UNHCR ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

June 2024

Operational Update 30

HONDURAS

Population figures

Internal displacement

+247,000

people have been internally displaced in Honduras as a result of generalized violence between 2004 and 2018. Numbers are estimated to be higher as causes of internal displacement persist.

Mixed Movements

248,035

refugees and migrants in mixed movements entered Honduras irregularly from 1 January to 30 June and registered with the National Migration Institute (INM), which is 83% more than during the same period in 2023 and a new record.

Asylum

17,441

Honduran nationals sought asylum in Mexico from 1 January to 30 June 2024, ranking as the first nationality in the number of asylum requests to this country.

88

people sought asylum in Honduras from 1 January to 30 June 2024 and are mainly from Venezuela, Nicaragua, Colombia, El Salvador and Cuba. 44% of the applications were made by men, 22% by women, 17% by boys and 17% by girls. Compared to the same period in 2023, the asylum applications in Honduras have increased by 24%.

Return

25,261

Hondurans were returned to the country in 2024 until 25 June, a similar number to the same period in 2023 (25,856).

Refuge

188

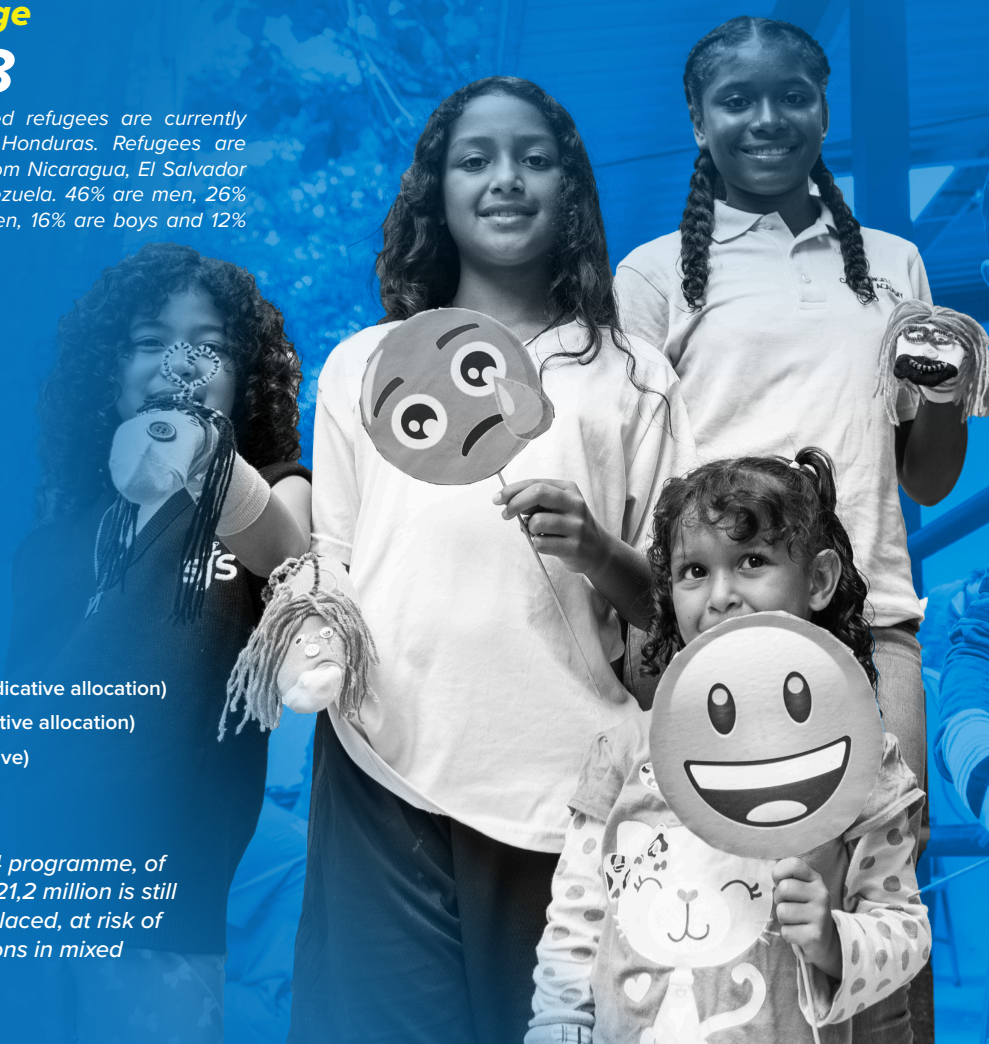
recognised refugees are currently living in Honduras. Refugees are mainly from Nicaragua, El Salvador and Venezuela. 46% are men, 26% are women, 16% are boys and 12% are girls.

Our response

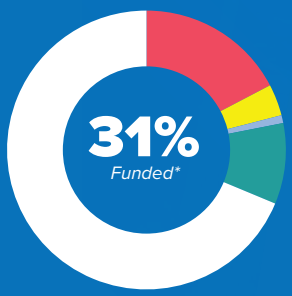
63,208 people

have been reached by June 2024 by UNHCR and its partners, mainly people in mixed movements and internally displaced persons, but also asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees, and host community members, with services such as shelter, cash and voucher assistance, case management, protection monitoring, livelihoods activities, risk mitigation and through community-based protection activities.

6,963	7,208	23,412	25,526	99
Girls	Boys	Women	Men	LGBTQI+



Funding



As of 30 June 2024

- Tightly earmarked
- Earmarked
- Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
- Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
- Funding gap (indicative)

**UNHCR appealed for USD 30,8 million for its 2024 programme, of which only USD 9,6 million (31%) was funded. USD 21,2 million is still needed to continue supporting people forcibly displaced, at risk of displacement, asylum-seekers, refugees, and persons in mixed movements.*

Context

Honduras is one of the top ten countries in the world with one of the most overlooked internal displacement crises, according to a report by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Of the ten countries, Honduras appears to be the most underfunded on the list.

In June 2024, the country continues to face challenges that exacerbate this multi-causal crisis:

Violence and extortion

The leading cause of internal displacement in Honduras is generalized violence, according to the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH).

This is evident in the weekly violent killings of children, youth, women, and men.

Additionally, ongoing extortion targeting businesses and the transportation sector continues to internally displace many. **This is reflected in the increasing numbers of forcibly displaced Hondurans over the past decade being 21 times higher.**

Honduras remains the most dangerous country in Central America and violence against children and youth continue to escalate.

According to The Coordinator of Private Institutions for Girls, Boys, Adolescents, Youth, and their Rights (Coiproden), **violence against this group has increased by 9% this year, resulting in two violent deaths of children and youth every 24 hours.** This is particularly concerning given that the overall homicide rate in the country has decreased, yet violence against children and youth has surged.

Five youths were reported missing by their families at the end of June in Tegucigalpa.

All five of them have been found dead, their violent deaths linked to forced displacement, gangs, and criminal organizations. These events were impactful due to its impact on young people. The incident has been a catalyst for debate on violence and forced displacement.

In northern Honduras, a permanent police camp was established in Crique Las Marías, Tela, in response to the disappearance of 23 people.

This includes the kidnapping of alleged drug lord José Sosa and his guards; the former has been linked to drug trafficking since 2019. Subsequently, 13 villagers were abducted in retaliation. **This violent act has forced many residents to flee and become forcibly displaced.**

The police camp is intended to **provide security and assist in locating the missing people, but only a few families have returned to the area since the camp's establishment.** The families of the kidnapped villagers are calling on the President for assistance in resolving the crisis.

Experts highlight that Honduras cultivates and processes drugs domestically and is a key transit route for narcotics, particularly cocaine, moving northward. In 2023, authorities seized over six million coca plants, and in 2024, over three million coca plants have already been seized.

Gender-based violence

Honduras continues to struggle with gender-based violence, which remains one of the leading causes of both internal displacement and forcing women and girls to flee abroad.

In 2024 alone, **106 women have been violently killed.**

The brutal murder of Luna Kopola, a transgender woman and social media content creator, in Comayagua has sparked outrage among the LGBTIQ+ community and brought attention to the pervasive issue of gender-based violence and the disproportionate impact on LGBTIQ+ invididuals.

Context

Human rights situation

The national illiteracy rate rose to 12.9% in 2023, underscoring the critical need for investment in educational programs to enhance literacy and social inclusion and therefore prevent forced recruitment of children and youth by organized crime.

The economic situation is equally dire, with **73% of the population experiencing precarious employment conditions** according to the National Institute of Statistics (INE). This economic precarity, combined with massive job losses and migration, has led to a significant decline in income tax revenue, further straining the economy.

Aggravating factors

Political and Legislative Challenges

As the country approaches its election campaigns this year, there is increasing attention on the sources of campaign financing, with **analysts calling for greater transparency in these processes.**

On 26 June, former Honduran president **Juan Orlando Hernandez was sentenced to 45 years in prison for his involvement in drug trafficking.**

In March of 2024, a Manhattan court found him guilty of the charges, although he continues to maintain his innocence.

Environmental Challenges

The country continues to grapple with the ongoing rains that have caused flooding in several areas of the country and most of the country is under red and yellow alerts due to the rains.

Many communities have been affected by flooding and lack of communication due to power outages; **about 9,000 people are affected with 200 people in temporary shelters.**

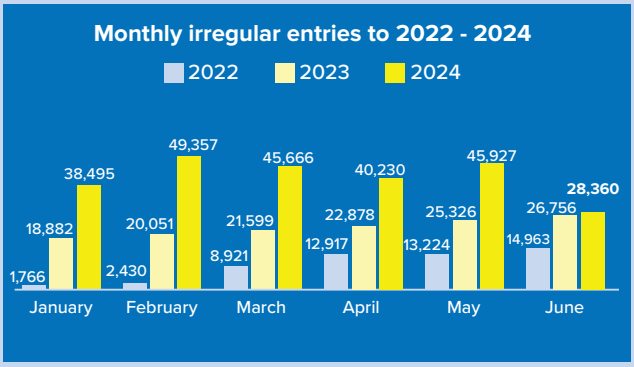
Additionally, the growing numbers of people affected by dengue continue with 81 registered deaths.

During the reporting week, a 14-year-old boy and one woman died due to complications with this disease. In addition, medical personnel working at Machuca's Humanitarian Spot report that many people in mixed movements have symptoms which could be attributable to dengue, but the lack of medical equipment and time to conduct dengue tests prevents the identification of the disease.

So far, **+550 cases of dengue fever have been reported in the Municipality of Santa Fe,** 134 cases in the last week. The local clinic and the hospital of San Marcos are on the verge of collapse due to the number of individuals that need medical assistance.

Mixed Movements

In terms of mixed movements, the National Migration Institute (INM) reported that **248,035 people in mixed movements entered Honduras** irregularly from January to June, which represents an **83% increase** compared to the same period in 2023.



Nationalities:
47% Venezuela | **17%** Cuba | **6%** Ecuador | **6%** Haiti | **5%** Colombia | **3%** China

Demographic breakdown: **26%** Women | **49%** Men | **11%** Girls | **14%** Boys

97% of the people entered through El Paraíso department (mainly at Las Manos border followed by Trojes). The remaining 3% entered Honduras through Choluteca department. The main hotspots in Honduras currently are: Las Manos border; El Pescadero; bus terminal in Danlí; Trojes; bus terminal in Uyuca; and Agua Caliente exit border.

Context

However, as not all persons in mixed movements register with INM, UNHCR and its partner organizations present in border areas estimate that in the first semester of 2024 **more than 330,000 persons on the move entered the country.**

In addition, due to the lack of shelters, people on the move are also reported to be camping in public spaces in Tegucigalpa.

Protection concerns for people in mixed movements remain significant. Many reported paying unofficial fees to cross borders along the route, facing exploitation and abuse from traffickers and corrupt officials.

In Nicaragua, for instance, people of all nationalities must pay $150 to cross the country, except for Venezuelans, who are exempt due to their vulnerable status.

Additionally, people in mixed movements are facing **exorbitant prices in Honduras for food and water charged by locals in certain areas.**

These exploitative practices significantly impact the safety of people in mixed movements and their financial stability, forcing them into dangerous situations and complicating their journey towards safer destinations.

While most of the persons in mixed movements entering Honduras had previously crossed the Darien gap, **around 30% of the persons arrived on charter flights to Nicaragua and then crossed by land into Honduras.** This route is mostly taken by Cubans as well as some nationals from African and Asian countries.

Amid the ongoing mixed movements of people, many of whom are children and youth, the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) has called on local authorities to stay vigilant and strengthen the response, as these **young individuals are at a heightened risk of falling victim to human trafficking.**

Asylum

Following the announcement by the United States of America on 4 June to **tighten restrictions on asylum seekers,** the Foreign Minister of Honduras affirmed the country's commitment to explore with the United States of America alternative pathways and responses that uphold the dignity and rights of Honduran asylum seekers.

Concurrently, the Vice Minister called on UNHCR to provide insights on this decision. UNHCR's response *can be found here.*

The number of Honduran asylum seekers **increased by 23%** in 2023 compared to 2022. Currently, there are **over 216,000 Honduran asylum seekers and over 84,000 Honduran refugees worldwide.**

More than one million people have crossed Mexico's border irregularly this year, with Hondurans being the third largest nationality among those making irregular entries. Many of these include unaccompanied children.

Honduras remains the top nationality for asylum-seeking applications in Mexico. In the first semester of 2024, Hondurans placed 17,441 asylum requests to this country, more than double the second highest nationality, Cubans, who filed 8,833 requests.

According to figures from US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and INM, this year, **24% of Hondurans have been returned, equating to over 2,000 Hondurans returnees each month.**

At the same time, the INM registered **88 new asylum applications between January and June 2024,** a 24% increase in comparison to the same period in 2023. Most claims were filed by Venezuelans, Nicaraguans, Colombians, and Salvadorians, among six other nationalities. 44% of the applications were made by men, 22% by women, 17% by boys and 17% by girls. 59% of the asylum applications were made in Tegucigalpa and 23% in Choluteca. The remaining were made at Agua Caliente border, San Pedro Sula, Danlí and at Palmerola International airport.

RESPONSE

PROTECT

In June, UNHCR in Honduras made significant strides towards its broader mission of protecting and supporting people forced to flee.

Through various events and collaborations, including the **commemoration of World Refugee Day,** capacity-building workshops, and partnerships with local and international organizations, UNHCR continued to raise awareness, enhance local capacities, and strengthen the framework for protecting populations in vulnerable situations. These efforts reflect UNHCR's ongoing commitment to ensuring safety, dignity, and a better future for all displaced persons.

In commemoration of World Refugee Day, **UNHCR raised awareness about the causes of internal displacement, and the situation of refugees residing in Honduras as well as those transiting the country in mixed movements.** UNHCR was interviewed by several media outlets to discuss the growing number of Hondurans fleeing the country, the influx of people in mixed movements entering the national territory, and the current statistics on asylum seekers and refugees in Honduras. Moreover, UNHCR made several appearances on national TV channels to raise awareness about the leading causes of internal displacement, the plight of migrants and refugees, and the importance of showing solidarity with the thousands of victims.

Continuing with the celebrations, **UNHCR and partners NRC, ICRC and OHCHR opened the exhibition "Protecting Lives" in the Museum for National Identity.** The exhibition was displayed throughout the month of June. The event was covered by different media outlets. Meanwhile, on 20 June, UNHCR, together with the National Migration Institute (INM) and the director of FLACSO Honduras, within the MIRPS framework and Cartagena +40, held an event titled **"Recovering the Historical Memory of Refuge in Honduras"** in Tegucigalpa. This event honoured the memory of all those forced to flee to Honduras in the past, the role of Honduras in hosting refugees in the 1980s and impact on international protection in the Americas. The event was attended by more than 80 people, including high-level government officials, civil society members, partners, and donors. The event was recorded and will soon be available as a podcast. UNHCR also showcased the play Amanecer in Choluteca, which tells the true story of a refugee woman now living in Honduras.

UNHCR, INM's Human Rights Unit and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) **facilitated a workshop in Tegucigalpa on international protection for 30 staff members and volunteers of the faith-based organization Árboles de Justicia.** The training is part of a capacity-building process in preparation for the opening of a new shelter for people in mixed movements set to be inaugurated on 12 July in Tegucigalpa.

On 25 June, UNHCR signed a Letter of Understanding with The National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) with the aim of **fostering research to understand forced**

At the event, "Recovering the Historical Memory of Refuge in Honduras", we recalled Honduras' history of solidarity in spaces of reflection that showed the warmth and respect with which the country has received thousands of people seeking protection.

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Through art, hundreds of people illustrated how, despite adversity, communities weave networks to strengthen their ties and displace fear.

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displacement and mixed movements and its impact on society.

UNHCR provided technical assistance to the Property Institute on the regulations on the Registry of Abandoned Property to ensure that they are in line with the provisions of the Regulations of the Displacement Law. Progress was also made on the update of the Abandoned Property Registry Operating Manual.

Additionally, UNHCR and the Secretariat for Human Rights met with the Ministry of Governance, Justice and Decentralization and the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) to **present the preliminary draft of Local Response guidelines to internal displacement and to agree on implementation plans.** As a result, all agreed to incorporate the IDP profile in the budget guide for monetary transfers to municipalities by the Ministry of the Interior and to socialize the guidelines through AMHON's Regional Forums.

To strengthen efforts in Tegucigalpa for the local integration of refugees and asylum seekers, **UNHCR held a workshop on forced displacement and international protection with public officials who evaluate and prioritize policies at a local level** in the framework of the Cities of Solidarity initiative in the Americas.

The Honduras Operation received confirmation of the approval by MIRPS and with funding from PRM for a project which **facilitates training, internships, and cash-based interventions for young adults,** including internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees with protection needs, and persons at risk of displacement which is implemented in partnership with the Secretariat of Labour and Social Security (SETRASS), the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP) and partner Business Development Centre (CDE MYPIME).

On 7 June, **UNHCR presented its findings about Haitians on the move at a UNCT meeting with a UN Panel of Experts on Haiti.** This presentation was followed by a joint mission to various border control points and shelters located in El Paraíso department. The latter activity facilitated direct communication with people in mixed movements, including Haitians.

UNHCR hosted the meeting of the Committee for Human Mobility of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (MNP-CONAPREV) to discuss the current mixed movement situation. The Mechanism members and UNHCR agreed on a joint capacity-building and monitoring mission scheduled for mid-July to the El Paraiso department.

In support of the Government's development of the IDP Protection Law's regulation plan, **UNHCR and the Secretariat of Human Rights held meetings to review and validate key areas, including Budget and Planning, Humanitarian Assistance, and Access to Justice.** The involvement of various institutions, such as the Secretariat of Finance, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Public Ministry, ensures a comprehensive approach to protecting displaced persons.

On 27 June, **CONADEH and UNHCR during a two-day monitoring mission to El Paraíso department provided a workshop on the rights of persons in mixed movements in Danlí to 37 members of law enforcement agencies.**

Through these diverse initiatives, **UNHCR enhanced local capacities and coordination and is laying a foundation for future efforts to support forcibly displaced people in Honduras.**

RESPOND

In June 2024, UNHCR continued its efforts to address the challenges of mixed movements and forced displacement in Honduras, effectively combining monitoring activities, cluster coordination, and emergency response.

Through collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council, **UNHCR registered over 207 people for case management, primarily focusing on those internally displaced or at risk of displacement.** 19 incidents were documented, with a significant percentage related to serious incidents such as homicides and extorsion. To address these urgent protection needs, UNHCR provided 65 people with cash assistance.

Furthermore, **UNHCR identified and registered 57 cases of 152 returnees with protection needs at the Centres for Returned Migrants in Honduras,** providing them with protection information, legal assistance, and referral to partners for cases with specific needs.

To improve reception conditions for refugees and migrants on the move, in June 2024, **UNHCR's Mobile Information Service reached over 15,000 people in mixed movements in Choluteca, Danlí, Trojes, as well as in Machuca, Agua Caliente.** The service, operated by World Vision at the south-east and north-west borders, provided vital information about legal protection and shelter locations, primarily reaching Venezuelans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, Haitians, and Cubans.

UNHCR's Mixed Movements Report revealed alarming testimonies from women who reported sexual abuse and robbery in the Darien jungle, highlighting the dire conditions faced by those in mixed movements. These incidents jeopardize their access to safe shelter and food, potentially leading to negative coping mechanisms. This data was published in the newest Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring report available both in Spanish and in English. Of the 145 interviewed refugees and migrants on the move, 25% stated to have left their country of origin due to violence and persecution. 32% of the interviewed people reported having suffered some form of mistreatment or abuse during the journey since they left their country of origin or last residence. The main needs reported are food (63%); clothing and footwear (41%); water (26%); medicines and healthcare (17%); as well as information on the available protection services.

Considering the needs reported, **UNHCR and its partners provided temporary shelter to over 1,500 people in mixed movements in vulnerable situations who were transiting through Honduras in June,** across six different shelters located in the departments of El Paraíso, Choluteca, and Ocotepeque.

On 25 June, **UNHCR attended the inauguration event of the new Comprehensive Assistance Centre (CAMI) in Danlí run by INM.** The Centre, which was inaugurated by the Honduran President, Xiomara Castro, has shelter capacity for 400 persons, including women, men, families, and for LGBTQI+ persons. It also has WASH facilities, a computer room, dining room, a child-friendly space and a Secretariat of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (SENAF)'s office. At the Centre INM will be able to register and attend up to 3,000 people daily and issue them the five-day transit permit.

Further collaboration with the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) resulted in an agreement to **implement an Ombudsmovil in El Paraiso, a mobile office designed to assist the high number of people in mixed movements.** This protection by presence initiative will enhance CONADEH's response capacity by bringing their services directly to those in need.

Apart from direct support, UNHCR also coordinated services and its response with other actors. The Local Response Group of the Protection Cluster at the south-east border, co-led by UNHCR and Child Fund, **engaged in five meetings with more than 15 organizations to discuss trends, gaps, and coordinate efforts to improve the humanitarian response to persons in mixed movements.**

Similarly, the Local Group at the western border, together with co-leader ADRA, met four times to coordinate actions **to address the response in the Machuca humanitarian space.** As part of this Group's activities, UNHCR accompanied the first field mission of Premier Urgence International (PUI) to ensure coordination with other humanitarian organizations working with people in transit, especially in Machuca. PUI will be establishing its country office in Ocotepeque, focusing on sexual and reproductive health services.

A protection monitoring mission on 13 June confirmed the

According to the Mixed Movements Monitoring, 32% of the people interviewed reported having suffered some type of mistreatment or abuse during the journey since leaving their country of origin or last residence. UNHCR and its partners have humanitarian and information spaces in strategic locations along the route to minimize protection risks.

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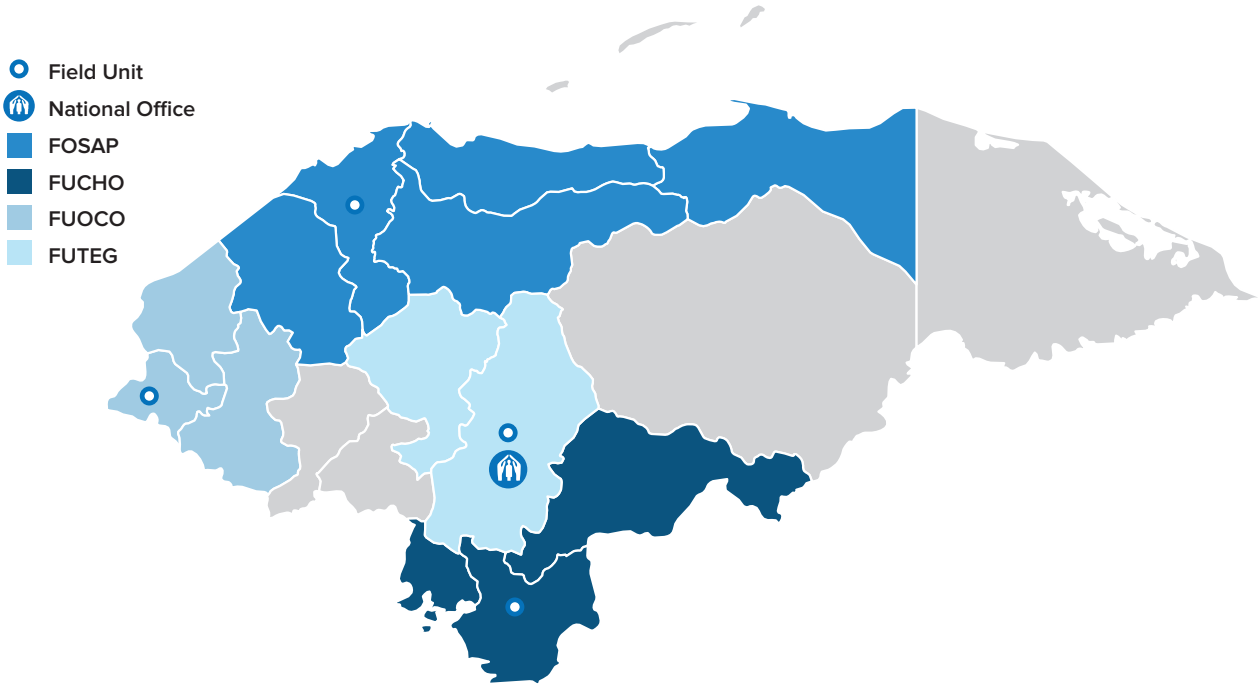
constant flow of people through Machuca aiming to exit the country towards Guatemala, primarily from Venezuela and Colombia. Many Colombians, fleeing violence rather than economic hardship, were identified as particularly vulnerable.

From 3-7 June, **UNHCR accompanied PRM on a mission to El Paraíso department to present UNHCR's response to persons in mixed movements.** In addition, UNHCR also facilitated a meeting with the members of the Local Response Team, which coordinates local response in close engagement with the Protection Cluster. Additionally, UNHCR accompanied PRM to San Pedro Sula to visit returnee centres, La Planeta Community where a medical brigade provides health services to IDPs, and the Macro District of Health.

EMPOWER

In June 2024, UNHCR Honduras continued its efforts to empower people forced to flee and displaced communities.



From youth empowerment and community resilience building to workshops on gender-based violence and environmental sustainability, **UNHCR's efforts demonstrated a comprehensive approach to addressing the complex challenges faced by displaced populations.**

UNHCR held a national meeting of Shelter Houses with 35 women, with the aim of promoting the strengthening of capacities of response teams that care for women displaced by violence. Furthermore, it promoted a dialogue with the authorities of the Secretariat of Women's Affairs to coordinate the regulatory process of the Shelter Houses' Law.

UNHCR participated in the first "Youth Ideation Day," promoting youth leadership and discussing priorities like recovering community spaces and mental health. UNHCR held a menstrual hygiene workshop with 30 girls who live in an urban community of the Central District that is disproportionately affected by violence. The workshop was organized with support of community leaders, and it seeks to empower young girls to combat teen pregnancies, stigmatization, and school dropout rates while encouraging open dialogue and access to health services.

Over 60 members of youth networks in two neighbourhoods of Tegucigalpa at high risk of forced displacement received visibility materials to strengthen their efforts to attract at-risk youth and involve them in peaceful coexistence activities.

To commemorate World Refugee Day, in the Central District, **UNHCR held a film series to raise awareness on forced displacement and the perils faced by people forced to flee.** The series was attended by over 150 students from local schools, youth networks based in neighbourhoods disproportionately affected by violence, local community leaders, and partners.

In Choluteca, **UNHCR conducted a workshop on people**

Together with local NGOs and other international organizations, UNHCR works to mitigate risks and strengthen the protection environment on the southern border of Honduras.

© UNHCR/ Lucía Martínez

with disabilities in the context of forced displacement, identifying protection risks. In Copan Ruinas, UNHCR organized workshops on new masculinities and gender-based violence (GBV) for men and women, addressing underreported risks due to fear of retaliation.

On World Refugee Day, **INM's Human Rights Unit and UNHCR trained 35 asylum seekers and refugees in Tegucigalpa on their rights, building community resilience.** UNHCR supported the annual meeting of the National Network of Women's Shelters to address forced displacement due to GBV. UNHCR conducted a gender and human rights training module with SEMUJER and held a GBV workshop in San Marcos de Ocotepeque. In Choluteca, UNHCR coordinated the response to communities affected by rains with 30 governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, **UNHCR hosted a mural activity titled "Uniting Borders through Art," fostering an inclusive environment.** UNHCR supported women survivors of GBV at the national meeting of safe houses and held a forum on displacement and protection at CURLP. In San Marcos de Colon, UNHCR conducted a peaceful coexistence activity with 200 participants to prevent xenophobia and promote rights awareness. In Ocotepeque, youth completed a digital literacy course for protection, and UNHCR empowered the San Antonio de los Sitios community through a peaceful coexistence event.

UNHCR co-led sports activities and reforestation efforts in vulnerable areas with Children International, involving 100 community leaders and volunteers. In Tegucigalpa, over a 120 children and youth participated in a sport for protection activities at the Olympic Village, promoting social cohesion and public service access, involving refugees and local children. UNHCR engaged over 25 community leaders in consultations on protection activities.

Through its local project in the north-western region called "Bibliomovil," UNHCR educated children on digital protection risks in Santa Fe. Together with Casa Alianza Honduras, UNHCR presented its joint work on child protection at an international meeting in Panama City.

These initiatives reflect **UNHCR's commitment to fostering protection, inclusion, and resilience for displaced populations in Honduras,** addressing their immediate needs while laying the groundwork for long-term community stability and empowerment.

SOLVE

UNHCR advanced education and employment opportunities for displaced persons in Honduras in June.

Through collaborations with various partners, **UNHCR facilitated scholarships, training programs, and capacity-building initiatives, contributing to durable solutions for forced displacement in the country.**

A collaboration between UNHCR and CEUTEC resulted in **five displaced persons being awarded full scholarships for university studies, covering tuition and a stipend.** UNHCR identified 53 potential applicants, of which five were selected. Additionally, UNHCR and partner Fe y Alegria began a Training-of-Trainers program in employment for managers and leaders of a community centre in La Central, benefiting 50 people with employability training.

UNHCR initiated a two-month entrepreneurship training for 47 IDPs and refugees in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, with 30 participants set to receive seed capital. The National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP), supported by UNHCR, conducted workshops in Ocotepeque and in Tegucigalpa for trainers on soft skills with a protection focus. A collaboration with the INTUR Foundation continued to support formal education access for young adults, with 42 displaced or at risk of displacement persons receiving scholarships to complete high school. In collaboration with the GraphiXAcademy, UNHCR continues to support 36 students who are undergoing their six-month training in graphic design.

Furthermore, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner Business Development Centre (CDE), **trained 24 young adults in accounting, enhancing their professional skills and financial literacy for better employability and self-reliance.** These initiatives underscore UNHCR's commitment to fostering long-term stability and empowerment for displaced populations in Honduras. 27 young adults graduated from internship for job placement program, of them about 50% received employment offer at the place of internship.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

UNHCR thanks the contributions of donor countries such as

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*As of June 2024

For more information: Caroline Scotti Vilain / Reporting Officer scottivi@unhcr.org