Mixed Movements Monitoring
Honduras
January 2024

Refugees and migrants in transit through Honduras after completing procedures to obtain a transit permit valid for five days at the Migrant Assistance Center (CAMI) in Danlí.
UNHCR/Danielle Álvarez

Highlights of the month

38,495

refugees and migrants entered, registered and transited through Honduras in January 2024 according to the National Migration Institute.
+More than double than in 2023

*In comparison to December 2023, in January 2024 the number of people from Venezuela **increased by 19%, and from Haiti by 11%.** However, there was a decrease in the number of people from Cuba, Ecuador, and Guinea.*

*At least 30% of individuals 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.*

38%** of individuals reported having suffered some form of **mistreatment or abuse during their journey** from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. **89%** indicated that they **did not** experience mistreatment or any other form of abuse **in Honduras.

*The **main needs** reported by refugees and migrants in transit are **food, water, clothing and footwear, medical assistance,** and **medication.***

Official Data

Total Irregular Entries 2023:

545,043

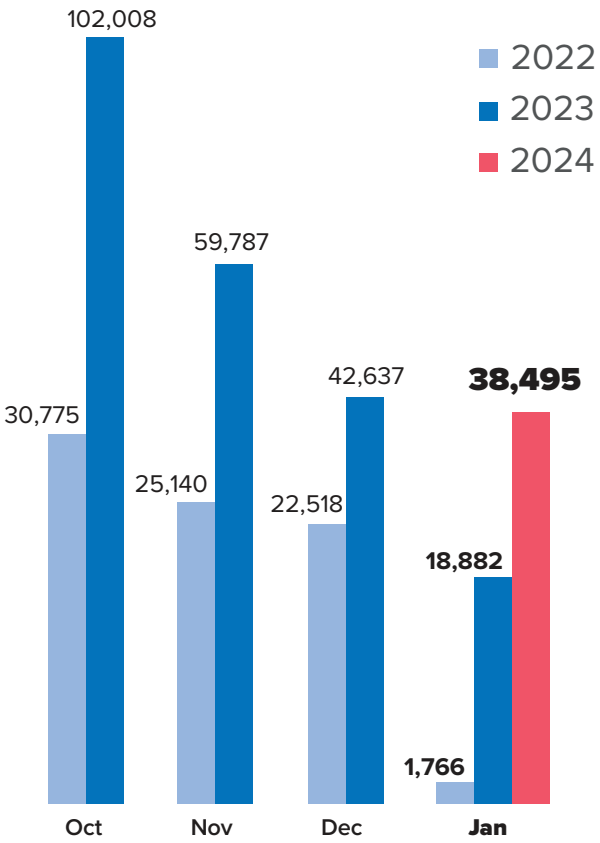
Total Irregular Entries January 2024:

38,495

Total number of different nationalities who entered Honduras irregularly in 2024:

84

Irregular entries October - January:

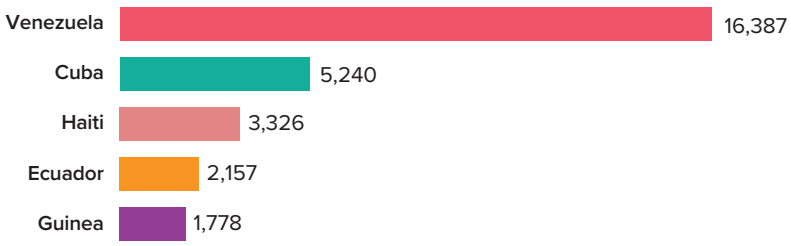


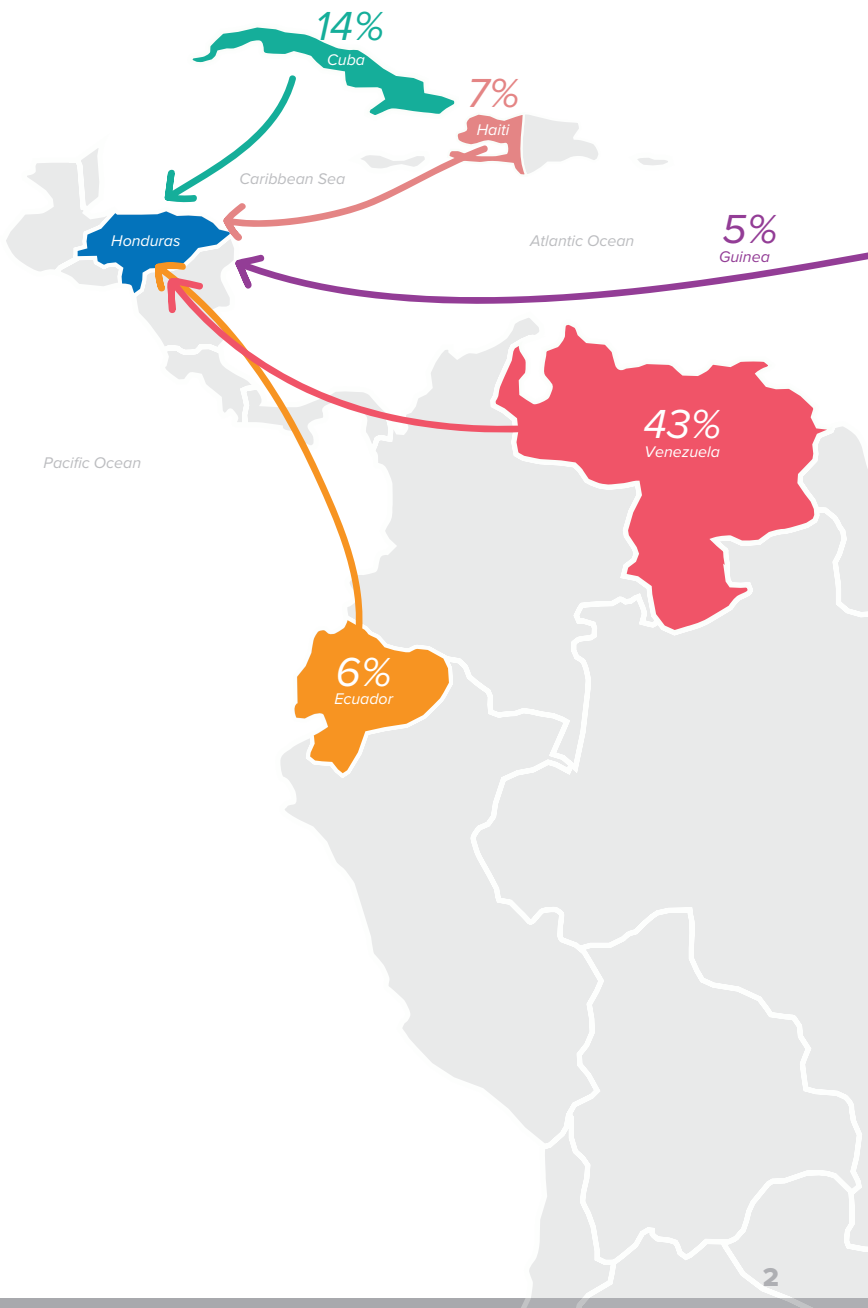
Irregular Entries January 2024:

36% Women **64%** Men | **76%** Adults **24%** Children

Nationalities

*These **5 nationalities represent 75%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in January 2024.*





Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

*The UN Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) collects monthly 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.*

Interviewed Population Data

166
Persons interviewed

Interviewed Individuals by Sex

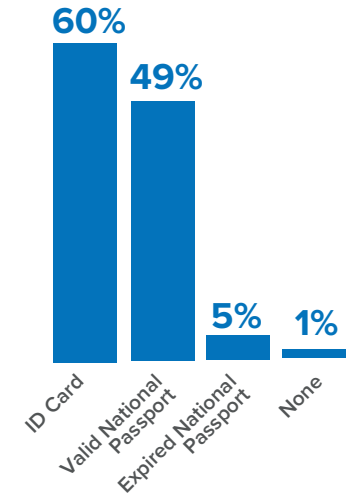
39% Women

61% Men

Average age

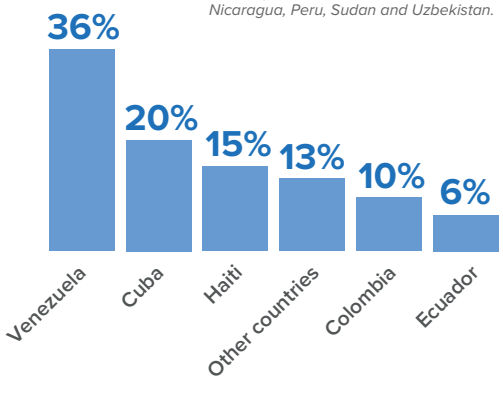
34 years

Documents Carried



Nationality

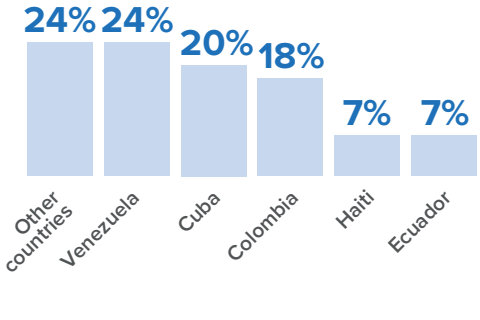
Other countries include Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Ghana, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Sudan and Uzbekistan.



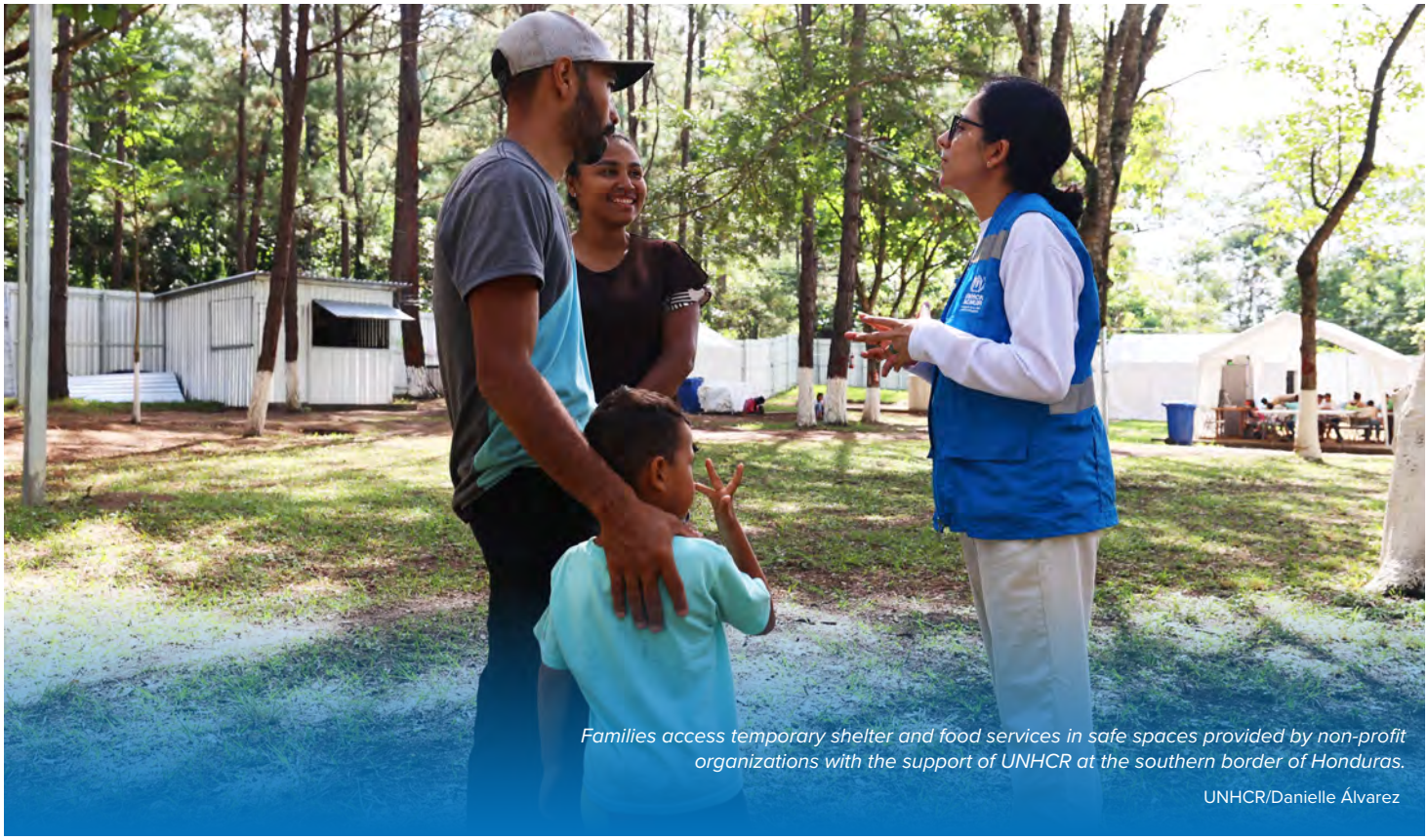
Country of residence in the past year

Other countries include Afghanistan, Angola, Brazil, Chile, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Georgia, Ghana, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Peru, Sudan and Uzbekistan.

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



***20% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin** and mainly resided in Colombia (39%), Chile (24%), Peru (15%), Brazil (15%), Ecuador (3%) and France (3%).*

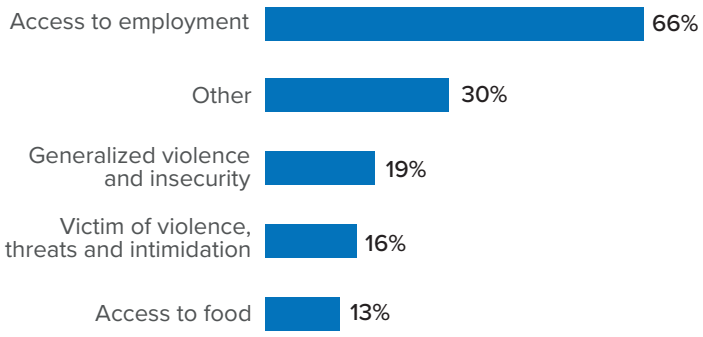


Families access temporary shelter and food services in safe spaces provided by non-profit organizations with the support of UNHCR at the southern border of Honduras.

UNHCR/Danielle Álvarez

Push factors

Reasons for leaving country of origin

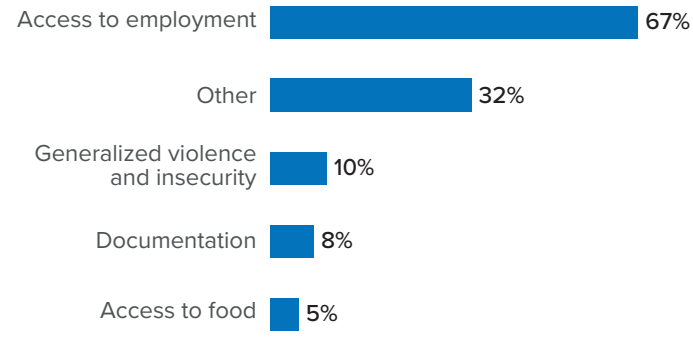


Other reasons include political persecution, political instability and armed conflict.

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

Reasons for leaving country of habitual residence

(only includes those who were living outside their country of origin in the past year)



Other reasons include to reach the USA and to improve their economic situation.

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

82%

of the interviewed individuals **left their country** of origin/residence **less than four weeks ago.**

100%

reported an intention to **stay in Honduras for less than a month** (usually, less than a week) to continue their journey to their destination.

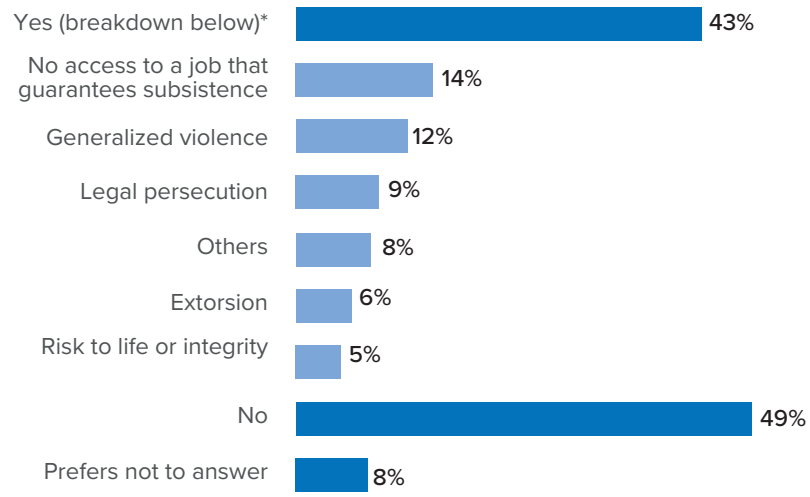
96%

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

***3%** indicated **Canada** and **1%** indicated **Mexico** as their intended final destination.*

Risks of return

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



Some persons indicated that they would face several risks if they had to return to their country of origin.

The majority of respondents reported limited access to employment as the main reason for leaving their country of origin (see page 4).

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

Another important factor to take into account is that people in mixed movements with protection needs tend to not disclose a lot of information about the reasons that forced them to flee their country of origin.

Leiver and his family received medical care in Tegucigalpa while they transited through Honduras.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?

38% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 78% reported theft and 27% fraud.

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

11% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 74% reported theft and 26% fraud.

Most of the incidents occurred in the southeastern border of the country.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection concerns

12% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, including:

2% Survivors of violence in their group (sexual, physical, or psychological)

2% Pregnant or/and lactating women

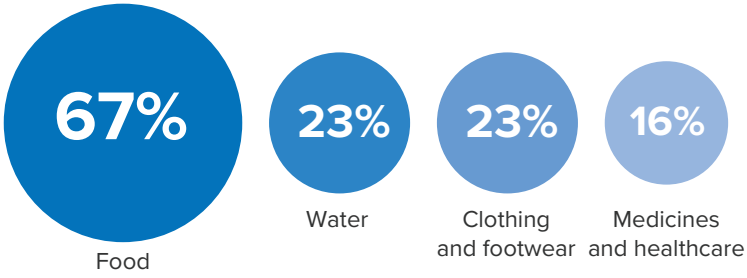
2% Single parent traveling with children

1% Critical or chronic medical condition

2% Elderly persons

3% Disability: physical (2%) and mental (1%)

Main needs



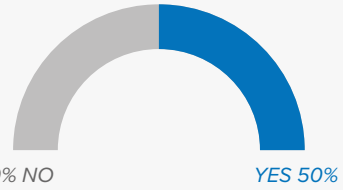
*Other main needs reported by persons on the move include: **information on protection and migratory alternatives, internet and telephone access, shelter, food and items for children,** and **legal assistance.***

Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government.

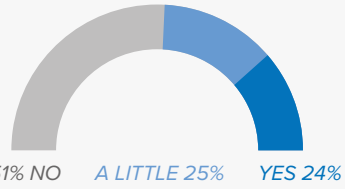
Have you previously applied for asylum?

The individuals previously applied in Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Peru

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

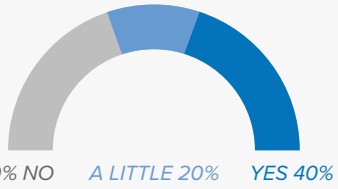


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?



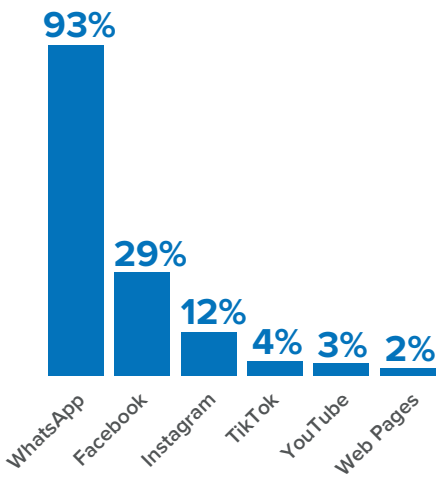
Only citizens of Venezuela, Nicaragua, Haiti and Cuba were asked this question, as the parole program only applies to these countries.

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

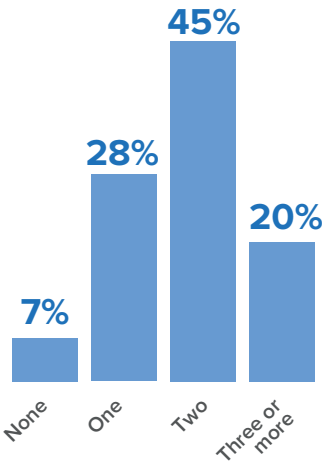


Access to information and food

Which digital platforms do you use to get information during the trip?



How many meals did you eat yesterday?



UNHCR provides kits with basic female hygiene items as part of the specialized response to refugees and migrants in transit through Honduras.

UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

UNHCR ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

UNHCR Honduras
Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 8 and 18 January 2024.
Feedback: Sara Naama, Associate Information Management Officer
Email: naama@unhcr.org

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