UNHCR ACNUR
La Agencia de la ONU para los Refugiados

Mixed Movements Monitoring
Honduras
May 2024

The number of refugees and migrants in transit through Honduras increased by 81% compared to last year's figures for the same month.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Highlights of the month

45,927

refugees and migrants entered, registered and transited through Honduras in May 2024 according to the National Migration Institute (INM), **which is an increase of 81% in comparison to the same month in 2023.**

Compared to April 2024, the number of people entering Honduras in May **increased by 14%.** The increase in people from **India by 147%, Mauritania by 55%, Jordan by 36%, Cuba by 33%, and Venezuela by 16%** is especially notable. At the same time, the entry of the **Haitian population decreased by 28%.**

34% of the interviewed persons reported having suffered some form of **mistreatment or abuse during their journey** from their country of origin or last residence to Honduras. **10%** stated that they suffered mistreatment or abuse **in Honduras.**

29% of the interviewed persons indicated traveling with someone who has **specific protection needs,** including survivors of violence, pregnant and/or lactating women, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, among others.

The **main needs** of children and adolescents in transit **are food, clothing and footwear, medicines and healthcare, and food supplements and vitamins.**

Official Data

Total Irregular Entries 2023:

545,043

Total Irregular Entries January to May 2024:

219,675

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

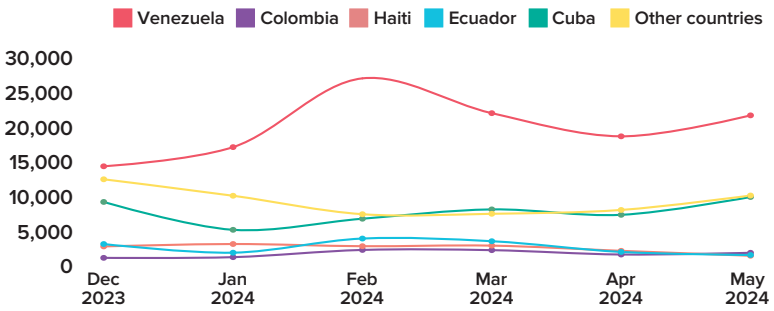
107

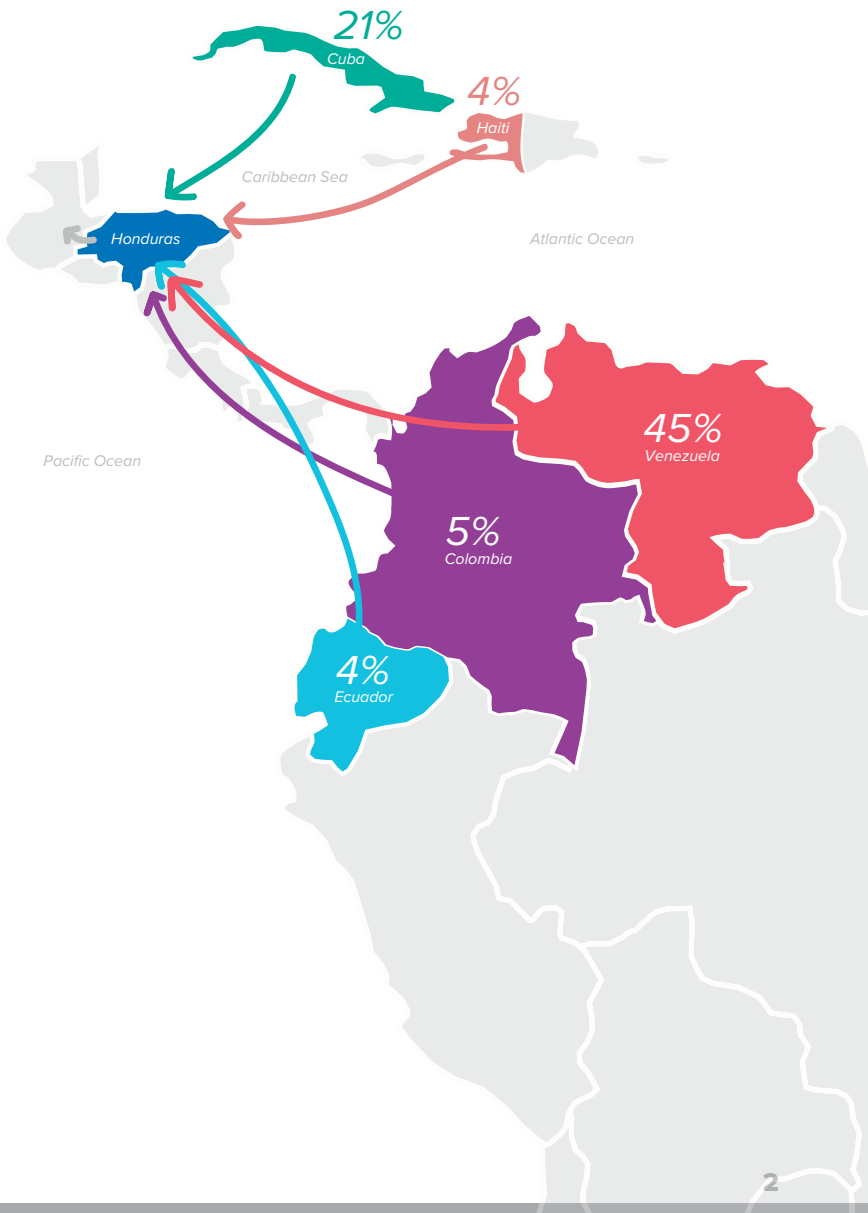
Irregular Entries May 2024:

37% Female | **63%** Male | **75%** Adults | **25%** Children and adolescents

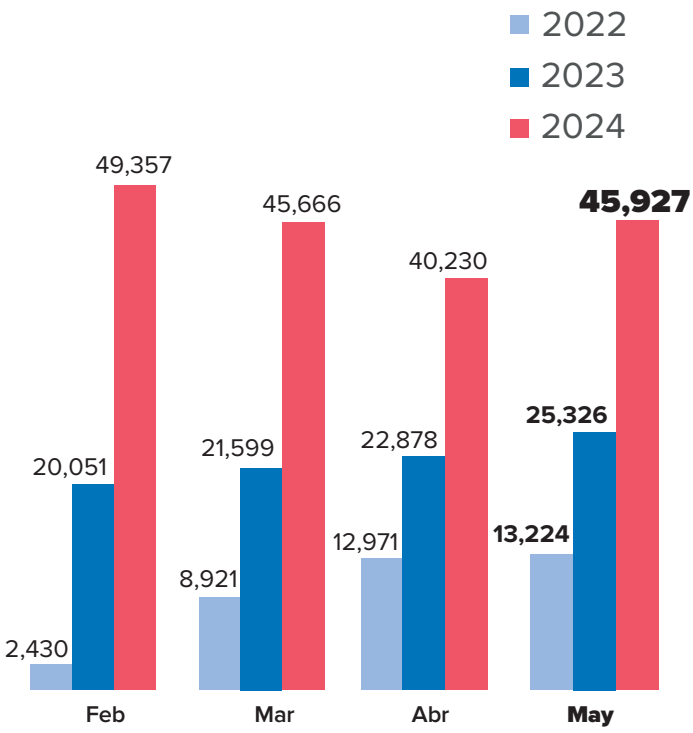
Nationalities:

*These **5 nationalities represent 79%** of all refugees and migrants who entered Honduras irregularly in May 2024.*





Irregular entries February - May:



Note: the migratory amnesty was introduced in August 2022 and so before that, many persons on the move did not register with INM in order to avoid paying the fine for irregular entry, therefore figures are lower in 2022.

Mixed Movements Protection Monitoring Results

*UNHCR, the UN Agency for Refugees 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

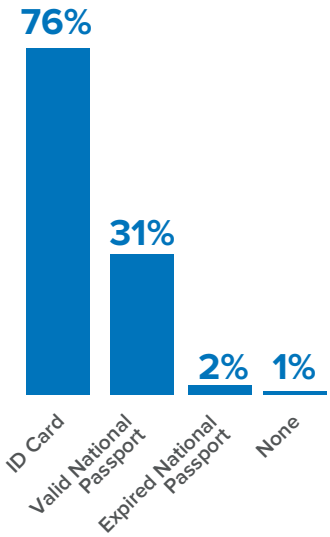
214
Persons interviewed

Interviewed Individuals by Sex:
56% Female
44% Male

Average age:
32 Years

Travel Group Composition:
67% Adults
33% Children and adolescents

Documents Carried

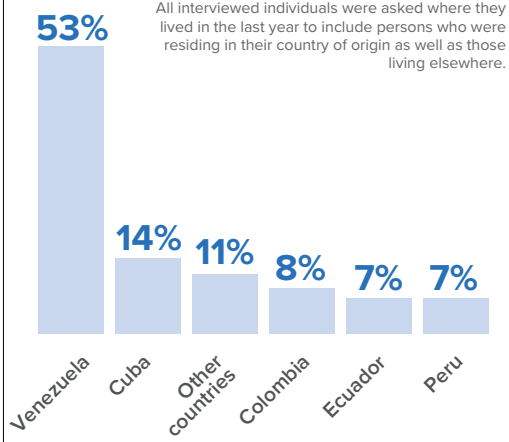


Nationality

Other countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, India, Nicaragua and Peru.

Note: since 63% of the respondents are from Venezuela, the report's results will be mostly weighed by answers from Venezuelans, as well as by Spanish-speakers as they represent 93% of the respondents. Speakers of other languages were interviewed in smaller numbers due to their lower numbers, language barriers, and in some places, due to the presence of smugglers.

Country of residence in the past year



Other countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, and Nicaragua.

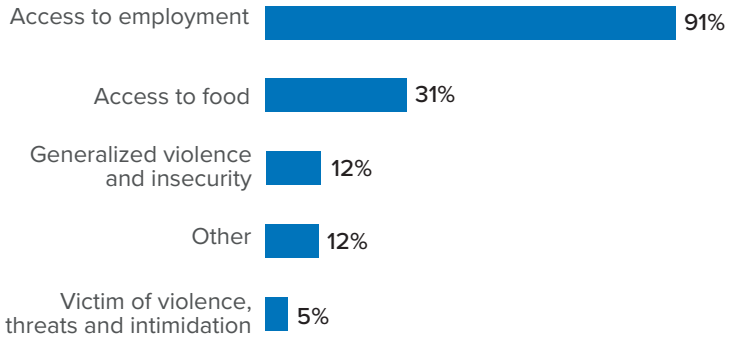
All interviewed individuals were asked where they lived in the last year to include persons who were residing in their country of origin as well as those living elsewhere.

14% of the interviewees lived outside of their country of origin and mainly resided in Chile (33%), Peru (29%), Colombia (29%), Ecuador (6%), and Brazil (3%).

Children in transit through Honduras find recreational spaces at the El Pescadero Humanitarian Space.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Push factors

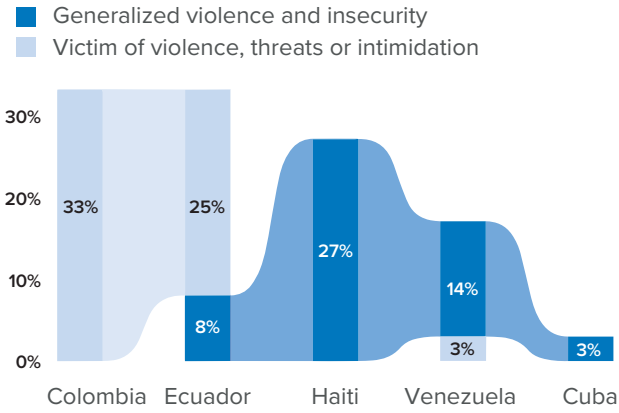
Reasons for leaving country of origin



Other reasons include the political situation and limited opportunities.

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

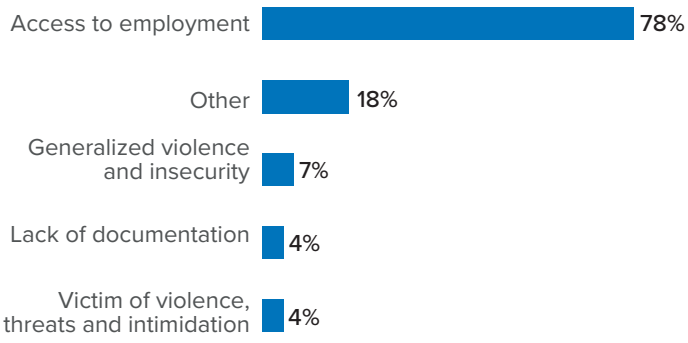
Violence-related reasons for leaving country of origin by nationality



Note: as evidenced in the previous graph, there are several reasons why the persons left their countries of origin, including those related to violence and economic opportunities. This graph only shows the percentage of individuals by nationality who indicated fleeing their country due to violence-related incidents.

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 improve quality of life and to reunite with family.

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

80%

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

99%

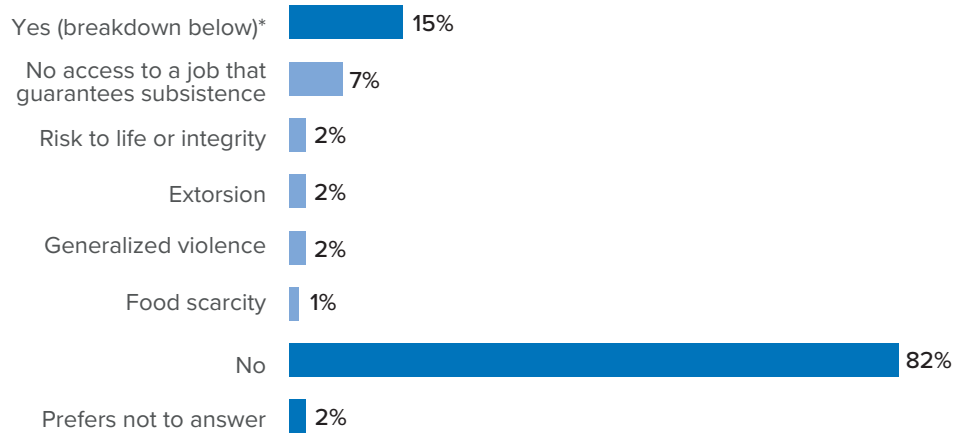
reported an intention to **stay in Honduras for less than a month** (usually, less than a week) to continue their journey to their destination.

97%

of the interviewed individuals reported the United States as their intended final destination. Additionally, 2% indicated Canada, 0.5% indicated Mexico and 0.5% indicated Honduras 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 life risk, extorsion and generalized violence. 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.

People in transit through Honduras find a place to rest, access basic health care and other protection services provided by national institutions and civil society organisations supported by UNHCR.
UNHCR/Lucía Martínez

Did you experience any mistreatment or abuse during the journey?

34% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 86% reported theft, 25% fraud and 14% threats.

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

10% answered **yes**

Of these persons, 86% reported theft, 24% fraud and 24% threats.

Some persons indicated various forms of mistreatment.

Protection Concerns

29% of the interviewed individuals reported traveling with somebody with specific protection needs, of these:

65%
Survivors of violence in their group (sexual, physical, or psychological)

16%
Pregnant or/and lactating women

10%
Single parent traveling with children

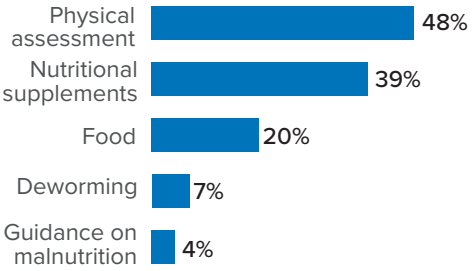
2%
Elderly persons

11%
Disability: physical (6%), mental (3%), visual (2%), and hearing (2%). Some persons indicated various disabilities.

Children and Adolescents On the Move

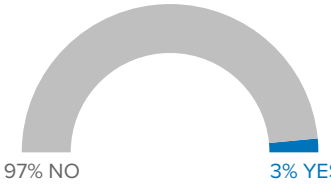
Since the start of your journey:

Which humanitarian aid services has the child traveling with you received?



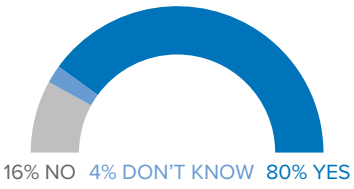
*Ages 0 months to 5 years

Has any child or adolescent in your group been separated from their parents or legal guardian?



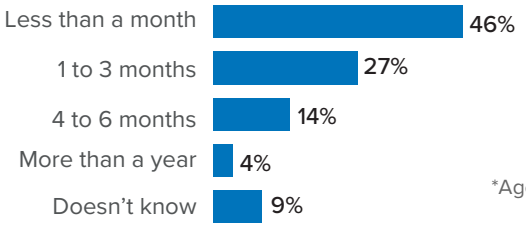
*Ages 0 months to 17 years

Do the children traveling with you have a complete vaccination schedule?



*Ages 0 months to 5 years

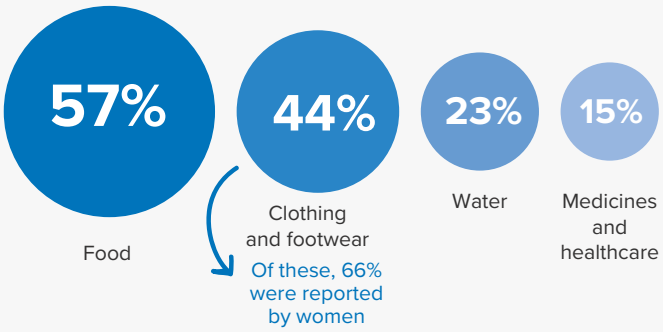
How long has the child or adolescent not received an education?



*Ages 6 to 17 years

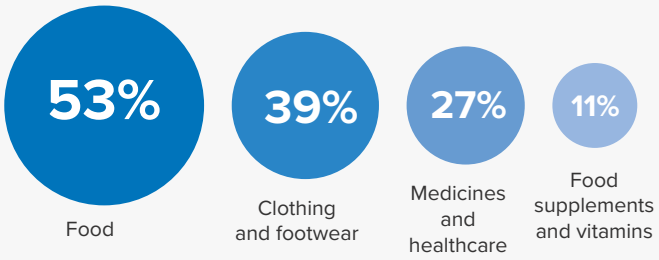
Main needs

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, shelter, food and items for children, and legal assistance.

Childrens' and Adolescents' Main Needs

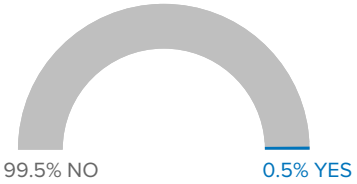


*Ages 6 months to 17 years

Other main needs reported: educational and safe spaces for children, psychological support, weight and height assessments, and recommendations on child or adolescent feeding.

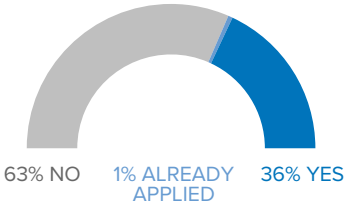
Access to asylum and programs implemented by the United States Government

Have you previously applied for asylum?



The individual previously applied in Honduras.

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

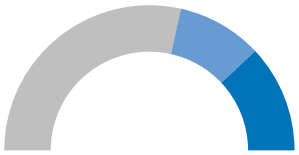


Are you aware of the United States Government's Parole Program?

79% NO 13% A LITTLE 8% YES

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

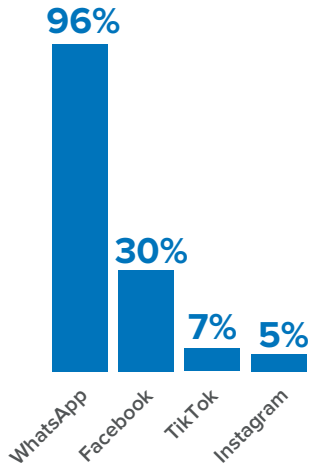
Do you know how the United States Government's CBP One application works?



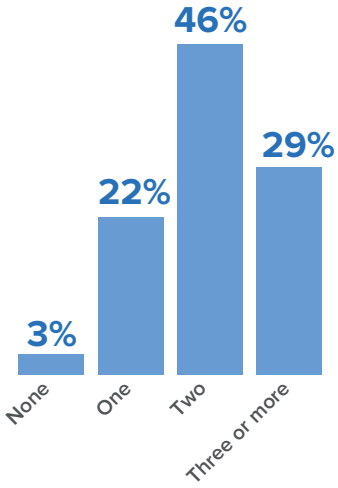
57% NO 18% A LITTLE 25% YES

Access to information and food

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



How many meals did you eat yesterday?



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UNHCR Honduras
Data Sources: UNHCR Protection Monitoring, carried out between 6 and 17 May 2024.
Feedback: Sara Naama, Associate Information Management Officer, naama@unhcr.org
Marco Baumgartner, Associate Protection Officer, baumgarm@unhcr.org

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

UNHCR thanks the contributions of donor countries such as

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We thank the fundamental support provided by donors who have contributed to UNHCR's global programs with flexible funding

*As of May 2024