UNHCR ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

August 2023
Operational Update 20

HONDURAS

Key Figures

+247,000

people have been internally displaced in Honduras as a result of violence between 2004 and 2018.

588,557

Honduran nationals have been returned between January 2015 and 31 August 2023, according to data from CONMIGHO.

277,136

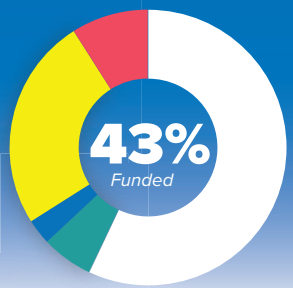
persons of different nationalities entered Honduras irregularly by the end of August 2023, according to the National Migration Institute (INM).

Our Response

41,013

mainly internally displaced persons, but also asylum-seekers, returnees, mixed movements, and host community members were served by UNHCR and its partners by August 2023, with services such as shelter, cash and voucher assistance, community protection, case management and risk mitigation.

Funding



*As of 31 August 2023

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

UNHCR is appealing for USD 30.1 million for its 2023 programme, of which USD13.0 million (43%) is already funded. USD17.1 million is still needed to continue supporting people forcibly displaced, at risk of displacement, asylum-seekers, refugees, and persons in mixed movements.

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Highlights

August 2023 was marked by the swiftly advancement by Honduras on the implementation of the new Law on Internal Displacement which entered into force in April. To strengthen this process, UNHCR supported the Inter-Institutional Commission for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (CIPPDEF) and the Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH) to design the Socialisation Plan for the new Law, which is segmented by thematic sectors. The objective is to provide public institutions with theoretical and practical knowledge about the new legal framework, the obligations and competencies established, and to identify technical and institutional strengthening needs for the implementation of the Law.

On another note, the record numbers of persons in mixed movements entering Honduras in August led to a humanitarian emergency. The flows reached a peak that collapsed the reception conditions in the country, leaving hundreds of people to sleep on the streets, with basic needs unmet and increasing vulnerabilities. Due to this, on 31 August, the Humanitarian Network of Honduras, which is comprised by over 60 organizations including UNHCR, published a press release to call for a strengthened joint action to provide an urgent response to mixed movements.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Context

Violence is the main cause of forced displacement in Honduras. Furthermore, forced recruitment, extortion, gender-based violence and climate change related disasters are amongst its main triggers. In this sense, during August 2023, the violence levels have not ceded, as well as crimes of extortion and other protection risks.

Aggravating the situation of generalised violence, the El Nino phenomenon continues to leave different zones with either severe draught or non-stop rain. On top of that, the lack of decision by the National Congress to elect the new Public Prosecutor's Office after the end of the current mandate and instability between political parties led to social unrest and increasing political tensions. The context in August 2023 includes the events described below.

Violence in Honduras has not ceded, leading the Government to extend the State of Exception decreed in December 2022 for the sixth time and to expand it to a total of 158 municipalities. The Decree is now valid until 6 October.

The number of massacres in the country continues to increase.

According to the Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (OV-UNAH)

33 multiple homicides

occurred so far in 2023.

leaving a total of

167 victims

of which

67 were women

The Observatory warned that these numbers could slowly equal those in 2022, when 52 multiple homicides were reported.

In addition, transportation sector leaders reported that that the crime of extortion and murders caused by organised crime continue to affect them. A transport entrepreneur informed that from January to 10 August 2023, organised crime has been responsible for the murder of 47 members of this sector, including drivers and assistants. In addition, some 50 buses have been paralysed due to extortion charges. Amongst the main triggers of forced displacement due to violence in Honduras are social and territorial control by criminal groups and extortion.

Another trigger of forced displacement in the country is political violence, to what land rights defenders are particularly vulnerable. Due to an increase in risk situations against members of a grassroot land rights organisation Alternativa de Reivindicación Comunitaria y Ambientalista de Honduras (ARCAH), the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) urged Honduras to adopt measures for the protection of their rights to life and personal integrity, as well as mitigate risks of threats or other acts of violence in their efforts to defend environmental rights.

Aggravating the violence context, climate change effects are increasing forced displacement risks in the country. Due to the El Niño phenomenon, the Civil Protection Honduran National Agency (COPECO) declared a yellow alert to 57 municipalities, while the rest of the country's 140 municipalities remain on red Alert. COPECO and other institutions together with the Humanitarian Network are carrying out various response actions, such as the delivery of humanitarian aid in sectors affected by drought.

In this scenario, part of the Hondurans who are forcibly displaced due to violence flee the country to safeguard their lives. However, part of them is returned during their intent. By August 2023, a total of 41,320 Hondurans were returned to the three Assistance Centres for Returned Migrants located in the department of Cortés, 7,976 in the last month. UNHCR estimates that 5% of them could be in need of international protection.

RESPONSE

PROTECT

Persons in need of international protection have access to the territory under conditions of dignified reception and facilitated documentation.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK I Reaffirming the primary responsibility to provide protection to those affected by internal displacement in the country, Honduras is rapidly advancing in the implementation of the new Law on Internal Displacement. This legal framework provides recognition of the problem and provides structural response to those at-risk or affected by forced displacement. To support the process of regulating the new Law, UNHCR and SEDH held the first workshop to socialise the Law with protection and social inclusion sectors. The exercise had the participation of officials from different Government sectors, including education, labour, social development, health, women, housing, civil registry, chancellery, among others.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY | UNHCR and World Vision conducted training sessions to 28 members of the National Police and Security Secretariat (SEDS) designed to increase their knowledge and understanding of the internal displacement situation in Honduras, to reflect on gender-based violence and forced recruitment of children as causes of forced displacement, and to analyse the competencies of the Secretariat of Security for the implementation of the IDP protection law.

MONITORING I According to UNHCR's monitoring in communities of San Pedro Sula where UNHCR has presence, there was an upsurge of extorsion cases in August. Some trusted sources reported that entrepreneurs who rent spaces to offer their products and services have been asked to pay extortion fees up to 3,000 lempiras (approximately 120 US dollars). As a result, some had to move their businesses to their homes or sell by delivery to reduce the amount of extortion. Entrepreneurs also expressed difficulties in identifying the criminal groups charging them extortion and that some suppliers to grocery stores are facing limited access to their territory, affecting supply costs for their businesses.

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS I To bring the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH) services related to complaints, information, orientation, and referral of cases of persons in need of protection and in mixed movements closer to the population in the most remote communities, UNHCR donated three mobile units called "Ombudsmoviles" to CONADEH. The protection by presence project will promote access to the National Commissioner's services in different parts of the country for persons in mixed movements as well as Hondurans who have suffered human rights abuses. The donation of the buses which will travel through 16 departments is worth more than 1.11 million dollars, and includes private offices for the reception of complaints, audio-visual equipment to disseminate information, structures for the assembly of information spaces for outreach work, and meeting rooms to receive key actors from civil society and local governments.

RESPOND

UNHCR seeks that forcibly displaced people and those at risk of displacement have clear and effective responses to protect their lives, safety, liberty and integrity and access to humanitarian assistance.

CLUSTER | Through the protection cluster, UNHCR works to sensitise and inform humanitarian and development actors, government institutions and the private sector to strengthen the response for forcibly displacement people and those at risk of displacement.

Considering the multiple causes that generate humanitarian needs in Honduras (violence, human mobility, climate change and food insecurity), the Humanitarian Network, including UNHCR, has prioritized strengthening the membership of the Local Teams in the areas affected by the humanitarian impacts, with the purpose of reinforcing the preparedness and response capacity to the multiple threats faced by the population. Particularly, given the challenges in the response to the context of violence, in August UNHCR started a reactivation of the Protection Team in Valle del Sula, with the aim of reinforcing protection actions in this area of the country where a significant part of the causes that generate displacement are concentrated. This reactivation was based on a comprehensive context analysis, as well as on the identification of needs and gaps in the humanitarian context. Furthermore, UNHCR participated in the context analysis workshop organized as part of the humanitarian planning program, with the aim of highlighting the protection risks faced by internally displaced personss, persons at risk of displacement, returnees, as well as refugees and migrants. The Protection Cluster presented the protection analysis prepared based on the global methodology (JIAF 2.0), as well as the territorial severity analysis based on humanitarian needs.

CASE MANAGEMENT | To ensure cases of forcibly displaced persons and those at-risk, including returnees, are attended to, UNHCR and partners work to strengthen institutional capacities for the care and identification of returnees with protection needs, and to guarantee that adequate protection alternatives are in place. So far in 2023, UNHCR has registered 2,905 people for case management in Honduras through its partner NRC. Most cases are of internally displaced persons and at risk of displacement (97%). Most incidents were related to killing, murder or manslaughter, which corresponds to 42%.

To provide emergency support to those protection cases

UNHCR has delivered cash-based assistance to

1,535 persons

amounting to approximately 560,134 USD.

Furthermore, UNHCR has a strategic presence in the three Centres for Returned Migrants available in Honduras to identify and refer cases of returnees in need of protection. By August 2023, UNHCR attended 317 cases (546 individuals). The returnees received information on protection alternatives, available services for protection cases, including third country solution's programmes, psycho-social assistance, and internal relocation. In addition, with the support of UNHCR, the National Directorate for Children, Adolescent and Family Affairs (DINAF) is providing some of the children returned with psychosocial support.

EMPOWER

UNHCR supports displaced communities and communities at risk of displacement to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence.

ACNUR/Daniela Álvarez

COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION | Considering that territorial disputes by organised crime and associated violence are part of the main forced displacement triggers in Honduras, UNHCR works with communities and people at risk to develop community self-protection strategies and access to inclusive and effective participation mechanisms, serving people forced to flee and at-risk of displacement.

UNHCR carried out different activities throughout the country in August 2023 to (i) contribute to individuals and community structures to have better capacities to identify and mitigate forced displacement risks and increase knowledge about their rights; (ii) ensure that displaced children and adolescents at risk of displacement have access to a child protection system and are safe in the place where they live, learn and play; (iii) institutions, local authorities and partners have better technical capacities to prevent risks, and address needs related to displacement triggers, including recruitment and use of children and youth; (iv) and that communities and people at risk, including children and youth, have access to protection mechanisms and safe spaces for risk prevention and mitigation.

In **Tegucigalpa**, eight urban communities at high risk of internal displacement due to violence have formulated protection plans, including the identification of risks, resources, and relevant actors and began implementing community strategies to mitigate the identified risks. UNHCR accompanied this process by facilitating a space and guiding group discussions for the participatory and inclusive creation of these documents. For the implementation stage they are currently in, UNHCR has visited these communities to apply feedback mechanisms, reinforce community leaders' knowledge on available protection pathways, and identify prioritized activities UNHCR can support in the communities.

To empower youths in their communities, providing them with the tools to critically seek information, create social media content to share knowledge with their communities and advocate for contribute to spaces free of violence, UNHCR, in coordination with Jovenes Contra la Violencia, is implementing the Communications Academy "Pásala Bien" with 25 youth. The project seeks to guarantee youth in the Central District actively participate and contribute to debates on topics that impact them.

During the reporting period, 78 children, seven men, and eight women of five urban communities at risk of internal displacement participated in UNHCR's Sports for Protection project "Sport for Communities" at Villa Olímpica. These efforts are coordinated with Honduras' National Commission for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (CONDEPOR) and Save the Children and contribute to bringing state services closer to the community.

In collaboration with Save the Children, UNHCR continues to strengthen public schools as protection spaces to mitigate the risk of forced displacement. In August, over 200 parents and teachers at schools in Nueva Capital, La Sosa, and El Pedregal received a workshop on cybersecurity risks and self-care.

In **Ocotepeque**, northwest Honduras, 20 children from the community of Las Lajitas in San Marcos benefited from peaceful coexistence activities. In addition, 86 youth in border communities of Agua Caliente, Piedras Bonitas and San Antonio de los Sitios participated in workshops held by UNHCR on prevention and mitigation of protection risks related to the use of information and communication technologies.

In **Choluteca**, southeast Honduras, UNHCR carried out participatory assessments in El Paraiso with internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, the LGTBIQ community and children to understand their protection needs and risks. Two communities elaborated their Community Protection Plan. One community carried out a peaceful coexistence activity with the support of community leaders focusing on child protection, and the capacity of two community protection centres was strengthened through the provision of equipment to enable them to provide adequate and timely assistance to people forced to flee or at risk of displacement.

In **San Pedro Sula**, 138 children and youth started the Municipal Community Art Program in artistic disciplines such as dance and plastic arts. Eight protection plans continue to be implemented where community strategies are built to mitigate the differentiated impact of violence through the recovery of public spaces. Community leaders and volunteers from high-risk communities began the first training module on protection issues such as self-management, child protection and others, aiming to strengthen the capacities of community structures in accountability and self-sustainability of the mechanisms/ community spaces.

GBV | In relation to gender-based violence (GBV), UNHCR works to ensure protection mechanisms and safe spaces for prevention, risk mitigation and care for people at risk and/or victims of GBV are strengthened, as well as community organisations and local protection networks.

During the month of August, UNHCR held two workshops on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), aimed at 59 people from the interdisciplinary response team at the Centre for Attention to Returned Migrants in the city of Danlí and Omoa.

In the north-western area of Honduras, in August 2023, 44 women from the communities of Santa Fe, Ocotepeque, Los Morros and Antigua Ocotepeque attended workshop sessions on Digital Literacy conducted by UNHCR. The initiative aims to help them strengthen their capacities to identify and avoid possible misuse of new digital technologies, such as human trafficking and smuggling which can exacerbate situations of gender-based violence.

/ACNUR/Daniel Alvarez

SOLVE

UNHCR works for forcibly displaced persons and persons at risk of displacement to have access to solutions that contribute to breaking the cycle of violence and forced displacement.

RESETTLEMENT | During August 2023, UNHCR identified, interviewed, and referred cases for third country solutions to ensure that displaced persons and persons at risk of displacement have better access to resettlement mechanisms and complementary pathways.

LIVELIHOODS | People forcibly displaced or at-risk of displacement face challenges in recovering livelihoods and meet basic needs. To tackle this, UNHCR fosters coordination between public and private actors to promote socio-economic inclusion and provide information and opportunities to this population related to the labour market, self-employment and/or financial inclusion.

In this sense, in August 2023, UNHCR and the National Vocational Training Institute (INFOP) implemented a jointly developed curriculum in soft skills with a protection approach to 60 displaced or at-risk of displacement persons in Tegucigalpa and Choluteca. The Secretariat of Labour (SETRASS) also presented its Si Empleo platform that facilitates access to job opportunities. These training sessions are in preparation for a three-month internship that 90-youth at-risk of displacement will start in September with 50 private sector companies to improve their professional experience and facilitate access to employment. The participants are last-year students or recent graduates selected by partner NRC in coordination with eight technical centres from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choluteca, and Ocotepeque from.

In addition, UNHCR and partner Business Development Centre (CDE) supported 36 forcibly displaced persons from Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choluteca, and Intibucá, with two grant instalments of seed capital, as a result of a competitive process that involved a series of business trainings. Now they will receive technical assistance to escalate their enterprises in the areas of business registration, marketing and use of ICT, financial analysis, product development, and other management and operational subjects. During this month, three entrepreneurs from UNHCR's entrepreneurship programme with CDE in 2022, participated in a business fair organized by the Chamber of Commerce in Louisiana in the United States. The purpose of the fair was to promote networking and export opportunities for small and medium sized businesses.

UNHCR and its partner Fe y Alegria also initiated its livelihoods intervention with the Garifuna community in Alfonso Lacayo at Riviera Hernandez sector in San Pedro Sula. After a community and rapid-market assessment, an entrepreneurship training has been launched for around 15 community leaders to support the creation of a community business that serves the inclusion of persons in vulnerable situation and at risk of internal displacement due to violence. In addition, to promote financial strategies to enhance self-reliance, reduce aid dependency, and negative coping mechanisms amongst women at-risk of forced displacement, 20 women entrepreneurs from the Women's Movement of the Colonia López Arellano (MOMUCLAA) finished a 30-hour Financial Education training promoted by UNHCR, in coordination with the ILO and its certified trainers.

Similarly, UNHCR and the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, through its Sampedrano Technical Training Centre, initiated a Graphic Design course and employability training for 20 persons at risk of internal displacement due to violence. This course will improve technical and soft skills, enhancing better access to job opportunities in the labour market.

MIXED MOVEMENTS

Between 1 January and 31 August 2023

277,136

people in mixed movements

have entered Honduras irregularly and registered themselves at a delegation of the National Migration Institute (INM)

which is

more than three times

as many than during the same period in 2022 when 88,831 persons entered Honduras irregularly.

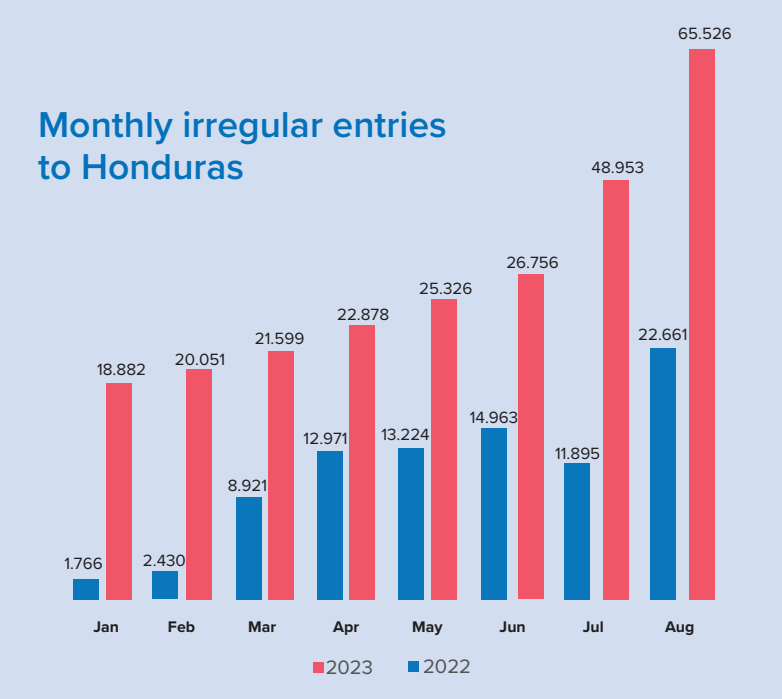
93% of the persons in 2023 were registered at an INM delegation in Danlí or Trojes. 45% are from Venezuela, 12% from Ecuador, 11% from Cuba, 6% from Haiti, 3% from China, among over 100 other different nationalities. 58% are men, 25% women, 10% boys and 7% girls. The following chart, based on official INM data, shows the strong increase of persons in mixed movements in the eight months of 2023 in comparison to the same period in 2022.

In addition to the official figures of irregular entries for 2023, according to UNHCR's monitoring around 150,000 people on the move entered Honduras irregularly without registering themselves at an INM delegation. Therefore, the total number of irregular entries might have reached 400,000 persons by 31 August.

In relation to exits, according to UNHCR's monitoring, the population trend of people in mixed movements crossing through Ocotepeque to exit towards Guatemala significantly increased in August 2023, reaching the highest levels in the last week of the month with an estimated 27,000 exits. This is significantly higher than during the same period in 2022 and also than July 2023, when the highest numbers were around 17,000. Venezuela is the country of origin of most people, followed by Ecuador and Haiti.

The main needs reported to UNHCR by persons in mixed movements are economic resources, health attention, shelter, food, and clothing. In addition, there is a constant need for information on the right to seek asylum, safe spaces available along the route, the U.S. Parole Program as well as the CBP One App.

Since the entry into force of the migratory amnesty in August 2022, the Honduran National Migration Institute (INM) has exonerated more than 361,000 persons in mixed movements who entered the country irregularly from paying an administrative sanction of at least half a minimum salary (250 USD), which has significantly contributed to improve the protection situation of persons on the move. The UN Resident Coordinator wel comed the Honduran State's response to mixed movements with a Human Rights approach. At the same time, she highlighted the need to step up efforts to respond to the unprecedented number of persons on the move and improve the dire reception conditions.



ASYLUM-SEEKERS

According to INM, until 31 August, 81 asylum applications were filed in Honduras in 2023. 37% of the persons are from Venezuela, 32% from Nicaragua, 14% from Cuba, 5% from El Salvador, 5% from Colombia, 4% from Ecuador, and the remaining from Brazil, Guatemala, and Peru. This is the first time in Honduras that the number of asylum claims of Venezuelans exceeds the number of applications registered from Nicaraguans. There are currently 183 refugees and 93 asylum-seekers residing in Honduras.

RESPONSE

PROTECT

Persons in need of international protection and mixed movements have access to the territory under conditions of dignified reception, fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures and facilitated documentation.

MONITORING | Due to the mixed movements emergency, there has been an increase in social tensions in the Department of El Paraiso. To monitor the situation, UNHCR accompanied the Resident Coordinator to a local monitoring mission to assess the situation. The group was joined by representatives of international organisations and local authorities responsible for child protection, emergency contingency, refuge, and mixed movements. The mission included on-site visits, dialogues with key persons serving people in mixed movements and representatives of the communities. Participants noted the limited and overwhelmed capacity in the area in the face of the permanent increase of people in mixed movements.

UNHCR also carried out monitoring activities in Agua Caliente and Machuca, exit areas with Guatemala for people in mixed movements. At a Humanitarian Safe Space in Machuca, led by Local Protection Group at the Western Border, there is an urgent need to solve the problem of waste and sanitary services for the more than 3,000 people who pass through the site daily. The sanitary conditions are becoming increasingly degrading and unhealthy for the people in transit and the humanitarian actors.

Furthermore, UNHCR identified that people in mixed movements are approached by smugglers and are misinformed to cross the border with Guatemala through irregular paths. This situation, coupled with the rush to exit to Guatemala and the fear to be separated from families or groups of people travelling together, is preventing lactating women and women with children from accessing UNHCR's maternal and child friendly space.

In Danlí, UNHCR and the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH) carried out a joint mixed movements protection monitoring mission to El Paraíso department located on the border with Nicaragua, where currently the main hotspots are. As part of the mission, a training on the rights of persons on the move and international protection was also provided to 25 members of the local community and local civil society organizations.

Finally, in the end of the month, UNHCR carried out a field mission to monitor south-east entry border points and provide orientation and information to persons in mixed movements in the department of El Paraiso. Based on the observation of the context, dialogue with key actors, members of humanitarian organisations as well as persons in mixed movements, it was noted that, in Danlí, organisations continue to work at their maximum capacity, transferring teams from other areas to cover the needs in this municipality. Approximately 500 to 600 persons are spending the night in public areas in the city. These are persons who arrive after the INM delegations have finished issuing transit permits, so they can no longer travel that day, or people who are stranded for lack of economic resources to pay for transport. In Trojes, there has been a slight increase in the number of arrivals in the last two weeks, with around 800 people arriving every day, with families staying in temporary accommodation provided by organisations, and single people spending the night in public areas. The length of stay in the municipality is shorter (two to three days) in comparison to Danlí (four to ten days). Las Manos continues to be the point of greatest influx, with a lack of presence of organisations and unmet needs such as accommodation, access to toilets, adequate use of waste, food, health, among others.

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS | UNHCR together with INM's Human Rights Unit provided a training on international protection, the Honduran asylum system, the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees in Honduras as well as the challenges they face to integrate locally, to 15 persons from the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL), CONADEH, DINAF, and the Secretariat of Women's Affairs (SEMUJER). The training was fully coordinated and organized by SEDESOL with the objective to promote the inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees in the State's social welfare programs and advocate for their inclusion in public policies. As part of the training, the main findings of the participatory assessment carried out by INM and UNHCR with 60 asylum-seekers and refugees at the beginning of 2023 were shared.

UNHCR donated **5,000 hygiene kits** to shelters managed either by INM or civil society organizations in Danlí, El Paraíso, Trojes, Choluteca and Tegucigalpa to strengthen reception conditions.

RESPOND

People in mixed movements, refugees and asylum-seekers have clear and effective responses to protect their lives, safety, liberty and integrity and access to humanitarian assistance.

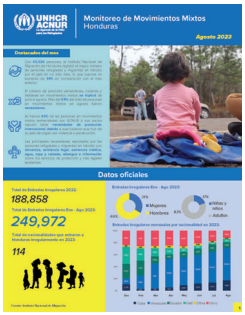
In August 2023, UNHCR served

+36.000

with information on international protection, the asylum system in Honduras and related services available in the country.

These services were provided through Mobile Information Service (SIM), which is implemented with UNHCR's partner World Vision.

AWARENESS | To increase availability of information on the context and needs of people in mixed movements in Honduras, UNHCR published its fifth mixed movement protection monitoring report. The highlights of the report include: 1) With 65,526 people in August 2023, INM recorded the highest number of refugees and migrants transiting through the country in a single month, an increase of 34% compared to the previous month; 2) at least 43% of people in mixed movements interviewed by UNHCR and its partners reported having international protection needs because they had to flee their country of origin due to violence or persecution; 3) the main needs reported by persons on the move are food, medical assistance, clothes and shoes, water, shelter and information on the available protection services and legal pathways available.



SHELTER AND INFORMATION | People forced to flee are faced with several protection risks in their journey. To ensure they have clear and effective response, UNHCR provides services in the main hotspots of people in mixed movements in Honduras, namely the entry points along the south-east border, transit areas near the capital Tegucigalpa, and exit points along the north and northwest areas.

During August 2023, in the southeast border, 57 persons were sheltered at Centro de Atención Caritas, and others 161 were served by Hogar Esperanza. Both shelters are supported by UNHCR. In the northwest area, at the shelter Casa Migrante of Ocotepeque and strategic points at the border, more than 300 people received information to mitigate protection risks.

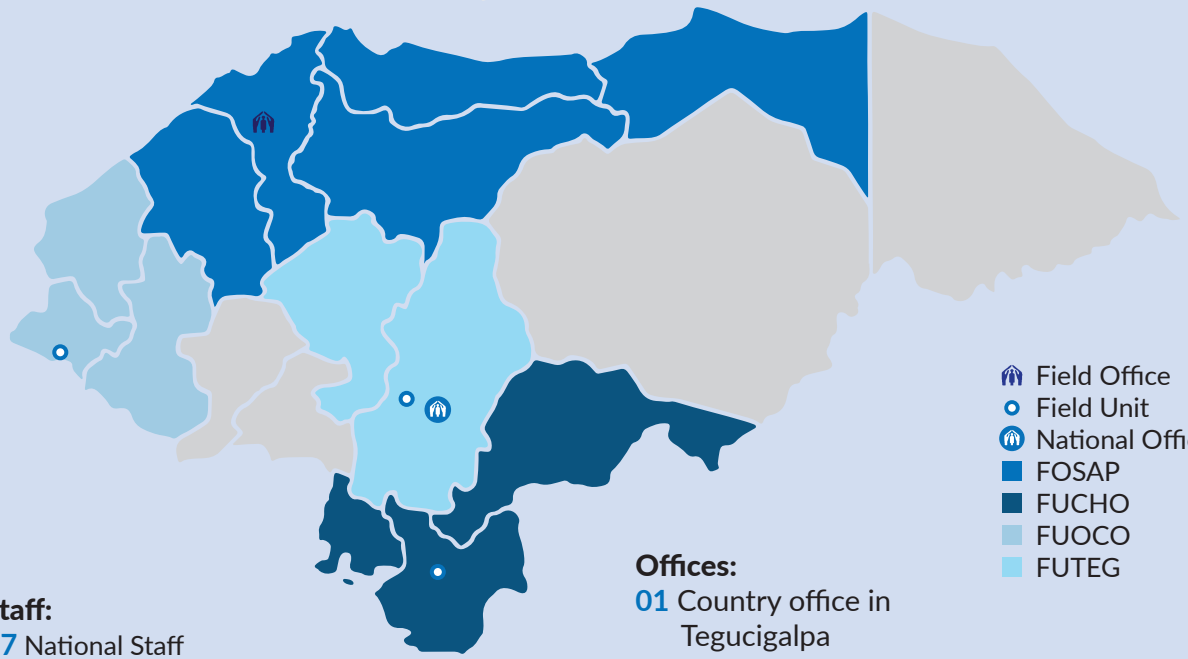
Furthermore, since the opening of the first INM-led and UNHCR-supported Comprehensive Assistance Centre for Persons in Mixed Movements (CAMI) in Danlí in mid-January this year until August 2023, 28,082 refugees and migrants were hosted in the centre. 46% were men, 27% women, 14% boys and 13% girls. Venezuela (66%), Ecuador (13%), Haiti (9%) and Colombia (6%) were the most represented nationalities. The set-up of the Centre was supported by Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) donated by UNHCR to the Government of Honduras, which now serve as a temporary shelter to persons in mixed movements in a vulnerable situation. Among the services provided are information, food, medical and psychological assistance, WASH facilities. On 9 August, INM started building the permanent Centre in the same location in Danlí and due to this the capacity of the temporary one is currently below the 150 persons/night. The permanent shelter is planned to be opened with twice the capacity (300 persons/night) at the beginning of 2024.

In the south-eastern border of Honduras, UNHCR provided information to 27,000 persons in mixed movements entering the country. Furthermore, to cover exit flows of people in mixed movements in the north-western area, UNHCR set up a SIM in the Machuca border point with Guatemala which attended 10,000 people since the start of operation on 24 July. Apart from information services, persons also received internet to facilitate communication with relatives.

MIRPS | In order to follow up on the MIRPS commitment expressed by Honduras, officials of the MIRPS National Technical Team, Secretariat of Labour (SETRASS) and civil society organisations disseminated the services available at a labour integration platform called EMPLÉATE. The platform will be shared with displaced people to increase their awareness on this service and foster labour integration, as well as to expand their access to the platform.

Furthermore, as part of the MIRPS Working Group on Strengthening Asylum Systems, a virtual session on Country-of-Origin Information from Haiti was facilitated by the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) for different migration officers of the region. Around 10 eligibility officers of the Honduran National Migration Institute participated. In addition, a publicly available COI Compilation document about Haiti was shared. In addition, a virtual session on Country-of-Origin Information from Nicaragua was facilitated by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH) for different migration officers of the region. Around 10 eligibility officers of the Honduran National Migration Institute participated.

UNHCR PRESENCE



Staff:
67 National Staff
40 International Staff
64% women and 43% men

Offices:
01 Country office in Tegucigalpa
01 Field office in San Pedro Sula
03 Field units in Choluteca, Ocotepeque and Tegucigalpa

We thank the contributions of our donors

By 31 August 2023

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions of donor countries that contribute to the office in Honduras and to global programmes with flexible funding:

Also, we thank the contributions of our global private donors in Australia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

For more information:

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