Mixed Movements Official Data
Honduras

Total Irregular Entries 2022:
188,858

Total Irregular Entries Jan. 2023:
18,879

Source: Honduran National Migration Institute
Irregular arrivals of people in mixed movements happen through blind spots along the southeast border of Honduras. They can regularize their stay after registration with the National Migration Institute (INM) who grants them a five-day permit to transit the country, according to the amnesty approved in 2022 and valid until June 2023. INM, except occasionally, does not work on weekends and therefore registered entries on these days are much lower or even at zero. The number of persons in mixed movements transiting through Honduras are likely to be higher than reflected in this report, as not all those who enter the country irregularly register themselves with INM.
Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

The UN Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) regularly collects information on the profiles, vulnerabilities and protection needs of refugees and migrants who enter Honduras through the border with Nicaragua and transit through the country towards the border with Guatemala. The information is compiled through individual interviews conducted at the main hotspots throughout Honduras, with a focus on the entry and exit borders. The preliminary results presented here are indicative only and should not be interpreted as representative of the total population of refugees and migrants who are part of mixed movements.
Population Data

Interviewed Individuals by Sex

- 45% Female
- 55% Male

Average Age: 32

Highest Educational Level Attained

- 49% Secondary
- 20% Primary
- 13% University
- 9% Vocational training
- 9% None or primary incomplete

Nationality

- 28% Venezuela
- 25% Nicaragua
- 16% Ecuador
- 16% Cuba
- 5% Haiti
- 5% Colombia
- 2% Dominican Republic
- 3% Other Countries

Other nationalities include Afghanistan, Angola, China, India, Ivory Coast, Peru and Senegal.

Country of residence in the past year

- 26% Nicaragua
- 22% Ecuador
- 16% Cuba
- 15% Colombia
- 11% Venezuela
- 4% Peru
- 3% Brazil
- 3% Other

All interviewed individuals were asked where they lived in the last year to include persons that were residing in their country of origin as well as those living elsewhere.

Those that were not living in their country of origin resided mainly in Colombia (35%), Ecuador (16%), Peru (13%) and Brazil (9%).
69% of the interviewed individuals left their country of residence/origin:
Less than four weeks ago

97% reported an intention to not stay in Honduras:
95% of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination
Only 11% of interviewed Venezuelans reported having the intention to return to their country of origin.

### Reasons for leaving country of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to employment</td>
<td>68%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fear due to generalized violence and insecurity</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of access to food</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats or intimidation</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of access to health care and medicines</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of violent attacks</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of access to education</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for leaving country of residence (only includes those who were living outside their country of origin in the past year)

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**Documents Carried**

- ID Card: 79%
- Valid National Passport: 32%
- Birth Certificate: 11%
- Other: 9%
- Expired National Passport: 3%
- None: 2%

**Protection Concerns**

10% of interviewed individuals reported traveling with a survivor of violence in their group (sexual, physical or psychological)

At least 9% of interviewed individuals reported traveling with pregnant or and lactating women

Around 6% of interviewed individuals reported having a single parent traveling with children in their group

More than 5% of respondents reported traveling with someone with a critical or chronic medical condition

Around 7% of interviewed individuals reported travelling with someone with a disability: physical (3%), visual (3%) and hearing (1%)

**Have you previously applied for asylum?**

- Yes: 5%
- No: 95%

The individuals that applied for asylum before, applied in one of the following countries: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Peru.

**Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey before reaching Honduras?**

- Yes: 39%
- No: 61%

26% of interviewed individuals reported being victims of robbery and 10% of fraud before arriving to Honduras. Additionally, 8% reported being victims of threats and intimidation.
Main Needs

68% Cash
34% Food
25% Legal Assistance
16% Shelter
14% Food and items for children
14% Internet and telephone access
12% Medicines and health care
9% Water

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

Yes: 38%
No: 62%

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

Risk of food scarcity: 46%
Inability to secure a job that guarantees subsistence: 42%
Risk of my or my family’s life or integrity: 35%
Risk of generalized violence: 32%
Risk of imminent health: 22%
Risk of legal persecution: 15%
Risk of extorsion: 11%
Risk of forcible recruitment: 11%
No: 6%

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

UNHCR Honduras
Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, conducted between 5 and 16 December 2022.
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