnees.

The legal and judicial system in Honduras has struggled to ensure justice and accountability, particularly for crimes against women, LGTBQI+ persons, human rights defenders, land and environmental defenders and journalists. The polarized political environment, erosion of trust, and the labelling of critical reporting as "fake news" contribute to the vulnerability of dissenting voices. The government's efforts, including the repeal of the Public Secrets Law, are acknowledged, but strengthening of the government protection mechanisms and continued expansion of access to justice and public information remain necessary.

In this dire context, people facing persecution from criminal organizations find themselves in a precarious position, with the state's limited ability to provide effective protection. The situation calls for urgent international attention and concerted efforts to address the root causes of violence and displacement in Honduras.



*UNHCR works with the government and civil society to strengthen and expand the current legal protection framework and enhance access to assistance and protection for populations who have been forcibly displaced. A significant achievement in this regard was the passing of the IDP Protection Law in 2022. This photo shows one of the groups that participated in the consultations with IDPs to establish the regulations for the Law. ©UNHCR/Lucia Martinez.*

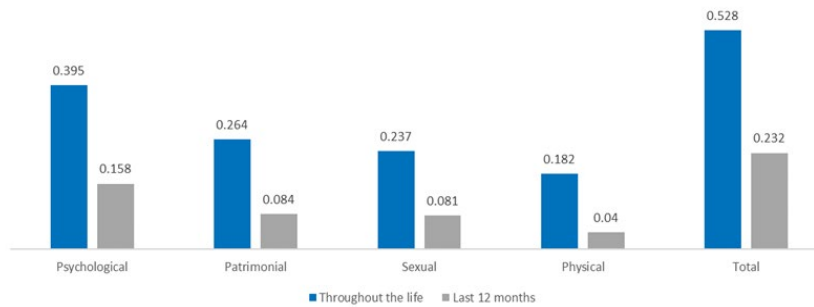
<sup>6</sup> There are no reliable statistics of the number of gang members in Honduras, but the 2021 *Global Report* from Human Rights Watch estimates ranging between 5,000 and 40,000 (0.05 to 0.4% of the total population), available at <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/honduras#34b6ed>

## Protection Risk II

**Gender-based violence against women, girls and LGBTIQ+ in the context of ongoing pervasive violence and insecurity.** 1.8 million Honduran women over 15 years of age have experienced GBV at some point in their lives, mainly psychological, economic, sexual and physical violence.<sup>7</sup>

### Total prevalence of violence against women by type of violence

Source: National Specialized Survey on Violence against Women and Girls aged 15 years and older in Honduras (ENESVMN), 2022. National Institute of Statistics (INE)



Femicides peaked in 2023 with 386 deaths,<sup>8</sup> the highest in Latin America, at a rate of 6 per 100,000 women in 2022, with one woman killed every 21 hours. Between January and August 2024, 167 women have been violently killed. According to official figures, more than 2,100 women were reported missing between 2018 and 2023, and 120 were reported missing during 2024. Honduras has a 95% impunity rate for femicide cases. Women, human rights defenders, and journalists face heightened risks, including online attacks, intimidation, smear campaigns, and judicial harassment.

Internally displaced women and girls continue to face GBV due to their vulnerability after surviving other violence, for being seen as possessions of men considered enemies by criminal groups, their leadership roles in social movements, or transgressing social norms, such as being sex workers or lesbians. From 2016 to 2023, 3,834 women filed complaints with the Ombudsperson's office after being internally displaced or been at risk of displacement.

GBV is also a primary cause of forced displacement for LGBTIQ+ persons, with greater risk when discrimination comes from criminal structures. Despite numerous recommendations from human rights mechanisms and resolutions from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights such as in the case of transgender woman Vicky Hernández,<sup>9</sup> LGBTIQ+ people continue to face high levels of violence, discrimination, and exclusion.

From 2004 to 2023, 518 violent deaths of LGBTIQ+ persons were documented, with 25 occurring from January to June 2024. 114 people of diverse sexual orientation were internally displaced from 2016 to 2023, primarily gay men and transgender women, and 75 sought asylum in 2022 and 2023, particularly lesbians and gay men, in Mexico, the United States, and Spain.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Secretariat of Women's Affairs and National Statistics Institute of Honduras, National Specialized Survey on Violence against Women and Girls 15 years of age and older, 2022, available at <https://ine.gob.hn/v4/encuesta-nacional-especializada-sobre-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres-y-ninas-de-15-anos-y-mas/>

<sup>8</sup> Centro de Derechos de Mujeres, *Violencia feminista en Honduras: Resumen Anual 2023*, 14 February 2024, available at <https://derechosdelamujer.org/violencia-feminista-en-honduras-resumen-anual-2023/>

<sup>9</sup> Inter-American Court of Human rights (IACrHR), *Caso Vicky Hernandez y otras v. Honduras*, 26 March 2021, available at [https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/resumen\\_422\\_esp.pdf](https://corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/resumen_422_esp.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Observatorio de violencia hacia las personas LGBTIQ+ de Honduras - Unidad de Vigilancia KAI, *Situación de derechos humanos y discriminación hacia las personas LGBTIQ+ de Honduras de enero a diciembre 2023*, 2023, available at <https://repositorio-chespes.sedesol.gob.hn/items/d7c10fa0-5a86-46ba-9d97-8ab7c5446ec8>

In this context of widespread and normalized GBV, the government struggles to provide timely and adequate protection, leaving survivors with no choice but to flee. From UNHCR's protection monitoring data, GBV is often highlighted as one of the main risks faced by women and girls on the move.<sup>11</sup> This situation demands immediate action to integrate protection from GBV through collaborative and multisector efforts, as GBV is both a trigger and consequence of forced displacement.

## Protection Risk III

**Human trafficking, extortion, and limited availability of humanitarian services for refugees and migrants.** In the first eight months of 2024, a record number of over 290,000 refugees and migrants taking part in mixed movements had entered Honduras irregularly and registered with the National Institute of Migration (INM).<sup>12</sup> This represents a 16% increase in comparison with the same period in 2023. However, as not all people register with INM, based on its border monitoring UNHCR estimates that over 370,000 people have entered Honduras irregularly in 2024. The five main nationalities, representing 81% of the total, are: Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Ecuador, and Colombia. In August 2024, 45% were men, 27% women, 16% boys and 12% girls. Of concern is that the proportion of women, girls and boys has continuously increased, highlighting the need to increase efforts for a differentiated protection response.

On a regional level, Honduras is heavily affected by mixed movements as several routes converge in the country, notably people crossing through the Darien jungle and those arriving directly by plane to Nicaragua. While between January and August 2024, 238,000 people had crossed the Darien, according to UNHCR's monitoring over 50% more people entered Honduras during the same period of time. This trend is expected to continue throughout 2024. Smaller numbers also enter Honduras in transit from El Salvador where they arrive directly by plane.

This rapid increase in refugees and migrants in mixed movements since 2022 has significantly impacted reception conditions. Limited resources means that many protection needs experienced by people in mixed movements go unaddressed, including the difficulties to identify cases for the national asylum system and other protection alternatives in Honduras. The main needs reported to UNHCR include food, clothing and footwear, water, shelter, and information on protection and humanitarian services, among others. One of the primary protection risks, particularly for women and girls in mixed movements, is gender-based violence and exposure to human trafficking. Hundreds of women who experienced GBV along the route, mostly in the Darien jungle, have been identified and assisted in Honduras, often for the first time since the incident occurred.

According to UNHCR's monitoring, at least 1 out of 3 persons in mixed movements cited violence, insecurity or threats/intimidation as the primary reason for leaving their country of origin, and over half of the individuals in mixed movements report having suffered mistreatment or abuse during the journey, mostly theft, fraud and threats.

In August 2024, 55% of the groups interviewed were identified to be accompanied by at least one person with specific protection needs, including: survivors of violence; people with disabilities; pregnant and/or lactating women; people with critical or chronic medical conditions; elderly persons; among others. Food insecurity is common, with only one third of the people reporting to have been able to eat three meals the day before. In addition, despite an overall strong solidarity of host community members towards people in mixed movements, some xenophobic incidents have occurred and tensions amongst host communities have risen, requiring action to promote peaceful coexistence.

<sup>11</sup> UNHCR, *Honduras: Mixed Movements Monitoring*, August 2024, available at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/111373>

<sup>12</sup> National Migration Institute of Honduras, *Migracion irregular*, 2010-2024, available at <https://inm.gob.hn/migracion-irregular.html>





Due to the rising number of people in mixed movements crossing irregularly through Honduras, UNHCR has increased its presence to meet the needs of refugees and migrants and includes a range of support such as psychosocial care, immediate needs assessment, safety plans, referrals to specialized services, and provision of protection information. ©UNHCR/Lucia Martinez.

## Challenges & Opportunities

The continued extensions to the State of Exception declared in December 2022 reflects the severity of violence in Honduras. However, the impact of the State of Exception on addressing violence and extortion remains unclear, and its continuation has raised concerns about possible [rights violations](#) perpetrated by state actors.<sup>13</sup> The intertwining of violence, climate change, and environmental hazards poses a complex challenge, requiring comprehensive responses. The limited capacity of the authorities to respond to internal displacement remains a challenge, impeding the effective protection of vulnerable groups. The gaps in the response for Honduran returnees also raises concerns about protection and revictimization risks. The surge in mixed movements challenges limited reception capacities, exposing people to abuse and protection risks. Gaps in Honduras' asylum system, including difficulties in access and reservations on the right to work, disproportionately affect vulnerable groups.

**Legal and institutional capacities to address the challenges of internal displacement.** Amidst these challenges, opportunities arise. The legal protection framework has expanded with the adoption of the IDP Protection Law in April 2023 and the approval of a law for the protection of women in emergency situations. The approval of both laws generates opportunities for UNHCR to support the development of the institutional capacity to protect displaced individuals, address root causes and ultimately promote the primary responsibility of the State to address internal displacement. In addition, demonstrating commitment to address internal displacement, the Government included in its overall 2024 budget USD 6 million for operationalizing the Humanitarian Assistance and Solutions Fund created by the IDP Protection Law. It is important to ensure continued UNHCR

<sup>13</sup> Centro de Estudio para la Democracia, *Balance de la seguridad ciudadana: el aumento de los femicidios, las masacres y un prolongado estado de excepción y remilitarización en Honduras*, January 2024, available at [https://cespad.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Monitoreo-Seguridad-9-IMPRESION-1\\_compressed.pdf](https://cespad.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Monitoreo-Seguridad-9-IMPRESION-1_compressed.pdf)

support to develop the institutional responses and the required regulations to allow for an effective implementation of the law and a concrete response to the protection needs of forcibly displaced Hondurans.

**There is an opportunity to strengthen the protection offered to refugees and asylum-seekers.**

Honduras is also regularly registering new asylum applications. Honduras has ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and has adopted the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees. The country has established a national asylum system of which the National Migration Institute is responsible and has shown concerted efforts to improve access to asylum, and information services for people in mixed movements should they choose to seek protection.

**Collaboration with the government and multi-agency efforts, part of the MIRPS framework, offers an opportunity to establish a favourable protection environment.**

The Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) is a collaborative initiative among countries in Central America and Mexico, aimed at enhancing the protection environment and finding durable solutions for people forced to flee due to violence, persecution, or other threats in the region. UNHCR's role within the MIRPS process—providing capacity building, technical support, and strengthening institutional networks with other actors—aligns with key opportunities in Honduras to enhance the response to IDPs, strengthen the asylum system, and improve access to asylum. Additionally, collaboration in the MIRPS context works to bolster protection responses for returnees, expand access to education and labour opportunities, and promote the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in statistical systems. In addition, the high-level commitments made by the Government of Honduras in the Global Compact for Refugees, and the UN Country Team Common Pledge permits UNHCR to explore synergies in support of improved protection responses.

**Empowering local communities and grassroots organizations to address displacement and establish response mechanisms is a proactive opportunity.**

UNHCR's presence and sustained work in affected communities in Honduras, coupled with its close collaboration with local stakeholders—including local governments, affected populations, and grassroots organizations—demonstrates a community-centered approach. Through its protection-focused initiatives and efforts to strengthen local protection responses, UNHCR has an opportunity to contribute in addressing the challenges faced by forcibly displaced populations. UNHCR's commitment to attain durable solutions, economic inclusion programs, and alternative pathways provides a comprehensive strategy to address challenges faced by the forcibly displaced. In navigating these dynamics, UNHCR plays a crucial role in shaping a more effective and responsive protection environment in Honduras.

## Calls to action

- UNHCR commends the Government of Honduras for its commitment to human rights and its dynamic response to internal displacement driven by violence and human rights violations. Efforts to meet the needs of people in mixed movements, many of whom require international protection, are equally commendable and should be maintained in the context of increasing mobility and growing protection risks.
- The Government of Honduras, the international community and civil society should continue collaborating to address the multifaceted impacts of violence, climate change, and environmental hazards. Special attention must be given to the needs of women and girls, LGBTIQ+ individuals, people with disabilities, environmental defenders, and other groups in vulnerable situations.
- The effective implementation of the IDP Protection Law of 2023 must be upheld with the full commitment of State authorities. The implementation of this law is crucial for

preventing forced displacement and ensuring a coordinated response to populations and individuals at risk.

- Ongoing support is needed to assist the Government of Honduras in enhancing reception conditions for people in mixed movements and strengthening the access to asylum. The Government has made commendable efforts to improve these areas, yet challenges persist due to the continuous rise in the number of people moving through and into Honduras.
- Increasing reception capacity is essential to ensuring that the return and reintegration of Hondurans is sustainable and dignified, and that Hondurans returnees in need of international protection receive an appropriate protection response. The Government should continue to be supported to continue developing its capacity to identify and address the protection needs of Honduran returnees effectively.
- The Government of Honduras should continue working collaboratively with other countries in the region and humanitarian actors engaged in the response to displacement and mixed movements to undertake concerted efforts to prevent and combat human trafficking, while promoting protection-sensitive migratory systems and enhancing identification mechanisms for persons with protection needs.
- The international donor community should provide timely, substantial, and flexible financial support. This funding is critical for addressing the growing needs and heightened risks associated with mixed movements and ongoing internal displacement in Honduras. Without robust financial support, essential protection services and responses may struggle to be effectively implemented.

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